

weaken the other standing services of the navy, which were at present amply provided for, and were meant to be left upon too respectable a footing to leave the least apprehensions of any attack from our neighbours; that it was designed to station a proper number of frigates in the most beneficial manner for commanding the whole coast of North America: and it was to be hoped that when the colonists found that this country was fully determined to exert the utmost of her force in order to secure obedience to the legislature, that they would then quit their present delusion, and return to their duty.

In reply, it was contended, that the whole conduct of administration, from the beginning of this affair, was full of blindness and incapacity: that they had been for several sessions called upon for a reduction of the navy estimate: that while there was no use in the enormous establishment, so long was it kept up, but that as soon as, upon their own ideas and principles, there was reason to foresee a want, just then we found it reduced, not essentially and effectually reduced, but merely by way of a paltry expedient to stop the mouth of opposition. Why was the navy reduced at a time when the ministry ought to have foreseen the want that would probably arise? Every dispatch from America changes the plan of government; the hue of the ministry changes, like the camelion, with the objects that approach it. The augmentation now asked, is but an experiment; they design to try what it will do; they foresee no effects; and instead of governing events by the penetration of a great statesman, they wait with anxiety to know the state of their trial: full of boats at the moment of asking this house for the money, of the subject, you would then suppose them looking to the most distant events, and predicting nothing but the clearest success. Next sessions, perhaps next month, they will be of another mind, and having changed their tone with the advices they receive, will come for three times 3000 men, perhaps five times as many. That the conduct of the land forces has been upon the same principle: At first three regiments as a garrison in Boston, were to do all the business,--were to carry the acts into execution and prevent all future application to parliament--presently that hopeful plan gave way for another; five regiments were found necessary--the next dispatches made seven necessary, and thus we found the army run up to 16 regiments, but are assured that General Gage will be perfectly safe; by and by we shall find the fears of administration speak a different language--we shall gradually hear of 20,000, and of 40,000 men. The conduct of administration was not only glaringly inconsistent and absurd, when examined upon their own principles, but unhappily those principles themselves were to the last degree fatal to the most important interests of this country. In what are these additional seamen to be employed? To destroy and prevent the fishing trade of New-England, and thereby throw into the hands of France, the employment of 20,000 sailors and fishermen. The fishermen of Boston &c. will naturally and inevitably go to the French--you cannot take it up--the towns in Britain that carry it on, it is well known, cannot succeed them. That the government proceeded as if they had nothing to fear, and as if they were quite at leisure for schemes of the greatest magnitude, not content with governing all the internal part of America by arms, at a time when they cannot yet go beyond the garrisoning a single town, they attack the American clandestine trade; and finding themselves unable to retrench instead of annihilating it; they give themselves much larger work, by declaring all American commerce contraband; and thereby enlarging infinitely that work, which when small they could not execute. That while there was so little foresight, so little provision for future events; while the means taken to execute the greatest works were so inadequate to the smallest ends, and while the whole was under the guidance of imbecility and imprudence, negligence and incapacity, nothing was to be expected but the most miserable attendants on the most horrible civil convulsions, both at home as well as in America.

The question was put at 11 o'clock, and the house divided, ayes 261, noes 89.

The resolution of the committee was agreed to without a division, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

We hear, that previous to the commencement of any hostilities in America, a manifesto will be distributed amongst all the provinces, setting forth at large claims of government on one side, and the expected concessions of America on the other.

A letter from Kilkenny in Ireland, dated the first inst. says, "Orders are come down from government for the 63d regiment of foot, quartered here and at Cahel, Dungarvan, &c. to be in readiness to embark at Cork, on the 1st of March next, together with the 17th of light dragoons, and 35th and 49th of foot, in order to reinforce the troops under General Gage at Boston."

The Otter floop of 18 guns, Capt. Squire, now at Portsmouth, is appointed to carry money to Boston for the payment of the troops.

Of all the American papers which were given into the house of commons by Lord North, none appeared so obnoxious to government as that titled "a league and covenant;" and it is said, the crown lawyers have given it as their opinion, that all the Bostonians who signed it have committed an overt-act of high treason.

The following we hear is an exact list of the reinforcement intended for Boston: Three regiments of foot, one of dragoons, seven companies of marines, and a large train of artillery.

Advices from Madrid mention, orders having been sent to all the sea-ports in Spain, to register a great number of seamen immediately.

Lord Chatham, on Friday last, in the house of lords, at the conclusion of a most excellent speech, made a motion, for an humble address to be presented to his Majesty, for the removal of the troops out of Boston, as the first step of a reconciliation.

In answer to Lord Chatham, Lord Suffolk greatly condemned the conduct of the Americans; said that government had tried every gentle method in their power, but to no effect; that things were at last come to that crisis, that either the mother country must assert her authority or resign it; that himself, as one of his majesty's ministers, advised coercive measures, and would abide by such advice at all hazards.

