

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 13, 1775.

The following is a copy of a letter from General LEE to General BURGOYNE, upon his arrival in BOSTON. Philadelphia, June 7, 1775.

MY DEAR SIR, I have had twenty different accounts of your arrival at Boston, which have been regularly contradicted the next morning; but as I now find it certain that you are arrived, I shall not delay a single instant addressing myself to you. It is a duty I owe to the friendship I have long and sincerely professed for you; a friendship to which you have the strongest claims from the first moments of our acquaintance. There is no man from whom I have received so many testimonies of esteem and affection; there is no man whose esteem and affection could, in my opinion, have done me greater honour. I intreat and conjure you therefore, my dear sir, to impute these lines not to a petulant itea of scribbling, but to the most unfeigned solicitude for the future tranquillity of your mind, and for your reputation. I sincerely lament the situation of the times, when men of such a stamp as Mr. Burgoyne and Mr. Howe can be seduced into so impious and nefarious a service by the artifice of a wicked and insidious court and cabinet. You, sir, must be sensible that these epithets are not unjustly severe. You have yourself experienced the wickedness and treachery of this court and cabinet. You cannot but recollect their manœuvres in your own select committee, and the treatment yourself as president received from these abandoned men. You cannot but recollect the black business of St. Vincent's, by an opposition to which you acquired the highest and most deserved honour. I shall not trouble you with my opinion of the right of taxing America without her own consent, as I am afraid, from what I have seen of your speeches, that you have already formed your creed on this article; but I will boldly affirm, had this right been established by a thousand statutes, had America admitted it from time immemorial, it would be the duty of every good Englishman to exert his utmost to divert parliament of this right, as it must inevitably work the subversion of the whole empire. The malady under which the state labours is indisputably derived from the inadequate representation of the subject, and the vast pecuniary influence of the crown. To add to this pecuniary influence and incompetency of representation, is to insure and precipitate our destruction. To wish any addition can scarcely enter the heart of a citizen who has the least spark of public virtue, and who is at the same time capable of seeing consequences the most immediate. I appeal, sir, to your own conscience, to your experience and knowledge of our court and parliament; and I request you to lay your hand upon your heart, and then answer with your usual integrity and frankness, whether, on the supposition America should be abject enough to submit to the terms imposed, you think a single guinea raised upon her would be applied to the purpose (as it is ostentatiously held out to deceive the people at home) of easing the mother country; or whether you are not convinced that the whole they could extract would be applied solely to heap up still further the enormous fund for corruption which the crown already possesses, and of which a most diabolical use is made. On these principles I say, sir, every good Englishman, abstracted of all regard for America, must oppose her being taxed by the British parliament; for my own part I am convinced that no argument (not totally abhorrent from the spirit of liberty and the British constitution) can be produced in support of this right. But it would be impertinent to trouble you upon a subject which has been so amply, and in my opinion to fully discussed. I find by a speech given as yours in the public papers, that it was by the king's positive command you embarked in this service. I am somewhat pleased that it is not an office of your own seeking, though, at the same time, I must confess that it is very alarming to every virtuous citizen, when he sees men of sense and integrity, (because of a certain profession) lay it down as a rule implicitly to obey the mandates of a court be they ever so flagitious. It furnishes, in my opinion, the best arguments for the total reduction of the army. But I am running into a tedious essay, whereas I ought to confine myself to the main design and purpose of this letter, which is to guard you and your colleagues from those prejudices which the same miscreants, who have insatuated general Gage and still surround him, will labour to instil into you against a brave, loyal and most deserving people. The avenues of truth will be shut up to you. I assert, sir, that even general Gage will deceive you as he has deceived himself; I do not say he will do it designedly. I do not think him capable; but his mind is so totally poisoned, and his understanding so totally blinded by the society of fools and knaves, that he no longer is capable of discerning facts as manifest as the noon day sun. I assert, sir, that he is ignorant, that he has from the beginning been consummately ignorant of the principles, temper, disposition and force of the colonies. I assert, sir, that his letters to the ministry (at least such as the public have seen) are one continued issue of misrepresentation, injustice and tortured inferences from mistated facts. I affirm, sir, that he has taken no pains to inform himself of the truth; that he has never conversed with a man who has had the courage or honesty to tell him the truth. I am apprehensive that you and your colleagues may fall into the same trap, and it is the apprehension that you may be inconsiderately hurried by the vigour and activity you possess into measures which may be fatal to many innocent individuals, may hereafter wound your own feelings, and which cannot possibly

