

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1776.

Annapolis, August 23, 1775. A number of hands who in the different branches of the... good wages and encouragement... such as have been used to working to their proficiency and industry... As good lock-makers, will be soon handy in making locks, to such also I will... There are many servants who would be very useful in the new... now engaging in; I should like of such, and wish to hire them of service of their master... ISAAC HARRIS, a good file-cutter.

James Dick and Stewart being indebted to them, are ready to pay them, they possibly can open account, and who cannot be satisfied to settle by granting their several balances; such a bill is hoped will be complied with, may not be under the disagreeable obligation to have suits brought, will be given at the store, by... in the late store of James Dick, sold on reasonable terms, whole-sale or retail. Also all sorts of cord, Newington rope-walk, likewise pipe, hhd. or quarter cask. JAMES DICK.

George's county, May 24, 1775. Given to all persons indebted to either by bond, note, or open account, to give no longer any requisition will be advertised to, the compulsory methods to enforce respect to persons. JOSEPH DUVALL.

April 10, 1775. BOUNTY REWARD. The subscriber, living in Kent county, the 8th of this instant, two... each of which has about three...

Richard Graves, about thirty years of age; a fellow, about five-feet ten inches tall, short dark hair; had on and brown broad cloth coat, and breeches, and a pair of black with yellow metal buttons, and large sleeves, shirts, shoes and a ditcher or brickmaker. about 28 years of age, five feet tall, fair skin, ruddy complexion; had on and took with him, a sailor fashion, a purple under one or two check shirts, much a black silk handkerchief round one kersey breeches, and a pair of one pair of Scotch Kilnarnock, all ribbed hose mixed black and worn shoes, and square steel good hand; and they have both parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever would servants, and secures them so may have them again, shall receive taken out of the province; if in 2, or half the above reward for...

RICHARD GRAVES.

WILLIAM ALLAN. The first instant from the subscriber, Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, a man, named Daniel Slude, high, well made, about 46 years of age, his hair very lately been of his head fore, his thumb and left hand fresh cut, has a steel heel to limp at times, shews his teeth and has the North country dialect, though pretends to be a gardener and took with him two of shirts, two pair of of snuff, a pair of breeches with metal buttons, a jacket with black horn buttons and a pair of double vamp'd—I understand he name, and said he never would that he intended to travel of Cape more secure, and that he in general Gage, who he understood who came to him. Who-variant and secures him, so that I have the above reward, including reasonable charges of bringing...

WILLIAM ALLAN.

December 3, 1775. Given, that the Northward and arrive at this office every Friday return the same day at six morning a rider leaves this town returns on Tuesday with the Not...

ETCROFT, deputy post-master.

December 11, 1775. IMMEDIATELY. I understand the tulle's business who can come well recommended, encouragement, by applying WATERS, near Bryan-Town.

LONDON, October 5. A meeting of the livery of London, in common-hall assembled, on Friday the 29th of September 1775.

Mr. Deputy Piper acquainted the livery, that at a previous meeting of the livery at the Half-moon tavern in Cheapside, on Monday evening last, at which meeting he was chairman, it was by them agreed, that an address to the electors of Great-Britain on the present alarming crisis of public grievances, be recommended from that meeting to the consideration of the next common-hall.

And an address being accordingly produced, a motion was made and the question put, that the said address be now read; it was received in the affirmative, and the said address was read accordingly.

Resolved, That the address to the electors of Great-Britain now read, be entitled, The address of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and livery of London, in common-hall assembled, and be entered in the city records, and published in the papers, signed by the lord mayor and sheriffs, and countersigned by the town-clerk; which address follows in these words:

To the ELECTORS of GREAT-BRITAIN.

GENTLEMEN, THE mischiefs which have already arisen, and the great calamities which are threatened from the un-just and un-merciful spirit of his majesty's ministers and advisers, have impressed our minds with alarms and apprehensions, which occasions this address to you.

As electors we are more particularly called upon to take into consideration these dangerous proceedings against our fellow-subjects in America; be aware the present times of the people are unhappily made the instruments of these measures.

It is impossible we can see, without the utmost alarm, preparations making for the prosecution of an extensive and ruinous war with our own colonies, from which form of our commerce, and therefore the sources of our wealth, are derived. The inevitable consequence of this must be, an increase of taxes, already too heavy, and an addition to the national debt, which presses us with intolerable weight. We beg you to consider, what must be the situation of this kingdom, under an augmentation of taxes, and a diminution of commerce; an increase of national debt, and an equal decrease of national resources.

These are the immediate and unavoidable consequences of this war. The probable ones are that more of our natural and inveterate enemies should fall upon us when we are exhausted of men and money;—that our most valuable commerce is ruined, and our bravest and veteran troops sacrificed.—What is it that can shield us from immediate ruin?—If we involve ourselves then, in this obdurate and expensive civil war, we must owe our safety to the forbearance of our enemies: either do we think it improbable, from the desperate valour with which the American cause defends their dearest liberties, that all our efforts will be unsuccessful, and that we shall at last be obliged to sit down under a grievous addition of debt, the shame of defeated armaments, and the fatal loss of our useful and affectionate colonies.