Lord Lyttelton supported Lord Suffolk, and rested the principal part of his argument on the infallibility of acts of parliament, which any power that resisted against, he said, should be compelled to submit to.

Lords Gower, Rochford, and Weymouth, avowed the settled intentions of government of compelling the Americans to the immediate obedience of the legislature of the mother country.

The question was put, when on a division, there appeared, ayes contents 77, no contents 18.

Yesterday the Hon. Gunning, brother to her Grace the Duchess of Argyle, kissed his majesty's hand at St. James's, on being promoted to the rank of colonel, and at the same time, took leave of his majesty, previous to his departure with his regiment for Boston; as did Generals Howe and Clinton on the same occasion.

Orders are given for all the ships which are destined for America and Newfoundland, to take on board their full complement of seamen and soldiers immediately.

Recruits are now raising with great expedition all over England to augment the several regiments of foot.

On Tuesday last the constitutional society resolved unanimously that £100 sterling be sent by that society to Dr. Franklin requesting that he will transmit the same for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 9.

Lord North acquainted the house that he had a message from his majesty, which he read in his place, delivered in at the table, and is as follows:

G. B. "His majesty being determined, in consequence of the address of both houses of parliament, to take the most speedy and effectual measures for supporting the just rights of his crown and the two houses of parliament; think it proper to acquit at this house, that additions to his forces by sea and land will be necessary for that purpose, and does not doubt but his faithful commons, on whose zeal and affection he entirely relies, will enable him to make such an augmentation to his forces, as on the present occasion shall be thought proper."

Ordered, that his majesty's said message be referred to the consideration of the committee of supply.

BOSTON, April 6.

In provincial congress, Concord, April 3, 1775.

Whereas several members of this congress are now absent by leave of the congress, and as the important intelligence received by the last vessels from Great-Britain renders it necessary that every member attend his duty.

Resolved, That the absent members be directed forthwith to attend in this place, that so the wisdom of the province may be collected.

By order of the provincial congress, JOHN MANCOCK, president.

A few days ago, his excellency governor Gage, upon the road to Roxbury, came up with a minute officer exercising a company of about 60 men under arms, and commanded them immediately to disperse, they all obeyed, and instantly went to the right about, but Grayton their captain has been since broke by the congress at Concord, for obeying the governor's orders.

NEW-YORK, April 13.

From the Middlesex Journal, February 21.

Yesterday the commons resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, for the farther consideration of the American papers and affairs, when a motion, most unexpected without doors, but for which the members had been prepared by cards, desiring their attendance, was made by Lord North, for adopting conciliatory measures with America; and the following may be depended upon as an authentic copy of said motion:

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that when the general council and assembly, or general court of any of his Majesty's provinces or colonies in America, shall propose to make provision, according to the condition, circumstance, or situation of such province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, (such proportion to be raised under the authority of the general court, or general assembly of such province or colony, and disposable by parliament) and shall engage to make provision also, for the support of the civil government, and the administration of justice in such province or colony, it will be proper if such proposal shall be approved by his Majesty and the two houses of parliament, and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly to forbear in respect of such province or colony to lay any duty, tax, or assessment, or to impose any farther duty, tax, or assessment, except only such duties as may be expedient to continue to levy or impose, for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties last mentioned, to be carried to the account of such province or colony respectively.

On a division, 274 for the motion--88 against it.

The following is another account of Lord North's motion.

"Lord North moved for a suspension of the several American acts, until it should be known which of the American provinces would agree to the raising of a revenue, and to the acknowledgement of the supremacy of the British legislature. Such of the provinces as did thus agree, were to be permitted to raise the revenue in the mode most suitable to themselves, but in the colonies that refractory, the several acts were to be rigorously enforced."

Letters received by the packet intimate, that Lord North's motion had been determined upon in council several weeks before it was made in the committee of the house of commons.

A gentleman in Boston, writes to his friend in this city, that their provincial congress have voted 10,000 men to be immediately raised for the summer campaign, the expense of which was to be defrayed by an emission of £. 30,000 of paper currency.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

A letter from New-York, dated the 11th inst. says, "Capt. Lawrence arrived here this afternoon in six weeks from Portsmouth, sailed in company with a ship for your port. He brings news to the 23d of February. In one of the last papers a paragraph mentions, that Lord North moved in the house, 'that all American acts be suspended until advice could be received from the colonies, what they would give or offer towards a support of government, and those that proved refractory, to have the acts put vigorously into execution in such colonies.' This is the substance of the motion, but the particular wording you will find in the papers published here, which you will have by to-morrow's post. We are in a great measure in the dark, as pri-

rate letters by the ship do not come down to so late a date, and Capt. Lawrence lay at Portsmouth when he received the paper. The house of commons treated the petition of the merchants very indecently; they presented two petitions, and then their commons were called in, and one of them, who was deputed for the purpose, verbally waved their application, unless the house would refer their petition to the same committee papers; the house declined doing that and they withdrew. It also appears that the corporation of London were about petitioning.

