OUR POUNDS REWARD.
off the 23d inſtant, from the ſubſcriber's
ation, on Patapſco Neck, an Engliſh ſer-
amed Francis Barrett, 6 feet 1 inch high,
fair complexion, light brown or ſandy
urls, hazel eyes, has a ſcar on his noſe,
n the right ſide of his chin, is ſlim made,
nock-kneed, a carpenter and ſawyer by
no workman at either, he has been a
on and took with him a new check ſhirt,
to and ſtock, one pair of brown ribb'd
white thread ſtockings, one pair of light
ditto, a pair of black grain ſhoes almoſt
r of oſnabrig trouſers, with a hole on one
hite ſtriped ſilk and cotton jacket, half
of light brown thickſet breeches, and a
knee buckles, two match coat blankets
n iron collar on. It is ſuſpected he has
boat, 20 or 22 feet long, which has been
ed, new bottomed, and nailed; the up-
ivetted, her timber of Saſſafras. Who-
o the ſaid ſervant and boat, and ſecures
I get them again, ſhall have the above
hree pounds for the ſervant, and 20 ſhil-
boat, including what the law allows,
4 w 4X CHARLES RIDGELY.

TEEN POUNDS REWARD.
y from Fort Frederick furnace, in Fre-
county, Maryland, the three following
ſervant men, viz John Taylor, ran
2d day of April laſt, born in Worceſter-
3 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 in.
trade a blackſmith, a ſtout well ſet fel-
ced, good complexion, light grey eyes,
ir cut ſhort before, a very impudent fa-
and took with him a brown cotton jacket,
ſhirt, one oſnabrig ditto, one old black
chief, one pair of old buckſkin breeches
ween the thighs, one pair of German
n old felt hat, one pair of country made
ir of old pumps, and a pair of pinchbeck
perhaps he may have more cloaths with
on an iron collar, but may conceal it, or
es, and Thomas Greenwood, runaway the
May laſt, both born in Glouceſterſhire, and
lect; Robert Bees is 23 years of age, about
nches high, fair complexion, blue eyes,
by trade a miner: had on and took with
elt hat, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, Welch
dyed brown, a pair of very broad check
good pair of ſhoes, with white metal
Greenwood, is about 25 years of age, 5 feet
, ſwarthy complexion, blue eyes, brown
farmer and waggoner: had on an indif-
at, oſnabrig ſhirt and crocus trouſers, a
n jacket, good pair of ſhoes, with yellow
buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſer-
cures them, ſo as the ſubſcriber may get
if 20 miles from home, forty ſhillings for
miles, four pounds; and if 50 miles, the
d, and reaſonable charges if brought
by 4 THOMAS JACQUES.

and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, at their
ſtore, on the head of the dock.
aſſortment of ſtampt cottons and calicoes—
ieces of neat bed-furniture—a good aſſort-
quarter and yard wide Iriſh linens, from
t; -yard and half quarter Iriſh and Ruſſia
erman dowlas—a few pieces of oſnabrig
ottons—a large aſſortment of mens neceſſ-
-ſeine twine.
alſo for ſale, a large aſſortment of clothes,
ple and ſingle refined loaf ſugar---Cheſhire
Gloſter cheeſe---a few groce of porter, and
a few quarter caſks of old Madeira and
—old ſpirits, and rum by the hogſhead,
, or gallon---molaſſes---Muſcovado ſu-
---chocolate, &c. &c.
THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.
ve likewiſe for ſale, excellent country
in quarter caſks; made by Mr. Iſaac Per-
nt county. It is much ſuperior to any
this province, it being entirely clear of
ſmeaky taſte. 10X

RTY SHILLINGS REWARD.
Somerſet county jail on Friday night, or
n Saturday morning the 13th inſtant, a ne-
who was committed for felony by the
ry, and ſays he belongs to William Perry
ounty, aged 35 years or there about;
vell ſet fellow, 6 feet high, or there about;
acquainted with his cloaths, ſhall not ma-
ſcribe them. Whoever takes up and ſe-
reſaid negro fellow in any of his majeſty's
ceive the above reward if taken in this
out of the county three pounds, and if
e, all reaſonable charges paid, by
6 J. DASHIELL, ſheriff

d, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at his
es in Annapolis, and Baltimore,
OS and Grenada rum, fine old ſpirit, and
ado ſugar. 4X WILLIAM POTTS.

d by the ſubſcribers, a valuable tract of
ying in Frederick county, about 16 miles
e-town, containing 300 acres, about 100
and under good fence; poſſeſſion will be
rchaſer the firſt of September next. Any
us to purchaſe, may ſee the land by ap-
. Simon Nickolls, near the premiſes.
4 DAVID CRAWFORD,
WILL DEAKINS, jun.