serve the cause of those who sent you, that has prompted me to address these lines to you. I most devoutly wish, that your industry, valour, and military talents, may be referred for a more honourable and virtuous service, against the natural enemies of your country, (to whom our court are so basely complacent) and not be wasted in ineffectual attempts to reduce to the wretched state of servitude, the most meritorious part of your fellow-subjects. I say, Sir, that any attempts to accomplish this purpose must be ineffectual. You cannot possibly succeed. No man is better acquainted with the state of this continent than myself. I have ran through almost the whole colonies, from the north to the south, and from the south to north. I have conversed with all orders of men, from the first elevated gentlemen to the lowest planters and farmers, and can assure you, that the same spirit animates the whole. Not less than an 150,000 gentlemen, yeomen, and farmers, are now in arms, determined to preserve their liberties or perish. As to the idea that the Americans are deficient in courage, it is too ridiculous and glaringly false to deserve a serious refutation. I never could conceive upon what this notion was founded. I served several campaigns in America the last war, and cannot recollect a single instance of ill behaviour in the provinces, where the regulars acquitted themselves well. Indeed we well remember some instances of the reverse, particularly where the late col. Grant, (he who lately pledged himself for the general cowardice of America) ran away with a large body of his own regiment, and was saved from destruction by the valour of a few Virginians. Such preposterous arguments are only proper for the Rigby's and Sandwich's, from whose mouths never issued, and to whose breasts, truth and decency are utter strangers. You will much oblige me in communicating this letter to General Howe, to whom I could wish it should be considered in some measure addressed, as well as to yourself. Mr. Howe is a man for whom I have ever had the highest love and reverence. I have honoured him for his own connections, but above all for his admirable talents and good qualities. I have courted his acquaintance and friendship, not only as a pleasure, but as an ornament; I flattered myself that I had obtained it. Gracious God! is it possible that Mr. Howe should be prevailed upon to accept of such an office! That the brother of him, to whose memory the much injured people of Boston erected a monument, should be employed as one of the instruments of their destruction! But the fashion of the times it seems is such, as renders it impossible that he should avoid it. The commands of our most gracious sovereign, are to cancel all moral obligations, to sanctify every action, even those that the strap of an eastern despot would start at. I shall now beg leave to say a few words with respect to myself and the part I act. I was bred up from my infancy in the highest veneration for the liberties of mankind in general. What I have seen of courts and princes convinces me that power cannot be lodged in worse hands than in theirs; and of all courts I am persuaded that ours is the most corrupt and hostile to the rights of humanity. I am convinced that a regular plan has been laid (indeed every act since the present accession evinces it) to abolish even the shadow of liberty from amongst us. It was not the demolition of the tea, it was not any other particular act of the Bostonians, or of the other provinces which constituted their crimes. But it is the noble spirit of liberty manifestly pervading the whole continent, which has rendered them the objects of ministerial and royal vengeance. Had they been notoriously of another disposition, had they been homines ad servitum paratos, they might have made as free with the property of the East-India company as the felonious North himself with impunity. But the lords of St. James's and their mercenary of St. Stephen's will know that as long as the free spirit of this great continent remains unsubdued, the progress they can make in their scheme of universal despotism, will be but trifling. Hence it is that they wage inexorable war against America. In short, this is the last asylum of persecuted liberty. Here should the machinations and fury of her enemies prevail, that bright goddess must fly off from the face of the earth; and leave not a trace behind. These, Sir, are my principles; This is my persuasion, and consequently I am determined to act. I have now, sir, only to entreat, that whatever measures you pursue, whether those which your real friends (myself amongst them) would wish, or unfortunately those which our accursed misrulers shall dictate, you will still believe me to be personally, with the greatest sincerity and affection, Your's, &c. C. LEE.

