

...leave untold those rigorous acts of... which are daily exercised in the town of... not hope, that by disclaiming their de... g the perpetrators, you would shortly vi... our of the British name, and re-establi... laws of justice.

populous, flourishing, and commercial town... oned by an army sent, not to protect, bu... inhabitants. The civil government is a... and a military despotism erected upon it... law, without right, powers are assumed... the constitution. Private property is u... of the soldiery, are forbid to remove in d... natural rights, in violation of their mo... acts. --Or if after long and wearisome s... is procured, their effects are detain... who are most favoured, have no altera... ty or slavery. The distress of many thou... antly deprived of the necessaries of lif... which we would not wish to enlarg... not but observe, that a British fleet (un... by acts of your legislature,) are daily en... our commerce, seizing our ships, and... sole communities of their daily bread. Ne... for your honour, permit us to be clam... troops fully your glory, by acts of which... terate enmity will not pliate among ci... s; the wanton and unne cessary destructio... n, a large, ancient, and once-populous... ore deserted by its inhabitants, who had... the fury of your soldiery.

retain those sentiments of compassion for... have ever been distinguished. --If the hu... tempered the valour of our common an... de generated into cruelty, you will lam... of their descendants.

we to attribute this treatment? If to... of the constitution let it be mentione... at the government we have long regret... its defects, and that will it give free... necessarily enslaves the remainder of th... which a principle exists, why for ages has it... ate? Why at this time is it called into... reason be assigned for this conduct? O... olved into the wanton exercise of arbitrar... shall the defendants of Britons turn... --No Sirs! We never will, while we re... of our gallant and virtuous ancestors... surrender those glorious privileges, fight, bleed, and conquer! Admit that... d destroy our towns, and ravage our... d are inconsiderable objects, things of w... en whose bosoms glow with the ardour of... can retire beyond the reach of your navy... ny sensible diminution of the necessaries... luxury which from that period you will... of being free.

the force of your arms, and was it call... use of justice and your country, we might... tion? But will Britons fight under the... anny? Will they counteract the labours... the victories of their ancestors? Will they... or their posterity? If they defend to this... will their swords retain their edge, this... untomed vigour? Britons can never be... ments of oppression, till they lose the... om, by which alone they are in an idle... charge us with sedition; in what does it... eful to submit to unwarrantable and... d cruelty? If so, shew us a period in your... ch you have not been equally sedulous... of aiming at independence; but how... supported? By the allegations of your... by our actions. --Abused, insulted, and... d helps have we pursued to obtain redress;... d our dutiful petitions to the throne; we... o your justice for relief, we have retrench... and withheld our trade.

ages of our commerce were designed as a... for your protection: When you ceased to... at were we to compensate? --When we... en the success of our endeavours: The... or sovereign is unhappily diverted; our... eated with indignity; our prayers an... ults. Our application to you remains un... eaves us the melancholy apprehension of... either the will or the powers to assist us... these circumstances, what measures have... e betray a desire of independence? Have... e aid of those foreign powers, who are... our grandeur? When your troops were... eless, did we take advantage of their dis... d them our towns? Or have we permitted... y, to receive new aid and to acquire ad... th?

r enemies and ours persuade you, that in... nfluenced by fear or any other unworthy... lives of Britons are still dear to us. --... children of our parents, an uninterrupted... of mutual benefit: had knit the bonds of... When hostilities were commenced, when... ion we were wantonly attacked by your... h we repelled their assaults and returned... et we lamented the wounds they oblig... or have we yet learned to rejoice at a vic... lishmen.

not to colour our actions, or disguise our... shall in the simple language of truth, s... ure we have pursued the motives upon... e acted, and our future designs.

