

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1776

L O N D O N, February 24.

Among all the circumstances by which the public esteem was shewn to the memory of Sir CHARLES SAUNDERS, none was so striking, or so truly honourable, as the panegyric upon him, delivered on a sudden by Sir George Saville.

BUT besides this, Sir, I rise under another set of difficulties common to me, and to all who speak from this side the house; but then they are all collateral and adventitious difficulties.

But, Sir, I beg your pardon, and I return to state that I am constrained to allow, that the repealing of bills, recalling troops, undoing every act, is not virtually and effectually bringing things back into the same situation as if they had never been done; and I acknowledged, too that some test may now be wanted on the part of the colonies to balance our acts of generous conciliation.

But, Sir, I beg your pardon, and I return to state that I am constrained to allow, that the repealing of bills, recalling troops, undoing every act, is not virtually and effectually bringing things back into the same situation as if they had never been done; and I acknowledged, too that some test may now be wanted on the part of the colonies to balance our acts of generous conciliation.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Die Martii, 5^o Martij, 1776.

It was moved, That the following address be presented to his majesty viz.

Most gracious sovereign, We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to your majesty, that it is with the utmost concern we have seen the treaties which your majesty, by the advice of your ministers, has been pleased to enter into with their serene highnesses the duke of Brunswick the landgrave of Hesse Cassel and the count of Hanau, and which your majesty has been graciously pleased to communicate to this house.

We beg leave humbly to represent to your majesty the sense we entertain of the danger and disgrace attending this inconsiderate measure, when it has been judged necessary, in the first exertion of Great-Britain to subjugate her colonies, to hire an army of foreign mercenaries, a knowledge to all Europe, that these kingdoms are united, either from want of men, or disinclination to this service, to furnish a competent number of natural born subjects to make the first campaign.

We further beg leave humbly to submit to your majesty, that if the justice and equity of this unnatural war was not questioned by so large a part of your majesty's subjects, yet a reconciliation with the colonies, though attended with some concessions would be more agreeable to found policy, than to entrust the prosecution of hostilities to foreigners, in whom we cannot confide, and who, when they are at so great a distance from their own country, and suffering under the distresses of a war, wherein they have no interest or concern, with so many temptations to exchange vassalage for freedom, will be more likely to mutiny, or desert, than to unite faithfully, and co-operate with your majesty's natural born subjects.

We ought not to conceal from your majesty the anxiety we feel on the latitude of the articles in the several treaties, which stipulate the power in your majesty of employing these troops in any part of Europe. Means are hereby provided for introducing a foreign army even into this realm; and we cannot so far confide in your majesty's ministers, as to suppose they would be very scrupulous in advising such a measure, since they have already introduced foreign troops into two of our strongest fortresses, and have offered to bring four thousand more foreigners into the kingdom of Ireland, without the consent of a British parliament.

That we have, moreover, just reason to apprehend that, when the colonies come to understand that Great-Britain is forming alliances, and hiring foreign troops for their destruction, they may think they are well justified by the example, in endeavouring to avail themselves of the like assistance; and that France, Spain, Prussia, or other powers of Europe, may conceive they have as good a right as Hesse, Brunswick, and Hanau, to interfere in our domestic quarrels. And if the flames of war, from these proceedings, should be kindled in Europe, which we fear is too probable, we reflect with horror on the condition of this country, under circumstances wherein she may be called upon to resist the formidable attack of powerful enemies, which may require the exertion of our whole force, at a time when the strength and flower of the nation is employed in fruitless expeditions on the other side of the world.