L O N D O N, May 8.

Upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, of a new construction, so light as to be carried by a man on horseback, and which carry balls from 4 to 7 pounds weight, and 10,000 stands of arms, were shipped from the tower, in the course of the last week, for the use of the troops in America. Lord Effingham being ordered to join his regiment in America, has asked the king's leave of absence, and if that cannot be granted, that he may be permitted to retire from the army; several messages have pass on the occasion, but nothing is decided at present. As an officer of Lord Effingham's approved spirit, refusing so base a service as that of attempting to deprive his fellow-subjects of their liberty, cannot fail to operate greatly with other military gentlemen, when they reflect how contrary to the ends of their original engagements they are now to be employed by a Tory administration; it has thrown the Scottish junto into a disagreeable dilemma.

Lord Effingham was a volunteer against the Turks, and has been a constant protector against the tyrannical measures now carrying on by Bute and his infernal adherents, therefore there can be no doubt but his lordship's declining so infamous a business proceeds from such motives as do honour to a soldier and a patriot.

May 13. It is said, if Lord Effingham is obliged to resign his commission in the army, he will immediately embark for New-England, to be a spectator to the business now going forward there.

May 20. Thursday night an express arrived with the news of the death of the Queen of Denmark, on the 11th inst. at Zell, of a fever, aged 23 years and 10 months. She was born the 22d of July, 1751.

H O U S E of L O R D S, May 19.

The Duke of Manchester presented a paper entitled, a memorial from the house of assembly of New-York, and moved that the same might be read. A matter of order was now started, whether it would be regular to receive the said memorial, as his Grace had not stated the contents, and declined to do so farther than reading the title and the prayer, desiring the repeal of certain acts of parliament, and praying redress. Lords Townshend, Buckingham, and Denbigh objected to it on several other grounds, particularly to the very title memorial, which they contended was improper, and expressive of disrespect towards the house, and a disclaiming of its legislative authority. Lord Sandwich spoke fully to the regularity and mode of proceeding, and moved an amendment, by adding after the word "memorial," the contents whereof having not been opened. The Duke of Richmond differed as to the point of fact; for he insisted, that part at least of the contents had been opened, and moved an amendment to the last amendment, by adding the concluding words of the memorial, which had been read by the Duke of Manchester. This gave another turn to the debate, and Lord Gower insisted, as his Grace had refused, though often pressed to make known the contents, his lordship moved another amendment to the question so amended. The debate now took entirely another turn; and a warm debate arose about the manner of getting rid of the several amendments, and coming back to the main question, that the said memorial be now read, in which the lords Mansfield, Camden, Shelburne, Weymouth, Dudley, Dartmouth, and Marchmont spoke. At length, after four hours and a half continual altercation, doubt, and uncertainty, the question was put on the motion, as amended by Lord Sandwich, which was carried in the negative without a division; and the question on the original motion, "that said memorial be now read" being put, there appeared, contents 19, proxies, 6, non-contents, 60, proxies, 10. So the memorial was rejected by a majority of almost three to one.

Yesterday a petition from the protestant inhabitants of Quebec was presented to the house of commons by Sir Geo. Saville. This occasioned a warm debate, in which Sir George Saville, Sir William Meredith, Lord North, Mr. Fox, Mr. Adam Drummond, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Turner, Col. Barre, and Mr. Burke were speakers. At half after ten the question (which during the course of the debates had been frequently called for) was put, when the house divided; the numbers were, for the motion, 86, against it 174.

May 23. It is said that on Thursday his Majesty will go to the house of peers, and close the present session with a speech from the throne.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 26. I N C O N G R E S S, July 4, 1775.

Resolved, that the two acts passed in the first session of the present parliament, the one entitled "An act to restrain the trade and commerce of the province of Massachusetts Bay and New-Hampshire, and the colonies Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and Providence plantations in North America, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British islands in the West-Indies; and to prohibit such provinces and colonies from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations;" the other intitled, "An act to restrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British islands in the West-Indies, under certain conditions and limitations," are unconstitutional, oppressive, and cruel, and that the commercial opposition of these colonies, to certain acts enumerated in the association of the last congress, ought to be made against these until they are repealed.