ate petition to the throne produced no... an fresh injuries and vexes of your legi... d to justify every severity; when your... r armies, were prepared to wrest from us... to rob us of our liberties or our lives;... e attempts of general Gage evinced his... ved armies for our security and quiet;... gers veiled in the governor of Canada, g... eprehend danger from that quarter; and... ent insinuations, that a cruel, and savage... to be let loose upon the defenceless inhab... onters; we took such measures as pro... s, as necessity will justify. We collected... own-point and Ticonderoga. Yet give... it solemnly to assure you that we have... ht of the object we have ever had in view... on with you on constitutional principles;

the advantage of both, we till lately maintained. The inhabitants of this country apply themselves chiefly to agriculture and commerce. --As their fashions and manners are similar to yours; your markets must afford them the conveniences and luxuries for which they exchange the produce of their labours. The wealth of this extended continent centers with you; and our trade is so regulated as to be subservient, only to your interest. You are too reasonable to expect that by taxes (in addition to this) we should contribute to your expence, to believe after diverting the fountain that the streams can flow with unabated force. It has been said that we refuse to submit to the restrictions on our commerce. From whence is this inference drawn? not from our words, we having repeatedly declared the contrary, and we again profess our submission to the several acts of trade and navigation passed before the year 1763, trusting nevertheless in the equity and justice of parliament, that such of them as upon cool and impartial consideration, shall appear to have imposed unnecessary or grievous restrictions, will at some happier period, be repealed or altered. And we cheerfully consent to the operation of such acts of the British parliament as shall be restrained to the regulation of our external commerce for the purpose of securing the commercial advantage of the whole empire to the mother-country, and the commercial benefits of its respective members, excluding every idea of taxation internal or external, for raising a revenue on the subjects in America without their consent. It is alleged that we contribute nothing to the common defence, to this we answer that the advantages which Great-Britain receives from the monopoly of our trade, far exceeds our proportion of the expence necessary for that purpose. But should these advantages be inadequate thereto, let the restrictions on our trade be removed, and we will cheerfully contribute such proportion when constitutionally required. (To be concluded in our next.)

ANNAPOLIS July 20. THE delegates for this province, have appointed a meeting of the provincial convention, on Wednesday the 26th day of this inst. at the city of Annapolis --At which time and place the deputies for the several counties are requested to attend. The ship Totness, captain Harding, belonging to Mr. Gildard of Liverpool, having on board a cargo of salt and dry goods, in coming up the Bay ran aground near the three islands at the mouth of West river; upon this the committee immediately met, and after consideration, determined she should proceed on to Baltimore, her intended port, but before she could get off, highly resenting so daring an infringement of the continental association, a number of people met, went on board, and set her on fire.

TO THE PRINTER. IT gives me great concern that at my first entrance into business, with fair intentions to all men, I should find myself on a sudden attacked, with the utmost fury and virulence, by Mr. Daniel Stephenson, who, not content with abusing me in the most injurious and gross manner, in his letters handed, according to his custom, about the country, but even carrying his virulence and malice into the public news-paper, to be circulated through the British empire; and why? Because I had the presumption to settle at a place that he had abandoned, and that it was possible my connections might affect the designs of the immaculate Mr. Stephenson. This is the true ground of his enmity. --His villainous story of breaking open his money drawer, stealing his papers, &c. which he has so impudently insinuated, are mere fictions, artfully and wickedly invented to blast my reputation, and ruin my business, to gratify his infernal envious malice. I have been taught that the world was made for all men, and wide enough for us all; but, if I am to judge from the principles and practice of Mr. Stephenson, it was made only for him; sure I am he sticks at nothing to destroy the character, business and fortune of every man likely to interfere with him: the facts are notorious to the parties injured; and I need only refer to his last publication, where, although his avowed designs are only to abuse Mr. Bowie and myself by name, yet he has artfully and invidiously drawn in several others, and particularly Mr. M. who he observes was the "game hunted last summer." --True, Mr. Stephenson, you must well remember it; the injured may forgive, but the injurer never can. --Recollect the conversation that passed in Upper Marlborough on a certain evening, and you will find "juggler" foremost in the pursuit, and, in the hunting phrase, exceeding free mouthed in the degradation of that gentleman's character. --but I beg pardon. --'twas over a bottle, and "that accounts for it, which I did not advert to at the first glance." --well, admitted. --However, by the bye, Mr. Stephenson, wine had set you in your true colours, displaying a mind adorned with slander and base insinuation; for the truth of which I appeal to the humiliating concessions you made the next morning. Mr. Stephenson is very fond of the term "address," he prides himself greatly on his being a man of "address;" by "address," as practised by him, I understand (to borrow a phrase) the art of deceiving with dexterity. Now as I believe no man living possesses this art of deceiving in a greater degree than my antagonist, I leave any one to judge of my situation. --Youth inexperienced defending itself against a man--fond of contention--grown grey in every species of artful deception, of deep dissimulation, an exquisite flatterer, of untired application, of foreign connections--a sharpened adventurer, a bird of passage--a heart cold and hard as marble to the interest of this country and people--no God but gain, no principle but present convenience--what method can be safe? what honour can be won? To enter into a news-paper dispute is, at this time of public calamity, every way improper, nor am I qualified for such a task; what resource, then, have I but to state a sincere plain narrative of facts, that gave rise to Mr. Stephenson's enmity--and to appeal to the good sense and candour of my countrymen, who will undoubtedly form their opinion from the general tenor

