IANIS, about thirry years of age, a made fellow, about five feet ten inches faced, short dark hair; had on and a good brown bread cleth coat, sal ket and breeches, and a pair of black eches, with yellow metal buttons, an ith new large fleeves, fhirts, shoes and calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

ANY, about 26 years of age, fire feet gh, well made, fair kin, ruddy com. orown hair; had on and took with hin, made failor fastion, a purple under flirt, one or two check flitts, much t hat, a black filk handkerchief round of white kerfey breeches, and a priref hes, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, Kendall ribbed hofe mixed black and f half worn flives, and square stell tes a good-hand; and they have both nt parts of Pennsylvania. Whoerer forefaid fervants, and fecures them for ber may have them again, shall receive ard, if taken out of the province, if in pounds, or half the above reward for

RICHARD GRAVES

Anne-Arundel county, April 12, 1775. ED to my cuftody on suspicion of being the four following persons, to wit, he is a middle fize man, brown xion, black hair, has on a claret coblue waiftcoat and braeches, old from Alexander Henwinken, a middle fize er 7 or 8 inches high; has on a blue waiftcoar, and cafimer breeches, font has lost one of his fingers. James young fellow; has on a brown flort stcoat and breeches, short black hair, ppear to be failors, and fay they came Hobb's Hole, called the Mais, Ifiac ptain. Likewise Daniel Hurly, who uel Douglass, in Frederick county. e defired to take them away, and ray WILLIAM NOKE, theriff.

to be fold by the subscribers, at their

etiment of stampt cottons and calicoess of neat bed-furniture—a good affortarter and yard wide I cifh linens, from -yard and half quarter I rifh and Russia nan dowlas—a few pieces of chabrig, ons-a large affortment of mens neatest as twine.

o for fale, a large affortifient of cicties, and fingle refined loaf fugar --- Cheshire ter cheefe --- a few groce of porter, and w quarter casks of old Madeira and d spirits, and rum by the hegshead, or gallon--motasses-Muscovado su-

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS Co. ikewise for sale, excellent country uarter casks; made by Mr. Isaac Peris province, it being entirely cear of oaky tafte...

April 15, 1775. ublic vendue, on Monday the 1st day at the house of Mr. James Tootell, ca

evern,
roes, confisting and an one we
ild, and one you about shifteen
Also one liver with several
all belonging to the late of the late
i. And on the Monda following we
the house of Mr. Winn Spiers, to
e people, that purchased any thing at
en of the said estate, and those we es of the faid estate, and those who and lettle may expect to have fully and those who are within a within a contract of the c

e highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Bealls the 20th day of August next, if fair; ct fair day, ...

hundred acres of land, lying on great reek, (near the nouth) in Frederick and; whereon it three plantations of valuable meadow land, and two i mill fea's, the purchaser or purcha mmediate possession, on giving boad security, payable the aoth day of Noto carry interest from the date of the in Augly discharged at or on the aform [November. The land will be laid out to the pur ha er. Any person inclinland hefore the day of fale, may 914) call, fon of Ninian. CHARLES BEAL!

YEXEXEXEXEXEXEXEXEXEX

(XXX YEAR.)

MARTLANDGAZETT

SD A Y, MAY

Plan of ered by the Earl of Chatham, to the house of lords, envited " A provincial att, for fettling the troubles in America, and for afferting the supreme legislative authorive, and superintending power of Great-Britain over the colonies."

