Annapolis, August 23, 1775. TED immediately, a number of hands sho e acquainted in the different branches of the ire of fire arms good wages and encourage. be given to fuch as have been used to work such, according to their proficiency and inther by the piece or fime. As good lock.
other nea fiers, will be foon handy in ma. al parts of gun locks, to fuch alfo I wil. encouragement .- There are many fervantal country who would be very useful in the definels I am now engaging in; I hould be informed of fuch, and with to hire these, le their times of service of their faittere.

want to hire a good file-cutie TOAAC HARRIS

Annapolie, October 20, 1775. TTED to my cuito ly as runawiys, the roug hig persons, viz. Richard Purcell, alias ho says he belongs to Jabed Irwin, of Bucka etinivitanis, and who answers the description and estimate of the staid. I win, in the an Chronicle, of the roth of July latt.

Barker, a fort well tet man, about 5 fert es high, of a iwanthy complexion, hath hair and blick eyes; anth on a blue coth

b ig trouters, and lays he is a deferter from age's army.

s Sax'on, which is he belongs to Gibert the lower part of Anne Arundel county.

e Michael Cunning am, an Irithman, who be a fea-faring m-u, and fays he is known e-man by capt. Stone of Baltimure-town, t g feet so inches high, ftout made, and of omp exicn; hath on a white kertey jacket, troutes, old thoes and flockings Their e defired to take them away, and pay charges

ED from Poplar hill; the fear of Robert il, Eig; in Prihee George's county, on the ignit, a dark enemut horfe, g years old, ands high; he is a strong boney ho fe, has his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has his near buttock refembing a T. Who-eturn him to Mr Dirnall, or the fubiciber olis, may receive a guinen eward.

JAMES MURRAY.

mership of James Dick and Stewart being d, all persons ir debted to them, are remake what parments they possibly can lebted by open account, and who cannot by pay, are defired to fettle by graning s or notes for their feveral balances; fuch a request, it is hoped will be complied with, bicibers may not be un ler the diligiocalie making application to have fully brought attendance will be given at the flore, by

ds remaining in the late flore of James Dick, t, will be fold on reasonable terms, wholeil by the subscribers. 'Also all forts of corine, by the pipe, had or quarter cak,

tzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth is Against Thomas Williams, and Elisabeth is device of her Wilkinson, late de Queen-Anne's count

I.N. CHANCERY.
REAS the faid Daniel Matzler, and Eliza th his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, hars pill in this court against the faid devices and tors of the faid Christopher Wilkinson, te m to reconvey and affign certain lands thereed, to the complainants which were herey, the faid complainants paying the princierest due on the said mortgage. This is give notice, that unless the said Thomas and Ejizabeth his wife, do and shall appear bill within six months from the date hereole ause to the contrary, a final order and de-

caule aforelaid.

Signed per order, GEO. RANKEN, register.

XIIXIIXIIXIIXIIXIIXIIXIIXXIIXXI

## GAZETT MARTLAND

NOVEMBER 1775.

TO THE PRINTER.

By giving the following piece from the New-England Chronicle, a place in your Gazette, you will oblige,
A CUSTOMER.

-HEN the civil and political rights of a free people have been daringly invaded, by open violence on one hand, and basely deserted and betrayed by treacherous friends on the other, against whom no prudence can guard, no courage can defend; when their midignation has increased in proportion to the wrongs they have suffered, and they are roused to refistance by repeated infults, their situation is really Every measure they pursue for obtaining peace and fecurity, is important, and may be fatal.
Their vigorous exertions are marked with the opprobrious term of rebellion, and if they fail in the cause, their death will be doubly ignominious. There is such a period of difficulty and danger in the history of almost every nation. There may be such a one in the annals of this country. Let us suppose it arrived. On one fide the rights of the colonies have been repeatedly, flagrantly violated. They have petitioned and remon-firsted in vain. They have been frigmatized; they affirm, by a venal parliament, as Scrious and discontented. The best of P—— has descended to share the narrow views and interests of his servants. He has adopted their impotent menaces, and the fatal malignity of their passions. He has taken a decisive, personal part against his colonies and rejected their humble petitions with contempt. They have followed the glorious example of other states, and ceased to confine their resentment to a submissive representation of their wrongs. They have renounced the forms of the constitution, and appealed to that high being who confers the rights of humanity, whose gifts it were impious to furrender. They are now ready to meet their f-v—n in the field, in defence of that liberty, which they received from their fathers, which is the support of his throne, and the birthright of his subjects. The circumstances to which they are reduced will not educate cumstances to which they are reduced will not admit of a digraceful compromise. They despise those underline compromise they despise those underline compromises. decisive, qualifying measures, which render his government ridiculous, and will reject them with convernment tempt. They have too much understanding and spirit to be intimidated by the frowns of a k- or the infignificant threats of his favourites. Nothing less than a formal repeal of the acts which strike at the vital principles of the constitution, together with ample fatis-faction for the havor of his friends, can heal the wound they have received, nor will any thing less On the other hand, I am convinced, that his m---y's