inveterate enemy. To avoid recrimination, I purposely pass over a thousand instances of Mr. Stephenson's "address," from the time of his coming to this country--his disputes with the people--with Mr. M.--his fly reflections on all the tobacco merchants; his puffing advertisements to establish real stability; of the sales he made in the winter 1773; I also pass over the innumerable falsehoods that he daily let off at a venture, in the summer 1774, to palliate the accounts of sales not coming when they were expected; or being altered and searched when they did come; the clamour, confusion, shuffling, and doublings, relative to them, and the arts made use of to induce the people to ship. --Hence the accounts of 3/1. were said to be 5/8 to be 9, 29 to be 39, with various others, and promises, and flattery, and traducing other merchants without measure. --I pass them over, because I believe they are pretty well remembered, especially by the parties concerned. For my own part, I was no way concerned, and only laughed to see this pink of merchants, after so many puffs, so hampered; it should seem, however, that sometime after, or during this bustle, the letter, the bringing of which to light has given so much offence, was wrote by the perfect and prophetic Daniel to his agent, Mr. Parkinson; an extract may be seen in your No. 1554, wherein he puts Mr. Parkinson upon altering the "letter," and accounts, "if it can be done without suspicion," begs him to "excuse his putting such a talk upon him, as his head and hands were to full (probably of the like business) that he did not know where to begin--that it would never do to deliver some others, &c." I shall not stop here to make my comments on this letter, but proceed to say--some time in the fall of the year 1773, Mr. Stephenson sent some goods to Marlborough, under the care of Mr. Parkinson, which were opened in a store-house belonging to Mr. Digges, that had often been used as such, they broke up the store in the fall of the year 1774, and removed all their goods; upon their removal, the house was made use of as the county office--in the month of February, 1775, I purchased the houses of Mr. Digges--upon my taking possession, I requested the county clerk to remove with his books and papers--some of the family servants were ordered to clean out the rooms that I might put them in order to receive my goods--I was absent some time while they were about it--on my return, I saw the sliding drawer, that goes under the counter, laid down on a table in one of the rooms, and some papers in and about it in confusion and disorder--I knew not whose or what they were, or whether of any use or not--among them was the letter of instructions, which particularly commanded my attention, there being some obliterations on the back,--some little time after, Mr. Bowie happened to be at my store, and being convinced that I was bound, as an honest man, to shew him the letter, I did so. --This is the simple truth; but any man, to see Stephenson's publication, would conclude that I had, for the vilest purposes, broke open his money drawer, stolen his cash and papers, and told a parcel of confounded lies to palliate the action; and this he publishes to the world, and prophesies infamy and ruin to be my portion. --I knew not of any draw or papers, or of anything being in the house belonging to any body, and the draw being pulled out of its place, as it easily might in cleaning the house, and removed by the servants, nothing of value being in it, I believe to be merely accidental. --I have been fairly cleared myself of every imputed crime, except preferring the blotted letter picked up in the accidental manner I have mentioned. --But, let me ask the impartial, was it a crime to preserve such a letter? If the principles and practice avowed of secreting and altering the people's letters and accounts, if it can be done so as to avoid suspicion, at the discretion of the agents and assistants here, be of a public nature, in which almost every man is in some measure interested, perhaps it will be thought his letter of instructions to that purpose ought not to have been concealed. --Should such a practice become general here, there certainly will be wanted a standard to shew how much shall be added to, and how much shall be taken off, each account. --In such an office Mr. Stephenson, with his ready "address," would shine. --After all, I much question whether the practice will be submitted to by the merchants at home, and whether they will not apprehend a total destruction of their books, accounts, evidences, and all commerce and mutual confidence between them and the people here. --But a man of Mr. Stephenson's "address" can no doubt obviate such difficulties, and make it appear to his assistants, that there is no crime in deception and forgery, if they can be effected without suspicion. Mr. Stephenson's ranking himself with the London merchants, as "we brother consignment folks," is certainly a very curious stroke, and deserves the applause of the public, since it so well justifies the fable of the apples and horse-dung floating down the stream together, in which the horse-dung would frequently call out--"Alack aday! how we apples swim." --Out of charity to Mr. Stephenson, and by way of conclusion, I beg leave to add the moral and reflection to this fable, which probably may conduce to screen him from the resentment of those gentlemen he has so highly disgraced. MORAL: "The most worthless fellows are oftentimes the vainest, and attribute to themselves the glory of every thing, though they contribute nothing to any good purpose." REFLECTION. "Come, says the blackberry to the peach and apples, who were contending for the preference, we are all friends; let us have no jangling among ourselves. --so says the fly to the chariot-wheel, what a dull do I raise! so said Lamb the corn-cutter to Dr. Mead and Hollings, we physicians! Every insignificant wretch puts a value upon himself, and the more worthless the more vain. But what is the end of his vanity and conceit? He only makes himself ridiculous to the rest of the world, who, but for his presumption, might pass by with pity, what now they treat with contempt. --for such a one is as much beneath the indignation of a wife man as the insolent braying of the ass is below the notice of the lion." JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