HEREAS by an act & Geo. III. it is declared that parliament has full power and authority to make laws and statutes to bind the people of the colonies, in all cases whatsoever; and whereas reiterated complaints and most dangerous disorders have grown, touching the right of taxation claimed and exercised ever America; to the disturbance of peace and good order there, and to the actual interruption of the due ina recourse from Great-Britain and Ireland to the colonies; deeply affecting the navigation, trade, and manufactures of this kingdom and of Ireland, and announcing further an interruption of all exports from the faid colonies to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British islands in America. Now, for prevention of these ruinous mischiefs, and in order to an equitable, honourable, and lasting fettlement of claims not fufficiently ascertained and circumscribed: may it please your most excellent majesty, that it may be declared, and be it declared by the king's most excellent majesty, &c. that the colonies of America have been, are, and of right ought to be, dependent upon the imperial crown of Great Britain, and subordinate unto the British parliament; and that the king's most excellent majefty, by and with the advice and confent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in parliament affembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes of fufficient force and validity to bind the people of the British colonies in America, in all matters touching the general weal of the whole dominion of the imperial crown of Great-Britain, and beyond the competency of the local representative of a distinst colony; and moit especially an indubitable and indiffensable right to make and ordain laws for regulating navigation and trade throughout the complicated ty frem of British commerce; the deep policy of fuch prudent acts upholding the guardian navy of the whole British empire : and that all subjects in the colonies are bound in duty and allegiance duly to recognize and obey (and they are hereby required to to do) the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of the parliament of Great-Britain, as aforesaid. And whereas, in a petition from America to his majesty, it has been represented, that the keeping a standing army within any of the colonies, in time of peace, without consent of the respective provincial affembly there, is against law: be it declared by the king's most excellent majesty, &c. that the declaration of right, at the ever glorious revolution, namely, " that the raising and keeping a standing army within the kingdom, in time of peace, unless it be by consent of parliament, is against law," having reference only to the consent of the parliament of Great-Britain, the legal, constitutional, and hitherto unquestioned prerogative of the crown, to fend any part of such army, so lawfully kept, to any of the British dominions and possessions, whether in America or elsewhere, as his majefty, in the due care of his subjects, may judge necesfary for the fecurity and protection of the fame, cannot be rendered dependent upon the confent of a provincial assembly in the colonies, without a most dangerous innovation and derogation from the dignity of the imperial crown of Great-Britain. Nevertheles, in-order to quiet and dispel groundless jealousies and fears, be it hereby declared, that no military force, however, raised and kept according to aw, can ever be lawfully employed to violate and destroy the just rights

of the people.

Moreover, in order to remove forever all causes of pernicious discords, and in due contemplation of the vast increase of possessions and population in the colonies; and having at heart to render the condition of so great a body of industrious subjects there more and more happy, by the facredness of property, and of perfonal liberty; and of more extensive and lasting utility to the parent kingdom, by indisfoluble ties of mutual affection, confidence, trade, and reciprocal benefits; be it declared and enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, &c. and it is hereby declared and enacted, by the authority of the fame, that no tallage, tax, or other charge for his majefty's revenue, shall be commanded dr levied from British freemen in America, without common consent, by an act of provincial assembly there, daly convened for that purpose. And it is hereby fur-ther declared and enacted, by the king's most excellent majefty, &c. that it shall and may be lawful for delegates from the respective provinces, lately assembled at Phiadelphia, to meet in general congress at the faid Philadelphia, on the tenth day of may next enfuing, in order then and there to take into consideration the making due recognition of the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of parliament over the colonies, as aforesaid. And, moreover, may it please your most excellent majesty, that the said delegates to be in congress assembled, in manner aforesaid may be sequired, and the fame are hereby required, by the king's majesty fitting in his parliament, to take into consideration (over and above the usual charge for support of civil government in the respective colonies) the making a free grant to the king, his heirs and fuccelfors, of a certain perpetual revenue, subject to the difposition of the British par lament to be by them appropriated, as they in their wissom shall judge sit, to the
alleviation of the national debt; no doubt being had;
but the just, free aid will be in such honourable propersion ss: may feem meet and becoming from great and

flourishing colonies towards a parent country, labouring under the heaviest burthens, which (in no inconfiderable part) have been willingly taken upon ourselves and posterity, for the defence, extension, and prospe-

rity of the colonies:

And to this great end be it further hereby declared and enacted, that the general congress (to meet at Philadelphia) shall be, and is hereby authorised and empowered (the delegates composing the same being first sufficiently surnished with powers from their respective provinces for this purpose) to adjust and sfix the repartitions and quotas of the feveral charges to be borne by each province respectively, towards the |general contributory supply; and this in such fair and equitable mea-fure as may best suit the abilities and due convenience of all. Provided always, that the powers for fixing the faid quotas hereby given to the delegates from the old provinces composing the congress, shall not extend to the new provinces of hast and West Florida, Georgia, Nova Scotia, St. John's, and Canada; the circumstances and abilities of the faid provinces being referved for the wisdom of parliament in their due time for mature deliberation in America, be it hereby declared, that the provisions for ascertaining and fixing the exercise of the right of taxation in the colonies, as agreed and expresfed by this present act, shall not be in force, on have any operation, until the delegates to be in congress affembled, fufficiently authorifed and empowered by their respective provinces to this end, shall, as an indispensable condition, have duly recognized the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of the parliament of Great-Britain over the colonies, as aforefaid. Always understood, that the free grant of an aid, as here before required and expected from the colonies, is not to be confidered as a condition of redress, but as a just testimony of their affection. And whereas divers acts of parliament have been humbly presented, in a petition to his majesty from America, to have been found grievous, in whole or in part, to the subjects of the colonies; be it hereby declared, by the king's most excellent majesty, &c. that the powers of admiralty and vice admiralty courts in America shall be restrained within their ancient limits, and the trial by jury, in all civil cases, where the same may have been abolished, restored; and that no subject in America shall, in capital cases, be liable to be indicted and tried for the same, in any place out of the province wherein fuch offence shall be alleged to have been committed; nor be deprived of a trial of his peers of the vicinage: nor shall it be lawful to fend persons indicted for murder, in any province of America, to another colony, or to Great-Britain, for trial. And it is hereby declared and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all and every the said acts, or fo much thereof as are represented to have been grievous, namely, the several acts of the 4 Geo. III. ch. 15, and ch. 34; 5 Geo. III. ch. 25; 6 Geo. III. ch. 52; 7 Geo. III. ch. 41, and ch. 46; 8 Geo. III. ch. 22; 12 Geo. III. ch. 34; with the three acts, for flopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boston, for altering the charter and government of Massachusett's-bay, and entitled " an act for the better adminiration of justice, &c " Also, the act for regulating the government of Quebec, and the act, passed in the same session, relating to the quarters of soldiers, shall be, and are hereby suspended, and not to have effect or execution, from the date of this act. And be it moreover hereby declared and enacted, by the authority aforefaid, that all and every the before recited acts, or the parts thereof complained of, shall be, and are, in virtue of this present act, finally repealed and annulled, from the day that the due recognition of the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of parliament over the colonies shall have been made on the part, of the said colo-

And for the better fecuring due and impartial administration of justice in the colonies, be it declared and enacted, by the king's most excellent maje !! y, &c. that his majesty's judges in courts of law in the colonies of America, to be appointed with salaries by the crown, shall hold their offi es and salaries as his majesty's judges of England, "quamdiu se bene gesserint." And it is hereby further declared, by the authority aforesaid, that the colonies in America are justly entitled to the privileges, franchises, and immunities, granted by their several charters or constitutions, and that the' faid charters or constitutions ought not to be invaded or refumed, unless for misuser, or some legal ground of forfeiture. So shall true reconcilement avert impending calamities, and this most solemn national accord between Great-Britain and her colonies, stand an everlasting monument of clemency and magnanimity in the benignant father of his people; of wisdom and moderation in this great nation, famed for huminity as for valour; and of fidelity and grateful affection from brave and loyal colonies to their parent kingdom, which will ever protect and cherish them.

LONDON

Feb. 28. A petition from Poole was presented in favour of the fishing bill, and against the petition of the city of London, which was committed to the Coventry com-

A petition was prefented from a deputation of the quakers in behalf of their brethren, inhabitants of the illand of Nantucket, on the coalt of New England, against some clauses in the bill now depending for restraining the fitheries of the New Linglanders, &c. which was referred to the committee on American affairs

A motion was made to admit into the gallery a felect tion against the bill for restraining the complered and prohibiting the filhery on the banks of Newfoundland; and

ten names were accordingly given in to e fpeaker, who were admitted.

Proceeded on the bill to restrain, the this and commerce of the American colonies, &c. all to confider the petitions of the city of London, &c relaye thereto.

Council was called in to be heard.

The petition of the merchants of Loupon wa read, and

Mr. David Barclay was the first wittels caled to the bar of the house of commons, who acquainted he committee, "that he was desired by the sorth Aberican merchants to examine several withestern order to prove the allegations of their petition against the sinery bill."

