

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

populous, flourishing, and commercial town
oued by an army sent, not to protect, but
inhabitants. The civil government is a
and a military despotism erected upon its ru-
ut law, without right, powers are assumed
the constitution. Private property is un-
d. The inhabitants daily subjected to the
of the soldiery, are forbid to remove in de-
natural rights, in violation of their most
acts -- Or if after long and wearisome fol-
is procured, their effects are detained,
who are most favoured, have no alterna-
erty or slavery. The distress of many thou-
s wantonly deprived of the necessities of life,
which we would not wish to enlarge.
not but observe, that a British fleet (ann-
by acts of your legislature,) are daily en-
our commerce, seizing our ships, and
sole communities of their daily bread. Not
for your honour, permit us to be slave
troops fully your glory, by acts of violence
terate enmity will not palliate among ci-
the wanton and unne-essary destruction
n, a large, ancient, and once populous
ore deserted by its inhabitants, who had
the fury of your soldiery.

retain those sentiments of compassion by
s have ever been distinguished. If the hu-
tempered the value of our common an-
degenerated into cruelty, you will lament
of their descendants.

re we to attribute this treatment? If to
of the constitution let it be mentioned,
that the government we have long revered
its defects, and that will it give freedom
necessarily enslaves the remainder of the
such a principle exists, why for ages has it
ate? Why at this time is it called into
reason be assigned for this conduct? Or
olved into the wanton exercise of arbitrary
all the defendants of Britons tamely
--No Sirs; We never will, while we re-
ory of our gallant and virtuous ancestors,
surrender those glorious privileges, for
right, blood, and conquest. Admit that
ould destroy our towns, and ravage our
se are inconsiderable objects, things of no
en whose bosoms glow with the ardour of
can retire beyond the reach of your navy,
ny sensible diminution of the necessities
a luxury which from that period you will
luxury of being free.

the force of your arms, and was it called
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 descend to this
will their swords retain their edge, their
customed vigour? Britons can never be-
ments of oppression, till they lose the
om, by which alone they are in a state
s charge us with sedition; in what does it
r refusal to submit to unwarrantable acts
d cruelty? If so, show us a period in your
ch you have not been equally sedulous
used of aiming at independence; but how
on supported? By the allegations of your
by our actions. -- Abused, insulted, and
hatreds have we pursued to obtain redress;
and our dutiful petitions to the throne; we
d your justice for relief, we have retract-
and withheld our trade.

ages of our commerce were designed as a
for your protection: When you ceased to
at were we to compensate?
een the success of our endeavours: The
our sovereign is unhappily diverted; our
reated with indignity; our prayers an-
sults. 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
betray a desire of independence? Have
the aid of those foreign powers, who are
your grandeur? When your troops were
eels, did we take advantage of their dis-
d them our towns? Or have we permitted
r, to receive new aid and to acquire ad-
th?

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

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

ate petition to the throne produced no
an fresh injuries and vices of your legis-
nted to justify every severity; when your
our armies, were prepared to wrest from us
to rob us of our liberties or our lives;
sle attempts of general (sage evinced his
vied armies for our security and extent;
sers veiled in the gowenor of Canada, gave
preached dung from that quarter; and
int intimations, that a cruel, and savage
be let loose upon the defenceless inhab-
contingents, we took such measures as pru-
as necessity will justify. We collected
rown-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 re-
strictions on our commerce. From whence is this in-
formation drawn? not from our words, we having repea-
tedly 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 regu-
lation of our external commerce for the purpose of se-
curing 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 sub-
jects in America without their consent.

It is alleged that we contribute nothing to the com-
mon defence, to this we answer that the advantages
which Great-Britain receives from the mo-
nopoly 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 ap-
pointed a meeting of the provincial conven-
tion, 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 Totnes, 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 refusing to 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 aban-
doned, and that it was possible my connections might af-
fect the designs of the immaculate Mr. Stephenson.

This is the true ground of his enmity. -- His vil-
lainous 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
blat 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 noto-
rious 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 indvidiously 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
"addresses;" by "addresses," as practised by him, I un-
derstand (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 in-
experienced defending itself against a man -- fond of
convention -- grown grey in every species of artful de-
ception, of deep dissimulation, an exquisite flattery, 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 meth d 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 quali-
fied 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 un-
doubtedly form their opinion from the general tenor