TO BE SOLD,
f very fine charriot geldings, full 15
gh. Enquire at Mr. Browns, at Anna- tf
4
EEN.

(XXX YEAR.) 225

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1775.

A declaration by the repreſentatives of the united colonies of North-America, now met in general congreſs at Philadelphia, ſetting forth the cauſes and neceſſity of their taking up arms.

IF it was poſſible for men, who exerciſe their reaſon to believe, that the divine author of our exiſtence intended a part of the human race to hold an abſolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodneſs and wiſdom, as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully reſiſtible, however ſevere and oppreſſive, the inhabitants of theſe colonies might at leaſt require from the parliament of Great-Britain, ſome evidence, that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our great creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common ſenſe, muſt convince all thoſe who reflect upon the ſubject, that government was inſtituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be adminiſtered for the attainment of that end. The legiſlature of Great-Britain, however ſtimulated by an inordinate paſſion for a power not only unjuſtifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very conſtitution of that kingdom, and deſperate of ſucceſs in any mode of conteſt, where regard ſhould be had to truth, law, or right, have at length, deſerting thoſe, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpoſe of enſlaving theſe colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it neceſſary for us to cloſe with their laſt appeal from reaſon to arms.—Yet, however blinded that aſſembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited rule, ſo to ſlight juſtice and the opinion of mankind, we eſteem ourſelves bound by obligations of reſpect to the reſt of the world, to make known the juſtice of our cauſe.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the iſland of Great-Britain, left their native land, to ſeek on theſe ſhores a reſidence for civil and religious freedom. At the expence of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the leaſt charge to the country from which they removed, unceaſing labour and an unconquerable ſpirit, they effected ſettlements in the diſtant and inhoſpitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of barbarians,---Societies or governments, veſted with perfect legiſlatures, were formed under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourſe was eſtabliſhed between the colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became in a ſhort time ſo extraordinary, as to excite aſtoniſhment. It is univerſally confeſſed, that the amazing increaſe of the wealth, ſtrength and navigation of the realm, aroſe from this ſource; and the miniſter who ſo wiſely and ſucceſsfully directed the meaſures of Great-Britain in the late war, publicly declared, that theſe colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies.---Towards the concluſion of that war, it pleaſed our ſovereign to make a change in his counſels. From that fatal moment, the affairs of the Britiſh empire began to fall into confuſion, and gradually ſliding from the ſummit of glorious proſperity to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length diſtracted by the convulſions, that now ſhake it to its deepeſt foundations---the new miniſtry finding the brave foes of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet ſtill contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a haſty peace, and of then ſubduing her faithful friends.

Theſe devoted colonies were judged to be in ſuch a ſtate, as to preſent victories without bloodſhed, and all the eaſy emoluments of ſtatuteable depredation.---The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and reſpectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization, their dutiful, zealous and uſeful ſervices during the war, though ſo recently and amply acknowledged in the moſt honourable manner by his majeſty, by the late king, and by parliament, could not ſave them from the meditated innovations.---Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project, and aſſuming a new power over them, have in the courſe of eleven years given ſuch deciſive ſpecimens of the ſpirit and conſequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquieſcence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our money without our conſent, though we have ever exerciſed an excluſive right to diſpoſe of our own property; ſtatutes have been paſſed for extending the juriſdiction of courts of admiralty and vice admiralty beyond their ancient limits: for depriving us of the accuſtomed and ineſtimable privilege of trial by jury in caſes affecting both life and property; for ſuſpending the legiſlature of one of the colonies; for interdicting all commerce of another; and for altering fundamentally the form of government eſtabliſhed by charter, and ſecured by acts of its own legiſlature ſolemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "murderers" of coloniſts from legal trial, and in effect, from puniſhment; for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great-Britain and America, a deſpotiſm dangerous to our very exiſtence; and for quartering ſoldiers upon the coloniſts in time of profound peace. It has alſo been reſolved in parliament, that coloniſts charged with committing certain offences, ſhall be tranſported to England to be tried.