heart and understanding have been 10 biassed in favour of the abilities of his worthy servants, that nothing less than his own missortunes can undeceive him. Even this dernier resort of his subjects to arms, this resolution which despair alone could dictate, has failed to flash conviction upon minds blunted by prejudice, impene. trable to truth. When a mon is refolved to believe, the very absurdity of the doctrine confirms him in the faith. Contracted understandings can draw proofs of victory from a defeat, and find an earnest of future prosperity in the absolute ruin of their affairs. The k --- 's friends, as his favourites emphatically stile themselves, to cover the stain of former rebellions, resolve to purfue that system which has reduced them to a stuzion so miserable that they cannot do wrong without ruin, nor right without affliction. They itill re-folve to see the liberties of America at their feet. That constitution which their ancestors failed of subverting at Culloden, they attack more fecurely at et. James's, under the patronage of the best of P. cumstances it is important to inquire in what manner a brave and a free people should improve their advantages, ... in what manner they ought to refent the infults they have already received, and guard against future

The condition of this country, whatever light it is viewed in, merits attention. It is not to my purpose, nor is it my province, to consider it minutely. As the circumstances are difficult and dangerous we feel them, as they are favourable I wish they may be improved. On this subject I mean to communicate my sentiments mere fully than I have hitherto attempted. I have mere fully than I have hitherto attempted. I have been charged with representing the best of princes in a contemptible light, with encouraging principles of independence and endeavouring to cut off the possibility of an honourable compromise. I have a claim to the candid interpretation of my country. I speak to the collective body of the people; upon the most obvious principles of policy and prudence, we ought to adopt and pursue decisive, vigorous measures,... adopt and pursue decisive, vigorous measures,—we ought to do it infantly. The members of the community should be directly employed as their various inclinations dispose them, for the advantage of the common cause. By serving their interests, they essen-

No man condemns more fincere'y then I do, that wretched plan of policy, which has exasperated the people, and alienated their affections from the amount is undoubtedly possessed on any private good qualities. But his contract winters have been the tially ferve us. good qualities. But his private virtues have been the fource of his misfortunes. With the greatest benevolence and the best intentions, his throne, through the folly and treachery of his fervants, has been constantly furrounded with the reproaches and complaints of his fubjects. Fam far from fuspecting his m- of any delign upon the liberties of the people. If he has been permaded to take an unworthy, personal part against his colonies. I attribute it to that inoffensive simplicity,

