

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1775.

From the New-Hampshire GAZETTE, PORTSMOUTH.

WHEN the political body is thrown into such violent convulsions, as threaten its dissolution, then should the advice and skill of the best state physicians be called in, and exerted for its recovery, and the most lenient medicines applied to correct the corroding humours, and remove every obstruction: but to write less metaphorically, it is too obvious to be denied, that every government in America is in a most disorderly state, the cause of which is as obvious; I shall not for that reason take up time to explain it, but make such observations on such particular matters as regard the province of New-Hampshire, of which I am an inhabitant.

Several occurrences have lately taken place, that will most assuredly render us obnoxious to his Majesty, who, with the present disposition of parliament, may severely punish our precipitate measures, and although the actors therein were hurried into them, thro' reports truly alarming, yet as we find administration is not disposed to examine the facts, but to involve the innocent and guilty in one general ruin, the most coercive measures will be used, to call us back to our duty, and punish our indiscretion; by what ways and means we are to be censured, I am not able readily to suggest, but there is no doubt we shall soon know: presume our trade will be distressed, and troops quartered upon us, to support the civil magistrate in the execution of such duties as he may be called upon to discharge; what will be the consequence of these means? It is not difficult to foresee. Anarchy and confusion must follow. How must the many indolent poor be supported? and from whence can supplies of provisions be procured? Our brethren in the country will withhold every necessary to induce us to leave the town, the better thereby to shew a resentment to the quartering of such troops, by which the morals of our young men, already too much depraved, will be finally ruined, and the modesty of our women prostituted to the most indignant scenes of debauchery and lewdness; I could easily paint in lively colours the dreadful consequences of quartering troops among us, but I shall forbear, from principles of good policy: It is enough to leave the judicious to think for themselves. The united wisdom of the province was never wanted so much, as at this day of American adversity. Our people are too inconsiderate and precipitate, being hurried by the violence of heated passions, they too often leave the subject in controversy, and seek their vengeance for private injuries under the false pretext of the cause of liberty, a cause too glorious, too important to be filled by such evasive unmanly principles. By some, complaints are made against the gentlemen of the law, if any such are really aggrieved by them, yet they are not to carve out for themselves the means of redress. These gentlemen are equally subjects of law as others, and may be silenced by the court from the privileges of pleading, and that an end may be put to such complaints in future, it is to be wished, the judges, at their circuit or term courts would cause public outcry to be made, that if any of the king's subjects are aggrieved by any of the bar, they shall have a fair hearing, and their proofs examined, and in case of malfeasance, the person shall be dismissed and disrobed with disgrace. This summary way of proceeding will totally discourage unjust practices in future. Others of the people complain of taxation without representation, I acknowledge there is too much reason for this complaint, upon which the whole American dispute with Britain is supported, much may be said on this head, but as it is probable the people will soon be quieted on this matter. I shall waive it at present. There are many other complaints too trifling to be canvassed. But does not the king complain also that we have dismantled his fort, carried away his ammunition, and who appears to redress him? Is it not our incumbent duty to do justice to him as well as ourselves? And here I leave the matter to be considered of by the legislature, what ought to be done by us, to be reinstated in that favourable view, which we should ever wish to be seen by him, as the person to whom we have sworn, avowed, and openly professed the strictest allegiance; there is only a short time left us for consideration, as we are hurried into the late measures by distressing reports; we may be considered more favourably than if we had meditated and planned the attempt, and more easily forgiven, especially if we discover a contrition for the offence.

ANNAPOLIS, November 23, 1774. THOMAS PRYSE, MACH-MAKER, from LONDON. His method to inform his friends and the general, that he has removed his shop to the house opposite the state-house, where he carries on all its various branches, as he has supplied with exceeding good workmen from every article of the best sort to a very fine spring curtains for coach and chairs, &c. &c. He has also a very good coach painter, that undertakes painting of chaises, or chairs, either in cyphers, letters, or coats of arms, with various designs, in the neatest and best manner, at most reasonable rates: those ladies and gentlemen who favour him with their custom in any of the above branches, may rest assured, that his favours shall be to give general satisfaction, please to employ him, and the favourer acknowledged, by the public's most humble servant, THOMAS PRYSE.

AS Mr. Gerard Henry Schirr, a native of Hamburg, left London for America in 1758, being engaged in the service of the late King's troops at Annapolis, in Maryland, Gerard Henry Schirr, upon his arrival at Annapolis, lodged with one Mr. William Bull, living at Annapolis, and afterwards with one Mr. John Thompson, at Annapolis aforesaid. And in the year 1760, he desired letters to be sent to, at Mr. John Bull's, and Mr. John Bull, at Annapolis aforesaid. And letters have been received from the said Schirr since that time, nor is it known whether he is living, or if dead, at what he died, and whether single or married, whether he left any or how many children, or whether he has any property, or whether he has heard of greatly to be glad, by applying to DANIEL STEPHENSON.

ANNAPOLIS, November 23, 1774. In the ship Endeavour, Captain Thomas Eden, from London. A quantity of goods suitable to the season, to be sold at a reasonable rate, by WILLIAM WILKINS.