But why ſhould we enumerate our injuries in detail? By one ſtatute it is declared, that parliament can "of right make laws to bind us IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER." What is to defend us againſt ſo enormous, ſo unlimited a power? Not a ſingle man of thoſe who aſſume it is choſen by us; or is ſubject to our controul or influence: But on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of ſuch laws, and an American revenue, if not diverted from the oſtenſible purpoſes for which it is raiſed, would actually lighten their own burdens in proportion as they increaſe ours. We ſaw the miſery to which ſuch deſpotiſm would reduce us. We for ten years inceſſantly and ineffectually beſieged the throne as ſupplicants; we reaſoned, we remonſtrated with parliament in the moſt mild and decent language. But adminiſtration, ſenſible that we ſhould regard theſe oppreſſive meaſures as freemen ought to do, ſent over fleets and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the Americans was rouſed, it is true; but it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A congreſs of delegates from the united colonies was aſſembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of laſt September. We reſolved again to offer an humble and dutiful petition to the king, and alſo addreſſed our fellow-ſubjects of Great-Britain. We have purſued every temperate, every reſpectful meaſure, we have even proceeded to break off our commercial inter courſe with our fellow-ſubjects, as the laſt peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no nation upon earth ſhould ſupplant our attachment to liberty.—This, we flattered ourſelves, was the ultimate ſtep of the controverſy: But ſubſequent events have ſhewn, how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

Several threatening expreſſions againſt the colonies were inſerted in his majeſty's ſpeech; our petition, though we were told it was a decent one, that his majeſty had been pleaſed to receive it graciouſly, and to promiſe laying it before his parliament, was huddled into both houſes amongſt a bundle of American papers, and there neglected. The lords and commons in their addreſs, in the month of February, ſaid, that "a rebellion at that time actually exiſted within the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and that thoſe concerned in it had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by his majeſty's ſubjects in ſeveral of the other colonies; and therefore they beſought his majeſty, that he would take the moſt effectual meaſures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the ſupreme legiſlature."---Soon after the commercial intercourſe of whole colonies, with foreign countries and with each other, was cut off by an act of Parliament; by another, ſeveral of them were intirely prohibited from the fiſheries in the ſeas near their coaſts, on which they always depended for their ſuſtenance; and large reinforcements of ſhips and troops were immediately ſent over to general Gage.

Fruitleſs were all the intreaties, arguments and eloquence of an illuſtrious band of the moſt diſtinguiſhed peers and commoners, who nobly and ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the juſtice of our cauſe, to ſtay, or even to mitigate, the heedleſs fury with which theſe accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on.---Equally fruitleſs was the interference of the city of London, of Briſtol, and many other reſpectable towns in our favour. Parliament adopted an inſidious manœuvre calculated to divide us, to eſtabliſh a perpetual auction of taxations where colony ſhould bid againſt colony, all of them uninformed what ranſom would redeem their lives, and thus to extort from us, at the point of the bayonet, the unknown ſums that ſhould be ſufficient to gratify, if poſſible to gratify, miniſterial rapacity, with the miſerable indulgence left to us of raiſing in our own mode the preſcribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorſeleſs victors to conquered enemies? In our circumſtances to accept them would be to deſerve them.

Soon after the intelligence of theſe proceedings arrived on this continent, general Gage, who, in the courſe of the laſt year, had taken poſſeſſion of the town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and ſtill occupied it as a garriſon, on the 19th day of April, ſent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked aſſault on the inhabitants of the ſaid province, at the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits of a great number of perſons, ſome of whom were officers and ſoldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. From thence the troops proceeded in warlike array to the town of Concord, where they ſet upon another party of the inhabitants of the ſame province, killing ſeveral and wounding more, until compelled to retreat by the country people ſuddenly aſſembled to repel this cruel aggreſſion. Hoſtilities thus commenced by the Britiſh troops, have been ſince proſecuted by them without regard to faith or reputation.---The inhabitants of Boſton being confined within that town by the general their governor, and having in order to procure their diſmiſſion entered into a treaty with him, it was ſtipulated that the ſaid inhabitants, having depoſited their arms with their own magiſtrates, ſhould have liberty to depart, taking with them their other effects. They accordingly delivered up their arms, but in open violation of honour, in defiance of the obligation of treaties, which even ſavage nations eſteem ſacred, the governor ordered the arms depoſited as aforeſaid, that they might be preſerved for their owners, to be ſeized by a body of ſoldiers; detained the greateſt part of the inhabitants in the town, and compelled the few who were permitted to retire, to leave their moſt valuable effects behind.

By this perfidy, wives are ſeparated from their huſbands, children from their parents, the aged and the ſick from their relations and friends, who wiſh to attend and comfort them; and thoſe who have been uſed to live in plenty, and even elegance, are reduced to deplorable diſtreſs.