inveterate enemy.
To avoid recrimination, I purposely pass over a
thousand instances of Mr. Stephenson's "addresses," from
the time of his coming to this country -- his disputes
with the people -- with Mr. M. -- his sly 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 fal-
shoods that he daily let off at a venture, in the sum-
mer 1774, to palliate the accounts of sales not coming
when they were expected; or being altered and search-
ed when they did come; the clamour, confusion, thrust
fling, and doublings, relative to them, and the arts
made use of to induce the people to ship. -- Hence the
accounts of 31. were said to be 54. 8 to be 9, 29 to
be 39, with various others, and promises, and flattery,
and trading 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 lau-
hed, to see this pink of merchants, after so many punts,
to 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 per-
fect and prophetic Daniel to his agent, Mr. Parkinon;
an extract may be seen in your No. 1554, wherein he
puts Mr. Parkinon 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 so full (probably of the like busi-
ness) 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. Parkinon, 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 of-
fice -- in the month of February, 1775, I purchased the
house 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 what or
what they were, or whether of any use or not -- among
them was the letter of instructions, which partially
commanded my attention, there being some obliteration
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 show 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 con-
founded lies to palliate the action; and this he pub-
lishes to the world, and prophesies infamy and ruin to
be my portion. -- I knew not of any draw or papers, or
of any thing 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 ser-
vants, nothing of value being in it, I believe to be
merely accidental. -- Thus I have 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 pre-
serve 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 show how much shall be added to,
and how much shall be taken off, each account. -- In
such an office Mr. Stephenson, with his ready "addresses,"
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 destruc-
tion of their books, accounts, evidence, and all com-
merce and mutual confidence between them and the
people here. -- But a man of Mr. Stephenson's "ad-
dres" can no doubt obviate such difficulties, and make
it appear to his assistants, that there is no crime in de-
ception and forgery; if they can be effected without sus-
picion.

Mr. Stephenson's ranking himself with the London
merchants, as "we brother consignment folks," is
certainly a very curious stroke, and deserves the ap-
plause 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
reprovement of those gentlemen bestia to highly dis-
graced.

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 dust do I raise! so
said Lamb the corn-cutter to Dr. Mead and Hollings,
we physicians! Every insignificant wretch puts a va-
lue 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 Ma-
deira.
Ship success, John Wright, Portsmouth.
Sloop Lively, Timothy Woodham, N. Providence.
Schooner Chatham, B. Fleetwood, Virginia.
Ship Patowmack, James Mitchell, London.

CLEAR ED.
Schooner Nancy, Jonathan Thacher, N. Providence.
Sloop Polly, John White, Virginia.
Brig Jane, Peter Templeton, Cork.
Ship Clibborn, William Thomas, Milford.
Brig Esape, Robert Callow, Barcelona.
Snow Catharine, Nich. Fortune, Britol.
Ship John, Charles Poaug, Cork.
Sloop Betley, 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, bookseller and stati-
oner, Annapolis, exceeding low for cash,
A LARGE assortment of books, in history, divini-
ty, miscellanies, arts and sciences, poetry, phy-
sic, 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, 2 vols. folio, best edition, 8os.
London price is 5os. sterling. Cruden's concordance,
4to. 45s. Saunderson's algebra, 2 vols. 4to. scarce,
35s. An elegant edition of Tillotson's sermons, 12
vols. octavo, 14os. Clark's sermons, 8 vols. octavo,
8os. Prideaux's connections of the old and new testa-
ment, 4 vols. octavo, 40s. Locke on the human un-
derstanding, 2 vols. octavo, 22s. 6d. Smollet's histo-
ry of England, with the continuation, 16 vols. 9l. 10s.
Macaulay's ditto, 5 vols. 6s. Goldsmith's ditto, 4
vols. 45s. Hooke's Roman 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 es-
says, 2 vols. 24s. Beattie's essay on truth, octavo,
12s. 6d. Rousseau's whole works, 10 vols. 6os. The
obald's Shakespeare, 12 vols. 6os. Turkish spy, 8
vols. 45s. Heylter's surgery, 2 vols. 4to. 6os. Han-
way's travels, 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 10s. Cullen's materia
medica, 4to. 3os. 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 super-
fine treasury post -- all sorts of stationery.

Lately published for William Aikman, Cook's voy-
age 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 exer-
cise as ordered by his majesty in the year 1764, with all
the manoeuvres, price 1s. 6w

FOR LONDON,
THE ship Aston-Hall, John Parker, commander,
now lying at Fell's point, having 300 hids. to-
bacco already engaged, will give liberty 10r-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.

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

A Few very healthy men seven years servants, such
as blacksmiths, weavers; 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 fa-
gathy 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 3w
THOMAS HAMILTON.

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 1/2 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 100/100 MOSES FARQUHAR.

Annapolis, July 11, 1775
THE Fleetwood, a stout North country built ship,
commanded by capt. Slicey, now in Patapco riv-
er, will take tobacco to the address of Messrs. Wobl-
dratze and Kelly, merchants of London, at seven
pounds sterling per ton freight. Insurance will be
made agreeable to order, and seven pounds ten shil-
lings sterling per hhd. advanced to every shipper who
may decline 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. 2w
THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

N. B. Proper vessels will be provided to take tobac-
co from any warehouse, and convey it to the ship,
without expence to the shipper. 2X