FACE ROUND THE WORLD, in the years 1769, 1770, and 1771, undertaken by the ship Endeavour, drawn from the papers of Joseph Banks, Esq. published by order of the lords of the Admiralty, and the whole navigation. This edition contains the whole of the voyages of the Endeavour, and the volumes of Hawkesworth's collection, which was published in London in three volumes for three guineas. Where may be had a pocket Almanack for 1775, price 3d. and a pocket Almanack, interleaved with a pocket Almanack, price 2s. 13.

DOLLARS REWARD. A Negro fellow of mine, named Will, is away, for having resisted his overseer, and down, throating him and striking him with his fist, it is therefore to be had as a reward for his services. He has been guilty of so flagitious a crime, that he is to be sold as a slave, and his name is Will. He is about five feet ten inches tall, with large dull eyes, a black face, a black coat, and a black shirt; his other cloths he left behind him. There were two more fellows named Will Jack and the other Sam, who were sold for each of them 12 dollars. ROBERT TYLER.

LONDON, Dec. 3. Extra of a letter from Bayonne, Nov. 16. Our deputy of trade at Paris, has just sent us the copy of a memorial which the court of England has caused to be delivered to the Count de Vergennes; that orders may be given to all owners of vessels and French privateers trading to America not to approach the English colonies; as the ships of war stationed in those seas will receive orders, if they meet with them to inspect them, and if they find more merchandize and manufactures than are for the consumption of the colony to which they are bound, they will be seized, and the profit given to the vessel that takes them; that the great quantity which has already been exported to the colonies, has encouraged the Americans to persist in their disobedience, from the hopes of being always supplied in this manner; that his Britannic Majesty does not suppose the French minister would countenance this illicit trade, which proceeds only from the speculations of the merchants, who seize all opportunities of gain; and that

those who shall continue this traffic may take notice, that they have been informed of his Britannic Majesty's intentions, who only requires an observance of the treaties, and would not send any orders before he had acquainted his most christian majesty, that he might signify that for all offences of this kind the loss will fall solely on those who engage in them, without becoming a national concern or disturbing the union and concord which subsists between these powers. This copy has been distributed upon change to all owners of vessels and privateers, that they might not pretend ignorance, it being confirmed by his most christian majesty.

BOSTON, February 16. A correspondent has sent the following, viz.

The Lively frigate of war, is lately stationed at Marblehead in order to harass and impress the seafaring inhabitants of that town. It is said to be by order of admiral Greaves in consequence of the misconduct of his purser, John Williams, who had two boxes consigned him in the ship Champion Capt. Fellows, which arrived there from Great-Britain between the first of December last, and January instant. These packages, agreeable to the continental association, ought to have been reshipped, or delivered to the committee of inspection for sale, or to be stored during the continuance of the association; but instead thereof Williams utterly refused to comply with the association, and with some other inferior officers of the navy demanded the boxes, alledging that they contained candles for admiral Greaves; the committee as well as the town, thought the doings of the continent too important to be thus treated by a common purser, and the matter was so regulated that the candles were detained, until application was made to the committee in the name of the purser, for selling the same; and the association was fully complied with. For this instance of fidelity in the committee is that community, consisting of about seven thousand inhabitants, mostly dependant on trade and navigation, thus arbitrarily treated; which must convince the American colonies, that had they not nobly resolved to maintain and defend their rights and liberties, the most insignificant officers of the crown would have been authorized and encouraged to insult them. The crew of the Lively are not suffered to land by the inhabitants of Marblehead, who seem determined to defend themselves against these unjustifiable proceedings.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6. Mr. GAINE,

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, not less remarkable for the greatness of his abilities, and the extent of his political knowledge, than a most zealous attachment to the welfare of his country. His principles of government indeed are not in the stile of modern sons of liberty, who can see the interest of the colonies placed in a state of separation from, and independence on the mother country. His objects are more enlarged, and his patriotism derived from a purer fountain, for it is aimed at a union between both countries, upon the basis of freedom and mutual benefit.

The inflammatory performances from this country, calculated to excite jealousies and animosity, have, I find, been but too successful among you. Nothing can be more false than the representations of hostile intentions against America, formed by the present administration. They exercise every severance which they consider necessary with reluctance; and as too prudent statesmen to be ignorant, that if America suffers, Great Britain must suffer with it. They ardently wish to adopt a liberal and firm constitution, which may preserve as well your rights as the just supremacy of parliament. A supremacy which you once universally acknowledged. Nothing is wanting to this end, but advances on the part of the colonies to a reconciliation and thorough settlement of the dispute. Both sides may have run into excess; but it is certainly more becoming in America to pay a deference to its august mother, and by the first advances, give her an opportunity of relieving her children with safety to her own dignity. A petition from the assemblies will be attended with success, if their claims are accurately limited and defined, and represented with temper as well as firmness. Should it be rejected, you will have a fairer plea to the favour of moderate men in this country; should it be received, you may probably preserve both countries from misery. Your indefinite claims have much injured your cause of late. It has been heretofore argued, that the doctrine of exemption from parliamentary taxation, rested on principles which reached to a denial of parliamentary legislation: The author of the summary has avowed these consequences, and opened a wide field for future contention: as if resolved to convince Great Britain of the impossibility of satisfying America with any thing short of independence. Great use has been made of his extravagant claims by the ministerial writers; and the arguments from them seem to be unanswerable. The instructions also drawn up by the committee of Philadelphia, in which a claim of exemption from the acts of regulation, &c. is held up, have been adduced, as evidences of the danger of admitting the foundation of parliamentary jurisdiction to be in the least impaired. The author, Mr. D., seems to have forgotten his own concession. That a power of regulating trade is undeniably in the British parliament, and essential to the union between a mother country and her colonies.

