Bollon-

COUNTRY



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Foreign and Pomestic.

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MONDAY, March 25,

From the Pennfylvania Journal of Feb. 28, 1776. Trimsthe Peintyliands Journal of Feb. 28, 1796.

Melitr. B. R.A.D. F. O. R. D. S.

Jackfold I fired yea, the Speech of an benefit funfi
John and Jr. "I Farmer of this county, adderly

Jed to an exembly of historic boars on his enga
turned in, the Continental Service — I was highly

placed with his and death not you will think it

hearthy of a place in your franch."

2 3.10 Trimst and Country was,

3 3.10 Trimst and Country was,

3 10 Trimst and Country was,

3 11 Trimst and Country was,

The Mark of the long of you are a little all deprited that I, with to many inducements as the Little of the long of the little o ed to quit my family, and my faren for the fatigues and dangers of wars-I mean you should be wer ledly fatished as to my motives .- Lum an Ar can ; and am determined to be free -1 war born free -and have never forfeited my birthright por will I ever like the infatuated for of Ifan it for a mela of pottage, - I will part with my his concertian, with my liberty; for i prefer an hangable death to the milerable and despisable kellings of a flave.

At the tyrain who would rob mee's my property,

The tyrant who would rob meet my property, because he thinks he has use for it, and is able to take it from me, would as monifor the same reason. nata a acquire and manacted right and power vo take either or both away. Being the Creator. The Supporter, the perfect Ruler and Judge of all the carth, "He boy, can do no wrong I Should historic any creature what fever, or animber of historic any creature what fever, or animber of therefore any creature whittoever, or anmoor or them therefore any full published percent of them the following th hy described by any human powers flexible for this controlled by any human powers flexible for the said the voice of the society, in government which we are members forly have telligible for the preferration of the whole, and the preferration of the whole, Marcini liberty fubbanishly confliction—Etrum in the confliction of the whote, the confliction of the confliction of the confliction woode, if of all earthly Benefits my fifther woode, if of all earthly Benefits my fifther woode, if of all earthly benefits my fifther woode, if of all earthly benefits with first wood of the confliction the former, like a common furfeit, occ. finged by an irregular and intemperate indulgence of the bodily appetites, if but a little helped by fimple edecine, will almost always, as I may fay, cure it felfer Whereas the latter, like a devouring canen of violent causties, the faller and deeper it will rout itfelf into the fragio, untill it knawe out the very life of the body. Government is neither of these it is an ordinance of Heaven to reto firein the afurpations of wicked men, to fecure with the enjoyments of our natural rights, and so promote the highest political interests and happinals of society.—The claims therefore of the Bri A tifh parliament of a power to bind us in all cafes whattever; to give away our property in what measure, and for what purposes they please, and to dispose of our lives as they think proper, when we have no voice in the leg-flation nor conflitutional power allowed us to check their most viehas proceedings, are not of the nature of govern-ment, but in the true and firid fonce of the word

Of the tendency and operation of this diabolical fystem, our country hath already had too a ; and it requires not the fpicit of fuperna-Tural prophecy to foretel the end of them, flould they not be feafonably, controuted ; - controuted, did l'fay ? Blest ba the spirit of American liberty, wildom and valour ? They have been controuted; but, my friends, it is evident we can never have facety, liberty, and, peace, until by an waremitting and vigorous application of the are, now laid to the root of the tree, we have totally overturned in thefe Colonies, the power that would demolift to. Not to fpeat of the unwestigd art and affilia-

ity, of the British King and parliament, these awelwayears past to falton on us the shickles of slivery, let me only remind your of the base and eract measures to subjugate us, since we have been obliged to take up arms in our defence: What flone have they less unturned? What device to rain us, though never in mean, burbarous, and blundy, fuch as no lieart, but that of a Devil and a tyrant can refrain fluddering at, have they not purfued ? Have not all the powers of Europe been meanly courted and bribed not to supply us with means of resistance? Hath not the most barba rous nation in it. been applied to, to affift them at least 20,000 favages to compleat their intended maffiere. Have they not attempted to indigate the Indian favages to ravage our frontiers, and murder, after their inhuman, manner, our defencelel's wives and children ? Have not our Negroe fliver been inticed to rebel against their matters and arms put into their hands to murder them? Have not the King of England's own flaves, the Banoverians, been employed? And were not the woor Canadians earle flives, that they might be made fit infirmments, with other flives & favages, to make flives and more wretched beings than favages of tie?

Now, what kind of reconciliation can be reafonably expected with a power to bafely, to excelly, to industriously, and oblitinately bent on our destruction t. Is that we have no alternative lets us, but to Fight'or Die ; If there be any medium. is Slavery-And eyer surfed be the man who will fabrait to it! I will not : But who would ever have Imagined, that a people who a few years ago affilted their brethren of Great Britain, with their blood and treature, to humble the power of France and Spain, and who from their first exit. tence as a people, have, by their trade and industry, been enciching and exalting them above all the nations of the world—who, I fay, would have the nations of the worker who, a tay, would have imagined that this very people should by thefe their very brethren, be now reduced to fo dread, ful an alternative:—Yet, hear ve Heavens, and giva ear, O Barth, and bear witnefe, this is the reatin we have received for all our love, loyalty,

indultry, treafure and blood !