A true copy from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, Secy.

Extraß of a letter from New-York, July 3, 1775.

"Another of the transports is arrived at the Hook, which is nearly all that was expected. The pilot tells me that there is a general dissatisfaction among the troops, who thought they were to lay here in peace. One of the ships made Long-Island, sent a boat, a subaltern, two privates and two seamen on shore, to know where they were, but they did not think proper to return to the ship.

"Capt. Smith from Newfoundland acquaints, that they have not three weeks provisions there, and are at their wits end to know what to do. They have dispatched several vessels to England, and many more people than their complement on board for fear of starving.

"The brig Chester has goods on board for Georgia, they put their passengers on board a pilot boat, and sent them up here last Saturday. On examining the bag-

and to be sold by the subscriber, at the store, on the head of the dock. A assortment of fine cottons and calicoes, pieces of great bed-linen, a good assortment of quarter and yard wide Irish linens, a yard and half quarter Irish and German dowlas, a few pieces of shawls, cottons—a large assortment of mens and fine twine. Also for sale, a large assortment of elegant ble and single refined leaf sugar. Cheese of offer cheese—a few groce or porter, and a few quarter casks of old Madeira and all spirits, and rum by the hoghead, or gallon—mofaltes—Muscovado chocolate, &c. &c.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co. ve likewise for sale, excellent country in quarter casks; made by Mr. Isaac Peant county. It is much superior to any in this province, it being entirely clear of imoaky taste.

9 SOMERSET SHILLINGS REWARD. Somerset county jail on Friday night, on a Saturday morning, the 13th instant, a person who was committed for felony by the county, aged 35 years or thereabouts, well set fellow, 6 feet high, or thereabouts, acquainted with his cloaths, shall reward whoever takes up and in a refrid negro fellow in any of his majesty's or the above reward if taken in any part of the county three pounds, and if e, all reasonable charges paid, by J. DASHIELL, Sheriff.

5 A persons at a distance will be duly attended by myself, or Mr. Joseph Birck, if they ready money, or snuff for empty fact red here.

RICHARD THOMPSON. I now say, and with some degree of contentment I have by me, (and shall continue) as good snuff as is manufactured in

6 CHARLES STEWART. I have having undertaken to receive the proprietary's quit-rents in Anne-Arundel county due from Michaelmas last, requested on that account, to come and pay due the 5th ult. Attendance will be given at Messrs Dick and Stewart's store, in

7 P O U N D S R E W A R D. April 10, 1775.

from the subscriber, living in Kent Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two servants, each of which has about three

MANIS, about thirty years of age, a well made fellow, about five feet ten inches tall, faced, short dark hair; had on, and a good brown bread cloth coat, and a jacket and breeches, and a pair of black breeches, with yellow metal buttons; with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

ANY, about 26 years of age, five feet high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, brown hair; had on and took with him, a made sailor fashion, a purple under shirt, one or two check shirts, much felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of shoes, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and of half-worn shoes, and square spectacles, a good hand; and they have both the fore parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever is fore said servants, and secures them to the subscriber may have the above reward, if taken out of the province, if in six pounds, or half the above reward if

12 RICHARD GRAVEL. Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1775.

Committee of Charles county have impowered me to engage a vessel of 300 to 350 bushels and with grain on Patowmack river, for poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, to be delivered. Any person that has such a vessel, and will let me know their terms, shall have the above freight.

13 R. T. WOOD. Annapolis, March 14, 1775.

is indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brit, to make immediate payment, or otherwise satisfy them, no longer indulgence as this is a reasonable request, and long have already been given, hope it will be complied with, should it be neglected, such taken to produce payment as will be able. Benjamin Harwood, jun. will call as usual, at the brick building on the dock, for the purpose of receiving payment, where it is, not convenient to pay.

14 E N.