The provision that is making for the introduction of Hanoverian and Hessian troops, instead of removing, confirms our apprehensions; because we cannot have any confidence in the protection of foreign mercenaries; and feel at once the shame and folly of that policy which is to burden us with taxes for the payment of foreign protectors, while our own brave troops are slaughtered in an unnatural, unnecessary, inglorious contest.

For the certain expences of this war, we see no repatriation, even in conquest. Desolated fields, and depopulated provinces, are little likely to contribute to our necessities, either by revenue or commerce. No complaint from the merchants and manufacturers in Great-Britain, of illicit trade, and acts of navigation infringed, has called for these coercive measures. On the contrary, they have repeatedly petitioned against the principles upon which the war was founded. To secure our commerce, therefore, can neither be the aim nor issue of this war.

Neither can it be to settle a due subordination of the Colonies upon the Parent State, since they have repeatedly and solemnly acknowledged their subordination, and submitted to our controul.

We cannot therefore discover any real object, or possible event of this dispute, should we be successful, but that of establishing the arbitrary power of the crown over our fellow-subjects in America, which must greatly endanger the constitution here, and increasing the number of placemen and pensioners, already so enormous, as to threaten the utter destruction of freedom and independence among us.

The people of the colonies have appealed to their fellow-subjects in Great-Britain, for the justice and necessity of their conduct. We are convinced of their having been injured and oppressed. We sympathize in their griefs, and reverse their fortitude; every motive of humanity, of justice, and of interest, call upon us to condemn the measures of which they complain, and to declare that we will never willingly contribute to urge their oppressions, or abridge their liberties.

It has been our grief and our misfortune to see, that the repeated petitions from his majesty's subjects in America, supported by many in this country, have not prevailed to prevent the irreparable extremities we now lament. The petitioners have been studiously driven to the last resources of despair, by a denial of redress, and

an accumulation of grievances, too severe to be endured by a free people.

In the united petition last year from all the colonies to the king, they asked for peace, liberty, and safety. Did it become us to refuse such a request? Or to persist in violating the peace, liberty, and safety of any part of our fellow-subjects? They pledged themselves, that in time of war, they will be ready and willing to demonstrate their loyalty to his majesty, by exerting their most strenuous efforts, in granting supplies and raising forces. What can we in justice require more from a part of the empire, restrained, in points of commercial advantages, for our benefit; and labouring, in consequence of that restraint, under a heavy and accumulating debt? Can we expect success from a war founded in such flagrant injustice? Appealing, say they, "to that Being, who searches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, we solemnly protest, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive, than a dread of impending destruction."

That dread has been realized. Famine, fire, and sword have answered their reasonable requests, and earnest applications. Utter destruction, or unconditional submission, is the only alternative left them, by this imperious and intemperate administration.

Yet still they were determined to try the force of fresh supplication. This they have done in their late petition to the throne, more humble but still fruitless as the former. They say, "knowing to what violent resentments and incurable animosities, civil discords are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required, by indispensable obligations to Almighty God, to your majesty, to our fellow-subjects, and ourselves, immediately to use all the means, in our power, not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities which threaten the British empire."

We feel these to be the most amiable sentiments of men, cordially interested in our welfare, and earnestly aiming at peace and reconciliation.

In pursuit of these laudable purposes, they solemnly declare their most ardent desire, that the former harmony between the two countries may be restored, and a concord may be established between them, upon a firm basis, as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by any future dissensions, to succeeding generations in both countries. They declare that "they do not request such a reconciliation, as might, in any manner be inconsistent with the dignity or welfare of Great-Britain;" that "they are ready and willing, at all times, as they have ever been, with their lives and fortunes, to affect and maintain the rights and interests of his majesty, and of their mother country." They therefore implore his majesty, "to take measures for preventing the further destruction of the lives of his subjects; and that he will be pleased to direct some mode, by which the united applications of his natural colonists to the throne, in pursuance of their common councils, may be improved into a speedy and permanent reconciliation; and that the wished for opportunity may soon be restored to them, of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by every testimony of devotion, becoming the most dutiful subjects, and the most affectionate colonists."

To this petition an answer had been refused. The unhappy petitioners are left to explore the prospect of inexorable war and desolation, and to seek protection in those fatal resources, which self-preservation suggests against impending destruction.

This, gentlemen, is the alarming state of America, which fills us with anxiety and apprehensions.

We lament the blood that has been already shed; we deplore the fate of those brave men, who are devoted to hazard their lives, not against the enemies of the British name, but against the friends of the prosperity and glory of Great-Britain. We feel for the honour of the British arms, sullied not by the misbehaviour of those who bore them, but by the misconduct of the ministers, who employed them, to the oppression of their fellow-subjects. We are alarmed at the immediate, insupportable expence, and the probable consequences of a war, which we are convinced originated in violence and injustice, and must end in ruin.