That the treaty, by stipulating not only to give the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in case of attack or disturbance in the possession of his territories, all the succour which shall be in your majesty's power to give, but likewise to continue such succour until the landgrave shall have obtained entire security, and a just indemnification, lays this kingdom under the necessity of taking part in every quarrel upon the continent, in which his serene highness may happen to be engaged, and that without any equivalent consideration to make the contract reciprocal; as this island can expect no assistance from an inconsiderable sovereignty in the heart of Germany, from which more troops are already drawn than she is able to replace for her own defence, and whose revenues are not sufficient to maintain even those she has lent, without the aid of subsidy. We conceive, therefore, that this engagement of Great-Britain to defend and indemnify must be considered as part of the price she is to pay for the hire of those troops. If this article of charges (which cannot be estimated) be added to the enormous expences of levy-money, charges of making good the losses of the several corps, ordinary and extraordinary subsidies, and their continuation after the troops are returned to their respective countries, and can be of no use to Great Britain, we may say with truth, that Great-Britain never before entered into a treaty so expensive, so unequal, so dishonourable, and so dangerous in its consequences.

We therefore humbly implore your majesty to give immediate orders for stopping the march of the Hessian, Brunswick, and Hanau troops, and for a suspension of hostilities in America, in order to lay the foundation of a speedy and permanent reconciliation between the great contending parts of this distracted empire.

It was moved to agree with the said motion. Which being objected to, After long debate, The question was put thereupon. It was resolved in the negative.

Non contents Proxies 79 } 100

Dissentient.

Abington. Ponsoby. King. Fitzwilliam. Archet. Portland. Effingham. Abergavenny. Camden. Richmond.

The Three Sisters, Smith, is arrived at Portsmouth, from New-York, in twenty-five days. He brings an account that Gen. Lee, with 3000 troops, had taken possession of that city.

March 14. A report was circulated yesterday, that there was an embargo laid on all ships bound to France; but on what foundation we will not pretend to say.

St. James's, March 22. This day the right hon. the lord mayor, several of the aldermen, the sheriffs, and some of the common council of the city of London, waited upon his majesty (being introduced by the earl of Portland, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household) with the following address and petition, which was read by the recorder.

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY, The humble address and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled.

Most gracious sovereign, We, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, of the city of London, in common council assembled, beg leave to approach your throne, and to treat your majesty's royal attention, with the humility of dutiful subjects, we lay before your majesty what at present most immediately affects us in the spirit and tendency of the public measures now depending; and the anxiety we feel at the naked and exposed state in which this country will be left, by draining it of the national troops, as well as at the danger and disgrace attending the late treaties, for foreign mercenaries, whose latitude is such, as to provide the means of introducing a foreign army even into this realm.

We cannot, Sir, without horror, look forward to that dismemberment of the empire; that increase of the national debt, and of burthenome taxes; that loss of our most valuable resources; those distresses of our merchants and manufacturers; those deficiencies of the revenue; that effusion of the blood of our countrymen and brethren; that failure of public credit; and those dreadful calamities and convulsions which must follow a civil war so begun and pursued, whose extent no wisdom can foresee.

We humbly conceive that no people can be bound to surrender their rights and liberties as a return for protection. The colonies have fought our battles with us, and in the last war they far exceeded their abilities, that this nation thought it just and necessary to make them an annual compensation; and even now driven to open hostilities in their own defence, they are willing (their charters being inviolably secured) to continue to us all those advantages of a regular and extensive commerce, to which we have long owed our opulence and prosperity. And we have every assurance which men in their situation can safely give, that, if asked as free men, they are willing to go farther, and to afford the exhausted state of the revenue of this country such reasonable voluntary aid as their abilities will permit, provided that their contributions are unalienably applied to relieve that distress which is the only fair and politic foundation of requiring them, and that neither their aids, nor our own sinking funds, shall be any longer perverted from a public benefit, and misapplied to the purpose of corruption, instead of redeeming the debts of the nation, according to the just wish and just institution.

Indulge but, most gracious sovereign, the humanity and dignity of your own royal disposition, and our prayers will be granted. We implore the extension of your majesty's justice and mercy towards that continent which, when arbiter of the terms of peace, it was your majesty's own determination to prefer to every other compensation for all the expences of the last war.

We humbly and earnestly beseech your majesty, that the most solemn, clear, distinct, and unambiguous, specification of those just and honourable terms, which your majesty with both houses of parliament mean to grant to the colonies, may precede the dreadful operations of your armament. Every colour and suspicion of injustice and oppression will then be removed from the proceedings of the mother country; and, if those just and honourable terms are not submitted to, your majesty will undoubtedly be enabled to meet what will then be rebellion, with the zealous hearts and hands of a determined, loyal, and united people.