The general further emulating his miniſterial maſters, by a proclamation bearing date on the 12th of June, after venting the groſſeſt falſehoods and calumnies againſt the good people of theſe colonies, proceeds to "declare "them all either by name or deſcription to be rebels "and traitors, to ſuperſede the courſe of the common "law, and inſtead thereof to publiſh and order the uſe "and exerciſe of the law martial."---His troops have butchered our countrymen; have wantonly burnt Charleſtown, beſides a conſiderable number of houſes in other places; our ſhips and veſſels are ſeized; the neceſſary ſupplies of proviſions are intercepted, and he is exerting his utmoſt power to ſpread deſtruction and devaſtation around him.

We have received certain advice that gov. Carleton, the governor of Canada, is inſtigating the people of that province and the Indians to fall upon us; and we have but too much reaſon to apprehend, that ſchemes have been formed to excite domeſtic enemies againſt us. In brief a part of theſe colonies now feels, and all of them are ſure of feeling, as far as the vengeance of adminiſtration can inflict them, the complicated calamities of fire, ſword, and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of chuſing an unconditional ſubmiſſion to the tyranny of irritated miniſters or reſiſtance by force---The latter is our choice, we have counted the coſt of this conteſt, and find nothing ſo dreadful as voluntary ſlavery. Honour, juſtice, and humanity forbid us tamely to ſurrender that freedom which we received from our gallant anceſtors, and which our innocent poſterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of reſigning ſucceeding generations to that wretchedneſs which inevitably awaits them, if we baſely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

Our cauſe is juſt. Our union is perfect. Our internal reſources are great, and if neceſſary, foreign aſſiſtance is undoubtedly attainable. We gratefully acknowledge, as final inſtances of the divine favour towards us, that his providence would not permit us to be called into this ſevere controverſy, until we were grown up to our preſent ſtrength, had been previouſly exerciſed in warlike operations, and poſſeſſed of the means of defending ourſelves. With hearts fortified with theſe animating reflections, we moſt ſolemnly, before God and the world declare, that exerting the utmoſt energy of thoſe powers, which our beneficent creator hath graciouſly beſtowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to aſſume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmneſs and perſeverance, employ for the preſervation of our liberties, being with one mind reſolved, to die freemen rather than to live ſlaves.

Leſt this declaration ſhould diſquiet the minds of our friends and fellow-ſubjects in any part of the empire, we aſſure them, that we mean not to diſſolve that union which has ſo long and ſo happily ſubſiſted between us, and which we ſincerely wiſh to ſee reſtored.---Neceſſity has not yet driven us into that deſperate meaſure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war againſt them.---We have not raiſed armies with ambitious deſigns of ſeparating from Great Britain, and eſtabliſhing independent ſtates.---We fight not for glory or for conqueſt. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable ſpectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation, or even ſuſpicion of offence. They boaſt of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer to us milder conditions than ſervitude or death.

In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it---for the protection of our property, acquired ſolely by the honeſt induſtry of our forefathers and ourſelves, againſt violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We ſhall lay them down when hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on the part of the aggreſſors, and all danger of their being renewed ſhall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the ſupreme and impartial judge and ruler of the univerſe, we moſt devoutly implore his divine goodneſs to conduct us happily through this great conflict, to diſpoſe our adverſaries to reconciliation on reaſonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

By order of the congreſs,
J. HANCOCK, Preſident.
Atteſted, CHA. THOMSON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, July 6, 1775.

LONDON, *May 26.*

His majeſty after giving the royal aſſent to eight public and nine private bills, made the following moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes of parliament:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I cannot, in juſtice to you, forbear to expreſs my entire ſatisfaction in your conduct during the courſe of this important ſeſſion.

"You have maintained, with a firm and ſteady reſolution, the rights of my crown, and the authority of parliament, which I ſhall ever conſider as inſeparable. You have protected and promoted the commercial intereſts of my kingdom; and you have, at the ſame time, given convincing proofs of your readineſs (as far as the conſtitution will allow you) to gratify the wiſhes, and remove the apprehenſions of my ſubjects in America; and I am perſuaded that the moſt ſalutary effects muſt, in the end, reſult from meaſures formed and conducted on ſuch principles.

"The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me, and to the queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

"I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that as well from the general diſpoſitions of other powers, as from the ſolemn aſſurances which I have received, I have great reaſon to expect the continuance of peace; nothing, on my part, conſiſtent with the maintenance