Col. Amherst is appointed Lieut. Governor of Newfoundland.

Major general James Johnston is appointed to be governor of Quebec. And lieutenant general James Murray to be lieutenant governor of Minorca.

A great number of young recruits were arrived in London from the Highlands of Scotland, in order to be sent to North America.

Feb. 16. On Thursday the 2d inst. arrived here from Glasgow, the ship James, Capt. Watson, with a cargo of coals and dry goods, but as she did not arrive within the time prescribed, by the tenth article of the association, of the continental congress, a strict watch was kept by some of the sub-committee, and a number of the inhabitants, to prevent the landing of any goods in a clandestine manner; and the captain was requested to procure such necessaries as he might stand in need of, and immediately to quit the port; with this request he seemed rather unwilling to comply, and was encouraged to hope that his cargo would be landed, from the assurances of a number of ministerial tools, who promised to support him; for which purpose they employed a few vagrants to go on board the ship (which then lay in the harbour) and bring the colours on shore, with a view of raising a posse, to assist in landing the goods; but the banditti that were collected for this purpose were soon suppressed by the inhabitants, who are for supporting the association, and who began to assemble in great numbers; upon which the captain conceiving the ship to be in danger, he sent the mate on shore, requesting assistance to get her under sail, as the seamen refused to do their duty; this request being complied with, they immediately got her under way, and fell down about four miles below the city, where she remained (attended by a boat, with a member of the committee, and some of the townsmen on board) till last Thursday night, when she was brought into the harbour again, by an officer and a number of men belonging to his Majesty's ship King Fisher, which ship, it is supposed, came down from Turtle-bay, expressly for the purpose of protecting her, and intimidating the inhabitants.

As soon as it was known that the ship was coming up again, the people were greatly exasperated, began to assemble together in great numbers, and immediately went to the captain's lodgings, seized him, and after conducting him through many of the principal streets, attended by a prodigious concourse of people, he was, without suffering the least hurt or injury, put on board a boat, with some hands to row him, and sent off: his ship then lying at anchor, two miles below the town, he went on board the man of war, which lay in the harbour, where his ship did not arrive till the next morning, when she came to anchor under the cannon of the King Fisher. In this situation matters remained till Saturday morning, when they began to unmoor the ship, intending to get under sail, but were prevented by the lieutenant of the man of war, who hailed the ship, and demanded if they had any clearance, and on being answered in the negative, he ordered them not to unmoor;—this obstruction greatly exasperated a number of people that were collected together to see her get under sail, who went immediately in quest of the captain of the King Fisher, to know by what authority he detained the ship, but they could not meet with him; he was however soon waited upon by one of the gentlemen to whom she was addressed: and on being informed of the lieutenant's conduct, and asked his reasons for detaining her, he replied that he had nothing to do with her, and immediately gave orders to the lieutenant to let her pass; she accordingly got under sail the next morning about 10 o'clock, accompanied by a boat, with two of the committee, and a number of inhabitants on board; which boat (after taking out the pilot) left her at 2 o'clock, P. M. about a league to the southward of Sandy-Hook with a fresh gale, and at half past 4 o'clock P. M. she was out of sight, as every artifice has been used, and a variety of manoeuvres put in practice (by a set of ministerial hirelings) in order to get the cargo of the above mentioned ship landed, it must give real pleasure to every lover of his country, to observe, that the good people of this city are determined to support the association of the general congress, at all events.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina,) Jan. 26. The speech of his honour William Bull, Esq; lieutenant governor and commander in chief, in and over his Majesty's said province, to the general assembly, met at Charlestown, on Tuesday, Jan. 24th, 1775.

Honourable gentlemen of his Majesty's council, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the assembly,

I HAVE nothing in command from the King to lay before you, or relative to the late apprehensions of a war with the Creek Indians, but that they have made satisfaction for the outrages committed in Georgia last winter, and that peace trade and confidence are re-established with them. As this is the usual season of the year for dispatching the public business in general assembly, I recommend to you to revive and continue such of our laws as are expired, or near expiring, which have been found necessary and beneficial in preserving the good order and tranquility, and promoting the prosperity of the province. During the course of your sitting, I shall not fail to propose any matters, as occasion may require, which appear to me to merit your attention.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the assembly,

The public faith of this province is so fundamentally engaged to maintain several branches of our establishments, at present supported out of the produce of the general duty fund, that I cannot admit of the least doubt with myself of your paying the earliest and strict-