To which his MAJESTY was pleased to return the following answer:

I DEPLORE, with the deepest concern, the miseries which a great part of my subjects in North-America have brought upon themselves, by an unjustifiable resistance to the constitutional authority of this kingdom; and I shall be ready and happy to alleviate those miseries, by acts of mercy and clemency, whenever the authority is established, and the now existing rebellion is at an end. To obtain these salutary purposes, I will invariably pursue the most proper and effectual means.

B O S T O N, May 30.

Extra of a letter from Philadelphia, June 1. The brig Henry, Don Mole, is arrived here with three tons and a half of powder, one hundred and forty stand of arms, and some lead. Our ships of war, and several vessels under their convoy, went out from Cape May.

... a week ago from the subscriber, a ... about 75 hands high, has a large ... tail, a large scar above her tail ... arkable, her braod is unknown ... paid to the person who will bring ... ins near Annapolis, or ... HARD WHITTLE on Elk-Ridge.

Annapolis, May 3, 1776. L I A H, ... black cart-horse, well known ... city, eight years old, upwards ... high,

request of many respectable gen- ... planters, and farmers, be let to ... at the moderate rate of two dol- ... twenty pence to the negro that ... him, to be paid at the stable door. ... ft promising colts are of Goliath's ... en.

... request to send their mares, are de- ... sious to the subscriber, and to look ... d, for the convenience of those ... suit to pay cash, I will take good ... ng, if brought with the mares in ... JOHN ROBINSON.

... request to sending the horse out of ... g five miles, when there are three ... a few days, on assurance that care ... m and his attendant. J. R.

... ent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776, ... of settling the estate of our father, ... OWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron- ... we request all such as are indebted ... ke immediate payment, as no longer ... given them. Also all persons that ... e Patuxent Iron-Works Company, ... e months standing, are requested to ... and make payment; and those who ... ir power to make immediate pay- ... they will come and settle their ... or bond. If the above requests are ... we shall take such methods as will ... t, without respect to persons, al- ... disagreeable to ... AMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

... LLARS REWARD. ... y from the widow M'Donall's, be- ... are and Annapolis, on Thursday ... March, out of the fodder house, a ... 4 hands and an half high, paces, ... marked C S on his left shoulder. ... p said horse, and brings him to ... yward's at Herring-Creek, or to ... Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall re- ... ward, and reasonable charges paid ...

... Annopolis, March 26, 1776. ... m the subscriber, an indented ... named Edward Busford, born in ... five feet two inches high, fair ... brown hair: had with him two cloth ... don brown, the other of coarse ... oth with waistcoat of the same, ... buckskin breeches, ribbd worsted ... list made shoes. He is very fond ... give no better reason for his ... at he often merited chastisement ... ed it. He was seen at Mr Jacob ... nce-George's county, pretending ... mate. Should he be taken tea ... will give 40 shillings reward on ... J. CLAPHAM.

... HAM CLAUDE, ... JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH, ... Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS, ... o acquaint the public in general, ... ds in particular, that he still contin- ... aforesaid trades in all their various ... the most reasonable rates; also that ... pairs all sorts of fire-arms, small ... and cutlasses. He also makes hooks ... eatest and most approved manner. ... several tools of hawks and eyes to ...

... I G H T L Y ... res the ensuing season, at School- ... Prince-George's county. ... English horse, SPRIGHTLY, full ... ght, rising seven years old, is of a ... out colour, was got by Wildman's ... by Rogers's Bahram; his grandam ... lord Portmore's Ebony; if well ... either the saddle or turf, being re- ... and quick in his movements, free ... r incumbrance of gum, and is in- ... horse on the continent, four mile ... He will be let at six dollars, for ... f a crown to the groom, and as at ... cash will be expected before the ... good pasture for mares to be had at ... or at half a dollar, with proper ... above 15 miles distance two weeks ...

... B N.