ENTERED. 227 Snow Patowmack, Edward Weekes, Dublin and Madeira. Ship Success, John Wright, Portsmouth. Sloop Lively, Timothy Woodham, N. Providence. Schooner Chatham, B. Fleetwood, Virginia. Ship Patowmack, James Mitchell, London.

CLEAR D. Schooner Nancy, Jonathan Thacher, N. Providence. Sloop Polly, John White, Virginia. Brig Jane, Peter Templeton, Cork. Ship Clibborn, William Thomas, Milford. Brig Elape, Robert Callow, Barcelona. Snow Catharine, Nich. Fortune, Brittol. Ship John, Charles Poang, Cork. Sloop Betsey, Lewis Jones, Virginia. Ship Charles, Charles Reily, Liverpool. Brig Phila, Richard Curtis, Liverpool. Schooner Friends Adventure, John Fulford, Casco-bay.

To be sold by William Aikman, bookeller and Stationer, Annapolis, exceeding low for cash, A LARGE assortment of books, in history, divinity, miscellanies, arts and sciences, poetry, physics, a variety of classics, &c. (being partly the library of a clergyman lately deceased) amongst which are the following valuable books. Whitby's commentary on the new testament, 4 vols. folio, best edition, 80s. London price is 50s. sterling. Cruden's concordance, 4to. 4s. Saunderson's algebra, 2 vols. 4to. scarce, 35s. An elegant edition of Tillotson's sermons, 12 vols. octavo, 140s. Clark's sermons, 8 vols. octavo, 80s. Prideaux's connections of the old and new testament, 4 vols. octavo, 40s. Locke on the human understanding, 2 vols. octavo, 25s. 6d. Smollet's history of England, with the continuation, 16 vols. 9l. 10s. Macaulay's ditto, 5 vols. 60s. Goldsmith's ditto, 4 vols. 45s. Hooke's natural history, 11 vols. octavo, 6l. 10s. Bolinbrooke's philosophical works, 5 vols. 55s. Leland's history of Ireland, 4 vols. octavo, 40s. Montesquieu's spirit of laws, 2 vols. 15s. Hume's essays, 2 vols. 24s. Lord Kaimes's elements of criticism, 2 vols. 24s. Beattie's essay on truth, octavo, 12s. 6d. Rousseau's whole works, 10 vols. 60s. Theobald's Shakespeare, 12 vols. 60s. Turkish spy, 8 vols. 45s. Heylter's surgery, 3 vols. 4to. 60s. Hanway's travels, 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 10s. Cullen's materia medica, 4to. 30s. Lord Littleton's history of Henry, 2d, 6 vols. 3l. 10s. &c. A great variety of record books, and paper books for accounts of different sizes. A few reams of superfine treasury post--all sorts of stationery. Lately published for William Aikman, Cook's voyage round the world, 2 vols. 16s. A father's legacy to his daughters, by the celebrated Dr. Gregory, 4s. Where may be had just published, the manual exercise as ordered by his majesty in the year 1764, with all the manœuvres, price 1s. 6w