which guards the k--- against a thousand daggers. I impute his own difgrace and the wretched situation of his affairs, to the pernicious principles he imbibed in his youth, and the fatal influence of designing favourites. These worthy men have given him many singular proofs of their abilities; I am not therefore surprised at his peculiar attachment to the avowed enemies of the house of Han -- r. But by advancing them to the first posts in government, he has unfortunately elevated the mark at which his people direct all their contempt and detentation. Though his m- has made a public furrender, a solemn sacrifice, in the face of the whole world, not only of the interests of his subjects, but of his own persona reputation, by abandoning the duties of a mon--ch, to a set of men, whom the people have long fince discarded as unworthy their confidence: the is fatisfied with the wretched formalines of a k .-- , and has fullied the dignity of that crown, which his predecessors have worn with honour: tho' his life has been a uniform course of shameless obedience to his fervants, and a gross neglect of the complaints of the people; still I wish to consider him as the first magistrate, and separate the virtues of the man from the vices of his government. I would make a due allowance for the prejudices of education. There has been fomething most fingularly unfortunate in the life of our most gracious sovereign. Accustomed, from his earliest infancy, to despite his own understanding, and rely on that of his friends, he seldom presumes to comprehend the depths of their policy, and implicitly comprehend the depths of their policy, and implicitly confirms what they, in their profound wisdom, dictate. Does the cunning lord Mansfield, pronounce the colonies in rebellion? The k--- gracefully echoes the same language, does the amiable lord North blusteringly declare, in the house of commons, "that he will not treat with America 'till he sees her at his feet?" The belt of P --- iteps forward, and delivers the fame important doctrine from the throne. Does the faith ful and truity Wedderburne cry havoc? I am forry, fays the best of P—, that the times require it, but the refractory colonies must be subdued. Thus, whatever be the language and views of his fervants, however abbird and impracticable, his m— adopts them with all their blunders. They have now reduced him to the most deplorable of all lituations, that of chusing out of a var.ety of difficulties; but whatever way he turns himself, he is sure to meet with perplexity and dutress. Let them go on as they have begun, and I think simplicity itself cannot much longer be milied. At prefent I regard the k--- as the creature of the constitution. I would pay him the per onal tribute of allegiance. But if he perfits to shelter hanfelf under the forms of his parliament and sets his people at defiance, --- if he is determined to support the ministry who have almost ruined his affirs, the time may not be far diffant when he will ceale to be confidered even as the nominal fov n of America. His m feems to have forgot that period of our history (if he ever knew it), when the New-England colonies refused to iffue legal process in the name of one of his predecessors. Should that period return in the regn of the best of princes, it would endanger his enablishment and ruia his peace of mind for ever. His fecurity is that of his people in every part of his dominioss. They are all equally intitled to the liberties of Englishmen, and the protection of the Tovereign. When he withdraws the one, and his friends attack the other, they should be informed, that three thousand miles of ocean lay between them and us. That they cannot govern as they please. That it is the eternal condition, annexed to great empires, that to govern at all, the extremities thouts be held with a loofe rein; itrain the cord and the hand of ordinate the the band of empire is broken. Nature has taid it, and experience confirms it. And though they can lend their thunder to remotelt worlds, we despite the plan which must be widely separated from the execution, which the furious elements conspire to defeat.

The country we are in polletion of, for the dominion of which we are now contending, was purchased, cultivated, and subdued by our ancestors. I know of no one that possesses more internal resources, is more harpily situated for trade, or blest with a serener sky, a kinder foil, more striking prospects, or larger or more fertile plains. We have crowded the desart with inhabitants. Men and flocks now cover the lea coalts like leaves in autumn. We have thretched back upon the hills out of the reach of the eastern breeze. We have afcended the highest mountains. From thence we behold immense plains before us; valt, rich, level mea-down treading beyond the reach of human eye. Over-thele we wander without restraint. under mild and equal governments, these boundless tracts mun soon become the happy residence of thousands and ten thoufands of families yet unborn, who by lober industry thall feed the hungry and cloath the naked, turn the channels of wealth to their country, and support her fame, her peace, and prosperity. We see our coasts formed into the noblest harbours at convenient distances: Vast navigable streams pervading immeasurable tracts, through in passable foreits and luxuriant plains, by which the various produce of nations may be transported to the remotest inland quarters with ease and dispatch. Pines and firs that reach to heaven, naval itores and iron mines in such abundance that we may build a navy for our defence independent of every country upon earth. Our feas swarm with fish, and the foil almost spontaneously produces all those capital articles which are the sources of opulence, of independences

dence, and of fatety.