Had we begun this quarrel, had we demanded fome new privileges, unknown to the conflict tion, or fome commercial licences, incompatible with the general interest of the empire, had we presumed to legislate for Great Britain, or plotted with the Bourbon family, to reinftate the execrable face of the Srparts, and fled to arms unprovoked to accomplish these designs, there would then be fime plaufible apology for the faverest housile treatment we have received .- But, what have we done ? When alarmed, ere we had yet refled from the toils of the last war, by new un confliurional demands of revenue, we afferted our rights and petitioned for juffice: Was this a crime! As unconfliurional flatures of different forms were repeatedly entitled, we repeated our perificus for redrefs; was this a crime? We fuffered ourselves to be insulted by the introduc tien of an armed force to dragoon us into obedi ence; werliffered them to take possession of our towns and fortifications, sill waiting with decease and anxious 'expediation from the wonted fullice, humanity, and generolity of Britons :- Was this a crime ? Difpoied to try every pacific meafure which might probably produce our relief we agreed to withhald our commerce from them, in knows that, forther than the commerce of the commerce opes that, feeling the effects of their injustice, they might fee how ruinous their progresings were to their own interefts, and return ja time to wildem and peace :- Was this a crime ? Nor did we oneo lift the fword even in our defence, until provoked to it by a wanton commencement of hollilities on their part : What then have we do thousters on tear part; what then have we done to mich inch order proceedings I by friends I am fixedly perfused, that no truth will appear is future inflory with more glaring evidence, than that, the whole mais of guilt countraded by this unnearreal war lieth at the door of the King of Theiris is the absolute intelligence. of Britain, his abandoned minifters, and corrup.

ted parlisment; and lo that not only all futures tea parisanent jama to coat me gorg at minuce gesterations of men but the great Judge of all those earth will finally condequit their measures as a feene of Tyranny and murder,—fitherenters that clayer myfelf at having taken up arms in defined claye mylest at naving taken up arms in neurope, up innocence, influe, runch, honetty, chouse, liberty, groupety and life; and in opp, dispray and guilt, injudice, it doos at fisched, ignomity, they are the control of the control o light in the carnage of my fpecies ; or figh for Ex escalion of proving my courage : Heav in and your are my withelles, that my voice was for louis course perhaps teo long, and with too much carneftusis against any military preparations; bu the times are altered; 'its a dreadful necessity in calls me; and calls every man who can be spared from he other occupations,

I will not however fight as one who boateth ibe. air. I fpeak plain'y; I confider this year asiang grand and final period of Bruth id ninith alisting this American world : I fee no probability of their this american words it is an a productive or the profitting fuch terms as we can accept of confift, early with our fafery, honor and poses; may phouse they grantall that are public councils, we have tofore claimed, we should still be in a most dangerous ficuaçion, liable to renewed eneroach, ments and renewed hollifities Whit elle can be fupposed from fach a fitte ation, and from the views fer and projetices that mut, and will prevail in the Britifit court and parl amene : Belides van in gie rittiffic vont and pere angue : Denoce with in famoufe will reimburfe cut loff is Cornow thin in public debts be p. i.d ? I do solemnly declare, and that with respect to the best recognition that can regionably be expected, with to corrupt, treacherous and tyrinne us administraa dependance on Britain I th old from this day lay down my (word, and weep that I was born in-America. But far other-profip date, before us; Clory, compire, liberly and peace and li am per funded, unless we are less to gur! I vess, very nearly at hagel. And one every confidentation of the pre-lent fact and progress of our public affairs committee and progress of our public affairs committee and progress of our public affairs committee. pared with the thick of Britain, and the in rit, the interest, and becoming advantages of thinerica; methicks, I hear a voice as it an angel from Hear ven should proclaim "Come out from among them and be ye seperate from them "Come out of her my and be ye seperate from item "Generate of her my people, that ye by not partiaker of her fine, and that he receive not of her plagites" Juft Published & to be Sold by the Printer hereely

A T

O R Delivered at Watercown, March 5, 1776. To Commemorate the Blondy Maff, creat Bollons. By PETER THACHER, A. Mo-

Afellum in, prato timb us pufceb et fenen Is, hollium clamore inbiro terti us. Suadebat afino lugere, ne priferit capi At ille lentus : quein, num bings milit. Citicinus imp sainant de did refert mea, Succe negavit, Ergo, quid refert mea, Cui faviam ? Citicinus dum portem meas, PFEDRUS,

Guieny of the

Mustachus des S Mustachus des S DOTICE is lieseby given, that the inferione Court of Gommon Pleas and General Neffi-IN Court of Common Pleas and Congral Self-ans of the Peace, for the County of Worcelline, which were to be holden at Worcelline, in the County aforciald, on the last Tuplay of March, are by a Rejolve of the Great and General Congr of this Colony, adjourned to the Geood. Tuplay, of Jane next, the time by law next uppointed for holding fild Courts at Worceller afterfild... March 16th, 1976.

March 16th, 1776, Peren Morten, Dep'y Sectry, LL Perfons that have in their pell'llion any A LL Persons that have in their pea mon and of the Fire-Arms belonging to this Colony, are defired Immediately to retifta them to the Commilliary General.