FOR LONDON, THE ship Alton-Hall, John Parker, commander, now lying at Fell's point, having 300 hds. tobacco already engaged, will give liberty for 250 more. Any gentleman who may incline to ship that quantity or part thereof, will be pleased to apply, for further particulars, to the master at Baltimore, or to Mr. Hodgkin, at Annapolis.

Arrived in the ship Star and Garter, Thomas Kenyon, master, from Exeter, Annapolis, July 18, 1775.

A Few very healthy men seven years servants, such as blacksmiths, weaver, tailors, farmers, &c. a few woman three years servants, whose times are to be disposed of by the subscribers, for cash, wheat, or tobacco.

THO. C. WILLIAMS and Co. N. B. The subscribers will give cash for old wheat and tobacco. 3w

FIVE POUNDS REWARD. RAN away from his service upon the 29th of June, an Irish servant man, who has near three years to serve, viz. Christopher M'Avoy, 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, full faced, fair ruddy complexion, short light brown hair, clumsy made, flat feet, narrow round shoulders; he was hired to a blacksmith, and his arms are burnt with the sparks, his apparel unknown, his coat supposed to be blue gathery or brown cloth much worn. He was seen near George town, and supposed made towards Frederick town. Whoever brings him to Mr. Samuel Collard, at the Eastern Branch ferry, Patowmack; or to the subscriber at Schoolfield, Patuxent river, shall receive if 40 miles from home, 40 shillings; if 60 miles, 3 pounds; and if one hundred miles, 5 pounds; and reasonable charges, from THOMAS HAMILTON. 3w

THERE is at the plantation of William Farquhar, living at Little Pipe creek, Frederick county, Maryland, taken up as a stray, a bay gelding, about 14 hands and 3/4 high, supposed to be 6 years old, long bob tail, hanging mane, has a small white spot on his back, branded on the off buttock with something like the letter R, paces natural. The owner may have him again, by proving his property, and paying charges. w 1000/ MOSES FARQUHAR.

Annapolis, July 21, 1775 THE Fleetwood, a stout North country built ship, commanded by capt. Slicey, now in Patowmack river, will take tobacco to the address of Messrs. Wobledridge and Kelly, merchants of London, at seven pounds sterling per ton freight. Insurance will be made agreeable to order, and seven pounds ten shillings sterling per hhd. advanced to every shipper who may incline to draw immediately. Those gentlemen who with their tobacco to an early market, may have a good opportunity by this ship, as she will be ready to sail in two weeks. THO. BROOKE HODGKIN. N. B. Proper vessels will be provided to take tobacco from any warehouse, and convey it to the ship, without expence to the shipper. 2x