We have improved the natural advantages of our fituation; we have prosecuted our agriculture with spirit and success. Besides plentifully supplying the wants of

our own growing multitude, our annual export of grain has long fince exceeded a million in value, of the laft harvest. The new world bids fair to be the granary of the old. The scarcity felt by the parent state would have often been a desolating famine, if the exuberance of the colonies had not been applied to fatisfy the cries of her starving millions. The rapid growth of the West-India islands can be accounted for upon no other principle. They have arrived to their present wealth and importance, in the scale of commerce, by means of our constant, regular exports, of various provi-

Our commerce is out of all proportion to our numbers. I do not exceed the bounds of the strictest calculation when I affirm, that it is nearly equal to that which England (pre-eminent to all trading states either antient or modern) carried on a fingle century ago with the whole world! When the subdued nations, established her liberty, and rode mistress of the seas! From her we receive one half of all the exports. The annual profits of her trade with the colonies do not fall thort of three millions, according to the most moderate computation. This enormous fum has been raifed by impositions and regulations of trade, which have over-whelmed us with intolerable debts. We have consented to them, not from their equity or justice, but from affection to the parent state, from the generous spirit of Buglishmen, from motives of mutual peace, and mu-tual tranquillity. The channels, by which riches have flowed through the colonies, have been so turned that they all discharge into the lap of the parent state; not like eastern torrents, but in salubrious, various, placid, and copious streams, augmenting her influence, refreshing industry, and supporting her grandeur. We form the firm basis of Ireland, and supply those materials which invigorate the springs of national activity, happines and spleador. The sprint with which we have profecuted our fisheries has excited admiration and envy-Look at the manner in which the people of the northern colonies have carried on the whale fiftery. Follow them through tempestuous seas, in their dangerous enterprize, among mountains of ice, beneath the arctic While we are looking for them in the frozen recesses of Hudson's-bay, we hear they have pierced the opposite region of polar cold, and are engaged under the frozen ferpent of the fouth. They are non the coasts of Africa, they endure the intense heats that rage under the burning line. They strike the harpson and draw the line on the coasts of Brazil. Falkland sland is but a stage in the progress of their hardy industry. There is no sea that is not vexed by their fisheries, no climate that is not witness to their toils. The persevering obstinacy of Holland, the activity of France, the fierce spirit of Russia, and the firm sagacity of English enterprize, combine to form a species of men whom no dangers can daunt, no difficulties subdue. Above all we are witnesses of that spirit of liberty which pervades and animates the whole, supporting, confirming their courage, and extending their views. This, Americans, is a general description of the country you have undertaken to defend---and these are the advantages of your Let us fee in what manner they may be improved for

the general welfare of the community, and the peace and happiness of every individual. I lament the un-happy necessity, whenever it arises, of providing for the fafety of the state by a temporary invalion of any of the rights of the most profligate citizen. Would to God it were possible to reconcile these important objects in every situation of public affairs. I regard the legal siberty of the meanest American as much as my own, and would defend it with as much zeal. I know we must stand or fall together. But I never can doubt that the community has a right to command the service of its members, and deprive them of the benefits of for ciety, if they are improved to inju o the people at larger I fee that right founded originally upon necessity; and included in the first principles of government; I con-elude there can be no remedy, in the nature of things; for the grievance complained of. There are fituations too when a resolution to remain neuter may be highly criminal. Such determinations commonly proceed from timidity, and not from principle. The man who adopts them generally means to be determined in his conscience by the event of the dispute, and to join the victorious party. I do not mean that the frict rights of the community should be called forth upon common occasions. They should be exerted only upon great emergencies, when the interests of society the lives or liberties of the people are immediately in question.

Great allowance should be made, even them, for passion and prejudice. In violent convultions of the flate we find many timid men, and many who feriously differ from the sentiments of the public, and from each other. But I would not generally reject the friendship or ser-vices of any man, because he differs from the general faith in a particular opinion. Every man may contribute something to the common stock, and no man's contribution should be rejected. Let us employ the men, who affect on allocations to take a moderate part, the should be rejected. for the advantage of the common cause, as far as their inclinations will permit. Let us profit by their affic-tance, and place them, if it be possible, in the post of danger, to prevent desertion. Let us discard those little personal resentments that have directed some of us in our conduct; and address these men with the spirit of Americans, and in the language of gentlemen. The pair they have to aft is an honourable one. If they are really attached to the cause, as they pretend, and differ from us only in the mode of defending it, they may furely be induced to exert themselves, in some way, the promote it. It is not a time to trifle with their fertuit

E E N.