These are the sentiments, gentlemen, which we take the liberty of communicating to you, as the reasons upon which we have acted, trusting that, if they meet with your approbation, you will co-operate with us, in endeavouring to bring the authors of these evils to the justice of their country.

signed in obedience to the order of the common hall, JOHN WILLKES, mayor. GEO. HALY, } sheriffs. NATH. NEWNHAM, } Counter signed by order, WILLIAM RIX, Town-Clerk.

OB. 6. At last the thunderbolt is upon the point of bursting upon the heads of the authors of the present civil war.

The following toasts are now drank in all constitutional companies and societies in and about London. Axes and halberts, at the public expence, to all those who attempt to trample on the liberties of their fellow-subjects, either in Great Britain or America.

Wooden shoes and collars for the despicable addressors of Manchester, Lancaster, Liverpool, Coventry and Leicester.

May Temple Bar speedily be adorned with heads of the enemies of British liberty.

May kings remember that they were made for their subjects and not their subjects for them.

May the tory authors of the present American war speedily receive the full reward of their deities.

October 28. Yesterday about noon his majesty went from the Queen's Palace to St. James's, attended only by two footmen behind his coach. About ten minutes before two his Majesty got into the state coach, attended by the duke of Ancaster and lord Bruce, and proceeded to the House of Peers, where being seated on the throne, and a message having been sent to the Commons, requiring their attendance, his Majesty opened the present session of parliament with the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, The present situation of America, and my constant desire to have your advice, concurrence, and assistance on every important occasion, have determined me to call you thus early together."

Those who have long too successfully laboured to inflame my people in America by gross misrepresentations, and to infuse into their minds a system of opinions repugnant to the true constitution of the colonies, and to their subordination to Great-Britain, now openly avow their revolt, hostility, and rebellion. They have raised troops, and are collecting a naval force; they have seized the public revenue, and assumed to themselves legislative, executive, and judicial powers, which they already exercise in the most arbitrary manner, over the persons and properties of their fellow-subjects: and although many of these unhappy people may still retain their loyalty, and may be too wise not to see the fatal consequences of this usurpation, and wish to resist it, yet the torrent of violence has been strong enough to compel their acquiescence till a juncture when it shall appear to support them.

The authors and promoters of this desperate conspiracy have, in the conduct of it, derived great advantage from the difference of our intentions and theirs. They meant only to amuse by vague expressions of attachment to the parent state, and the strongest professions of loyalty to me, whilst they were preparing for a general revolt. On our part, though it was declared in your last sessions that a rebellion existed within the province of the Massachusetts Bay; yet even that province we wished rather to reclaim than to subdue. The resolutions of parliament breathed a spirit of moderation and forbearance; conciliatory propositions accompanied the measures taken to enforce authority; and the coercive acts were adapted to cases of criminal combinations amongst subjects not then in arms. I have acted with the same temper; anxious to prevent, if it had been possible, the effusion of the blood of my subjects; and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war; still hoping that my people in America would have discerned the traitorous views of their leaders, and have been convinced, that to be a subject of Great-Britain, with all its consequences, is to be the freest member of any civil society in the known world.

The rebellious war now levied is become more general, and is manifestly carried on for the purpose of establishing an independent empire. I need not dwell upon the fatal effects of the success of such a plan.

The object is too important, the spirit of the British nation too high, the resources with which God hath blessed her too numerous, to give up to many colonies which she has planted with great industry, nurtured with great tenderness, encouraged with many commercial advantages, and protected and defended at much expence of blood and treasure.

It is now become the part of wisdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a speedy end to these disorders by the most decisive exertions. For this purpose I have increased my naval establishment, and greatly augmented my land forces; but in such a manner as may be the least burthen to my kingdoms.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you, that I have received the most friendly offers of foreign assistance; and if I shall make any treaties in consequence thereof, they shall be laid before you. And I have, in testimony of my affection for my people, who can have no cause in which I am not equally interested, sent to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Fort-Mahon, a part of my electoral troops, in order that a larger number of the established forces of this kingdom may be applied to the maintenance of its authority; and the national militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the rights, safety, and protection of my crown and people, may give a farther extent and activity to our military operations.

When the unhappy and deluded multitude, against whom this force will be directed, shall become sensible of their error, I shall be ready to receive the mixed with tenderness and mercy; and in order to prevent the inconveniences which may arise from the great distance of their situation, and to remove as soon as possible the calamities which they suffer, I shall give authority to certain persons upon the spot to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in such manner, and to such persons as they shall think fit, and to receive the submission of any province or colony which shall be disposed to return to its allegiance. It may be also proper to authorize the persons so commissioned to restore such province or colony, to returning to its allegiance, to the free exercise of its trade and commerce, and to the same protection and security as if such province or colony had never revolted.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons

I have ordered the proper estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your affection to me, and your resolution to maintain the just rights of this country, for such supplies as the present circumstances