"Capt. Lawrence declares that he never saw the citizens of London in such a situation, no business going forward that was perceivable, and a general apprehension of the consequences to be expected from the violent measures intended to be put in execution by administration. I have one or two letters of the same import. It is talked of here, but I did not hear it by Capt. Lawrence, that Lord North was, in all probability, inclined to whom was referred their petition to the same committee papers; the house declined doing that and they withdrew. It also appears that the corporation of London were about petitioning.

ANNAPOLIS, CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTERED.

- Brig Wren, Thomas Wood, London. Schooner Resolution, Ben. Jones, Jamaica. Schooner Three Brothers, David Smith, Guadaloupe. Schooner Betsey, Thomas Slater, Jamaica. Sloop Speedwell, Charles Allen, St. Croix. Schooner Industry, William Woolsey, Antigua. Ship Peggy, William Barron, Lisbon. Schooner Fanny, Purnel Johnson, St. Croix.

CLEARED.

- Ship Liberty, Charles Thompson, Falmouth. Schooner Peggy, Elijah Luce, Antigua. Snow Betsey, William Waud, Lisbon. Schooner Hannah, Nath. Bolworth, Barbados. Schooner Anna, John Stewart, Virginia.

APRIL 16, 1775. A PERSON of a fair character, and in general a lucrative business, would be glad to borrow Two Hundred Pounds; for which he will pay interest punctually, and the principal in four or five years. Any one inclinable to lend this sum, is desired to lend a line with the printer, directed for L. D.

TO prevent unnecessary attendance of suitors and witnesses, notice is hereby given that the provincial court will be adjourned; this week, to Monday the 28th of August next. Signed per order, GEO. RANKEN, Clerk.

Annapolis, April 22, 1775. ALL persons indebted to me, previous to my partnership with Dr. Kennedy, are desired to settle their accounts immediately; those who do not comply with this request, need not, after the first day of June next ensuing, expect any kind of indulgence from MICHAEL WALLACE.

April 15, 1775. To be sold at public vendue, on Monday the 21st day of May next, at the house of Mr. James Todtall, on the head of Severn, FOUR Negroes, consisting of one man, one woman, a child, and one young girl about fifteen years of age. Also one silver watch, with several other articles, all belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Brown. And on the Monday following we will attend at the house of Mr. William Spiers, to settle with those people that purchased any thing at the former sales of the said estate, and those who neglect to come and settle may expect to have suits brought against them without further notice. JOHN HALL, son of Ely, Administrators of BENJ. WRIGHT, deceased. Tho. Brown.

April 13, 1775. To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 31st day of June next, at the house of Mr. Thomas Reeder, living in Charles county, at Piles's Fresh Part of a tract of land, known by the name of Hallow, containing ninety-three acres, lying and being within three miles of Piles's Fresh, whereon is a good dwelling-house and several out-houses, a good apple and peach orchard, all in good repair. Any person wanting to see the land, before the day of sale, may apply to William Grey, living on the premises, who will shew the said land. Credit will be given for part of the purchase money, by THOMAS GRAVES, living in Frederick county, Maryland.

To be sold, the premises if not, THOMAS JOHNSON, Town. The day of security if...

ON the 21st of the month as a runaway in Baltimore-Tow...

The one to be about a high, a likely ing or walk jail, that h age of thir listo, and down to P his mother whom he ha miltres wou the best righ some years a young, from them away in ing, when h and breeche stockings, s The other sundry theft in Charles co is a very im way of talk neighbourho able throug and thick fet wore under coat, in ord stocking leg ever appreh subscriber, shall receive both; or th fillings for

TELE RAN a county Irish indent years to serv FRANCIS very stout w high, vey f took with h black velvet overlasting bold blue co stockings; h JOHN DE eight inch plection, sho a green jack jacket, a wh worn; a new his neck, a p blue serge br and one pair white, a pai buckles, ne been in diff takes up the that the sub ten pounds r the province, either, by

COMMIT runaway James M'Gle warthy comp loured jacket and stockings man, about a short jacket a black hair, a Todd, a sp jacket, blue they all thro from a ship in Middshipman, belongs to S Their master's charges to

Just opened, a few pi ment of three is, to 3^d cost sheetings--G and Welch co made shoes-- They have English doub and double G port wine--a Lisbon wine-- quarter cas, far--coffee--

N. B. Have made beer, in bins, in Ken ver made in the common.