He first called to the bar Mr. Brook Watson, to prove the state of the New-England fishericain 1764, by which it appeared, " that 45,000 tons of falipping, and upwars of 3000 men were employed; and that, from a calculation he had then made, the nett produce of the fad fiftieries amounted to 220,000l. fterling, that he kilew they were fince confiderably encreased; that the greatest part of the cod fish was sent to Spain and Portugal, and the produce remitted to Great Britain to pay for English manufactures used in the fisheries, and by the inhabitants of New England; that another part of the fish was fent to the British West-India islands for the use of their flaves, and exchanged for produce for the confumption of New-England; that the most inferior fish are export ed to the neutral or French islands, and exchanged for molasses on very advantageous terms, as the Frenchare prohibited from distilling. These molasses are sent to New-England, and manufactured into rum, which is fold for about 14d, per gallon, and used in the fisheries of New-England and Newsoundland, as also exported to Guinea, and there exchanged for flaves, many of whem are fold to the French, and therefore eat the fifth procured by the New-Englanders: That the rum is likewife exported to the fouthern provinces, and there exchanged for Indian corn, bread, and flour, which are wanted in New-England. That the New-England fish is much better esteemed, and bears a higher price in Europe than fish taken at Newfoundland by the west countrymen of England; and that it was his opinion, that if the New-England fisheries were stopped, that a great part of a valuable trade would be loft to this kingdom, as there were many reasons why the fishery could not be carried on to the fame-extent and advantage from Great Britain."

Mr. Stephen Higginson, (a native of Salem in New-England) was then called, and proved that the colonies of Massachusett's Bay and New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island, did not collectively produce sufficient for the sublistance of their inhabitints, and they received confiderable supplies from the Carolinas, Virginia, Mary-land, Pennsylvania, and New-York: That there is now employed in the cod' fisheries about 700 vessels from 15 to 70 tons, which carry about 4,20cmen, and that about one half of that number are employed on shore in curing the fish; that about 350 vessels, from 50 to 180 tons are employed in conveying the fifth to market, which carry a-bout 3000 men; that if the cod fifthries are prohibited, about 10,000 men must be under a necessity of seeking employment; and that, as the major part of them would not settle at Halifax, on account of its being a military government, they must either stay at home and want bread, emigrate to the fouthward, of go to the French at Miquelon and St. Pierre; and as many of the inhabitants at and near Marblehead, are Portuguese, Dutch, and other foreigners, it was not unlikely but they might eafily be induced thereto. That the fift taken and cured by the New-Englandmen far exceeded that taken at Newfoundland by the west countrymen, and produced a more considerable price at foreign markets, which he accounted for in different ways, to prove it not practi-

cable for thips tent from England to ever Capt. Seth Jenkins, a native of the illand of Nantucke'; was called to prove "that the faid island contained between five and fix thousand inhabitants, nine tenths of whom were quakers; that the island did not produce more than would maintain twenty families; and that they received their provisions from North-Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and Connecticut; that 140 vessels belonged to that port, 132 of which were employed in the whale fishery, and that 128 of them belonged to quakers; that they had no other employment in the island, and that the total number of veilels employed in the whale fiftiery, belonging to New-England, was 300 fail, from about to to 150 tons; that they went out on the whale fishery all seasons of the year, and made two or three trips when they found fish on the coast, but he diately extended their fishery to Falkland ifland, and were fornetimes twelve months on the voyage to advantage; that he had known hips from England come on their coast, in search of whales, but were always unfuccessful in catching them, though the Nantucket men at the fune time fucceeded well, to much is experience, necessary to that business; that they receive all their manufactures from London, as well for the fishery as for their consumption, and send all their oil to Great Britain, except a trifling quantity to the continent for its confunction; that, in his opinion, if the whale fiftery was prohibited, the inhabitants, from their principles, would patiently fuffer as long as they could fubfif, in hopes that fo grievous a law could not long continue; but as there was feldom above three months provision in the island, they must be obliged to emigrate to the fouthward, as they would on no account go to live under the military government of Halifax,"

Mr. Lane was called to prove, "that a million of mo-

ney was now due from the four provinces of New England to London only, and the greatest part for British manufactures; and that, as two thirds of the remittinces were from the proceeds of the fillieries, a most grievous.

AND HELDER TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF