

to second him, and therefore the Address passed, Nem. Con. &c.

Letter 3d, January 18.

On Tuesday last the Parliament met,—Immediately after the King's Speech, they proceeded upon American Affairs, and went farther into them than intended, as the Debate ought to have been confined to the Subject of the Address.—Mr. Pitt came to the House, and has declared himself for the Repeal of the Stamp Act, upon Principle: He concludes that the Parliament have only a Right to impose Taxes in their representative Capacity, not in their legislative Capacity; and proves it by the Lords and King having no Pretence to grant Monies—Therefore as the Americans are not represented (which in my Opinion he proved likewise, for I was in the House) they certainly cannot be taxed by the Parliament of England, though they (the Parliament) have, in all other Respects, a full Sovereignty over America—However the Affair is put off for a full Consideration of the House, till Wednesday Se'night, for which Purpose a Call of the House is on Tuesday Se'night—My Opinion is now more confirmed of an absolute Repeal; and indeed before the House met, I had a full two Hours Conversation with Lord—upon the Subject, and clearly saw how inclined the Administration was to repeal it.

B O S T O N, March 13.

Monday Night, in a Snow Storm, Capt. Collyer in a Brig from the Straits going into Marblehead, struck on a Ledge of Rocks, and sunk before the People had Opportunity of saving any Thing besides their own Lives; a Quantity of Dollars that were in a Chest, with a Cargo of Salt, were lost, as also the Vessel.

Capt. Smith, in a Schooner, from Philadelphia, we hear, was also cast away near Cohasset Rocks; the Vessel and Cargo, consisting of 1000 Barrels of Flour, &c. were lost—The Master, Mr. Blair, a Passenger, and the Hands belonging to the Vessel, with great Difficulty saved their Lives.

A N N A P O L I S, April 3.

On Tuesday last, the SONS OF LIBERTY of this Province, met at the City of Annapolis, pursuant to their Adjournment, and, by their Moderators, presented a Petition to the Justices of the Provincial Court, then sitting, Requesting them to Transact all Business in the usual Manner, and to order their Clerk to execute the Duty of his Office in every Respect, without the Use of stamped Paper: The Petition was openly Read, but the Court refusing their Assent to the Requisitions therein, their immediate Compliance was earnestly insisted for, and demanded, by the SONS OF LIBERTY, with united Hearts and Voices. The Court then made the following Order, "It is by the Court here Order'd, That the Clerk of this Court, from henceforth, issue all Manner of Processes, file all Pleadings, give Copies, and transact all Business whatsoever, in his Office, for which Application shall be made to him, by any Inhabitant of this Province, as usual, WITHOUT STAMPED PAPER." An Attested Copy whereof, was delivered to the Sons of Liberty; who then proceeded to make Application to the Judges of his Lordship's Land-Office, and the Register of the Prerogative-Office, to open their respective Offices; in Consequence of which, they received Assurances, that all Business should be carried on and transacted without the Use of Stamps. The Assembly manifested the justest Sentiments of Patriotism, and Public Spirit, a glorious Ardour for supporting that invaluable Blessing LIBERTY, and a firm Resolution ever to preserve inviolate their Constitutional Rights and Privileges: The utmost Decency and Decorum were observed in executing this important Affair, the whole Body breathed the Sentiments of Freedom and Loyalty, and evinced by their Conduct, that their Actions sprung from that Impulse of the Heart, which every Son of Liberty must feel at any Attempt, to impose on him the Chains of Slavery.

The following RESOLVES were unanimously agreed to, by the Sons of Liberty, at their above Meeting.
RESOLVED, That we will bear Faith and true Allegiance to our most Gracious Sove-

reign King GEORGE the Third, and will, to the utmost of our Power, Support and Defend the establish'd Form of Government, and will aid and assist the Civil Power in the due Execution of all Laws, to which we have, by our Representatives assented; as also of all the Laws and Statutes of Great-Britain, that have been used and practiced within this Province.

RESOLVED, That we will as far as in us lies, suppress all Riots or unlawful Assemblies, tending to the Disturbance of the Public Tranquility, or the Injury of any Individual in his Person or Property; and that we do and will hold in the utmost Detestation and Abhorrence all Measures whatever, that may disturb the good Order, Happiness, and Prosperity, of this Province.

On Tuesday next the Provincial Court of this Province is to meet here, to proceed on Business as usual, and all Jurors and Suitors are expected to attend.

We are assured, that the Courts in Frederick, Anne-Arundel, Cecil, Queen-Anne's, Somerset, and Worcester Counties, now carry on Business as formerly; and doubt not but the other Eight Counties of the Province, will follow the Example.

On Saturday last, Captain PITT, in the Schooner Endeavour of this Place, arrived here from St. Croix, without Rudder or Anchor, having had the former broke off, with Part of the Stern, off Cape-Hatteras, on the 22^d of March, and afterwards got to Anchor off Cape-Henry, on the 24th; but as they were weighing their Anchors in order to come in with the Flood-Tide, a Gale of Wind came on them, and broke both Cables; and it was with great Difficulty they got in.

The following is a Copy of a Letter received last Saturday by our Hon^{ble} Speaker, and was sent hither for Publication:

LONDON, January 16, 1766.

S I R,

NO Appointment of Special Agent from you, or any other of the Provinces, but that for Massachusetts, who have appointed me to that Service, appearing, I was determined to use your joint Petitions to the best Purpose, for the Colonies Advantage, tho' I stood alone in that Service, I have therefore immediately on the Receipt of them, put them into the Hands of the Ministry, and they have had so good an Effect, that your American Interest bears a very favourable Aspect; for on Tuesday, when the King's Speech came under Consideration in the House of Commons, Mr. PITT declar'd in your favour, not only for repealing the noxious Laws, but in asserting the very Privileges you contend for, which is such an interesting piece of News, I could not answer Concealing, especially as the Ministry is so obliging as to detain the Packet a few Days, that we might have the Opportunity as early as possible, to ease the Solitudes of our Friends in America.

Should there be Occasion in the Process of the Affair, to Fee Council, I doubt not but you will bear your Part of the Expence, that the Whole may not lie on Bestm.

Sir, your humble Servant,

DENNYS DE BERDT.

To the Speaker of the Hon^{ble} House of Representatives, Maryland.

Mr. GREEN,

IN the Sessions of Parliament, which began Anno 1752, a Motion was made, to bring in a Bill, for a general Registry of the People; against which, William Thornton, Esq; one of the Members for the City of York, expressed himself in a Speech, Part whereof I here send you; if

you think it applicable to the present Time, you will print it.

I am,

Yours, &c.

NUMBER.

March 29, 1766.

AS to myself, I hold this Project to be totally subversive of the last Remains of English Liberty, and therefore, tho' it should pass into a Law, I should think myself under the highest of all Obligations, to oppose its Execution: If any Officer, by whatsoever Authority, should demand of me, an Account of the Number and Circumstances of my Family, I would refuse it, and if he persisted in the Affront, I would order my Servants to give him the Discipline of the Horse-Whip; nor would I fail to exert every Faculty and Power of my Body and Mind, all the Influence which I derive from my Fortune or my Attachments, to produce the same Opposition in my Neighbours, my Tenants, and my Friends; if I should struggle alone in so glorious a Cause, or if the Mercenaries of Oppression should prevail, I would immediately sell the little I possess, and spend the Remainder of my Days in some other Country, where, if I am not more Free, I shall not be a Spectator of the Ruin which I could not prevent, nor suffer the Torment of perpetually comparing the present with the past, a tame Submission to this Yoke, will indeed prove, that the Spirit of our Ancestors is departed, and has left us unworthy of our Birth-Right, we shall deserve the Canvas Frock and Wooden Shoes, which will inevitably be put on us."

Piscataway, April 1, 1766.

S I R,

I Send you a true Copy of the Petition of the North-American Merchants, to the British Parliament, which was inclosed to me by Messieurs Stewart and Campbell. I dare say you will give it to the Public, through the Channel of your Paper, as soon as you can.

I am, S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

W^m. RUSSELL.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled.

The PETITION of the Merchants of London, Trading in North-America,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners have long been concerned in carrying on the Trade between this Country, and the British Colonies on the Continent of North-America.

THAT they have annually Exported very large Quantities of British Manufactures, consisting of Woollen Goods of all kinds, Cottons, Linens, Hard-ware, Shoes, Household Furniture, and almost, without Exception, every Species of Goods Manufactured in these Kingdoms, besides other Articles Imported from abroad, chiefly purchased with our Manufactures, and with the Produce of our Colonies; by all which many Thousand Manufacturers, Seamen, and Labourers, have been employed, to the very great and increasing Benefit of this Nation.

THAT, in return of these Exports, your Petitioners have received from the Colonies, Rice, Indico, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Oil, Whale Fins, Furs, and lately Pot-Ash, with other Commodities, besides Remittances by Bills of Exchange and Bullion, obtained by the Colonists in Payment for Articles of their Produce not required for the British Market, and therefore Exported to other Places.

THAT from the Nature of this Trade consisting of British Manufactures Exported, and of the Import of Raw Materials from America, many of them used in our Manufactures, and all of them tending to lessen our Dependence on neighbouring States, it must be deemed of the highest Importance in the Commercial System of this Nation.

THAT

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THAT in Co wween the Colon as established, Years, and of the tioners have ha mericans to mak utmost of their r induced to make portations of Bri the Colonies ind Great-Britain in Sterling.

THAT at this Puffed for Paym ence in Proof of clare it is not in make good thei that the Taxes them, and the E of Vice-Admira some late Acts of an Act passed in Majesty's Reign, ing certain Duties Plantations in Am in the Fifth Ye Reign, entitled, pling certain Stam the British Colonie ca, with several which, if founded defined Purposes, extended in such Commerce, and h far interrupted the ful Branches of the Sale of their of the several Pro brought on so grea ruptcies, that the Means of Remitt terly lost and take

THAT your P happy Events, rec plying to this Ho secure themselves impending Ruin— of Manufactures the Community, in other Countries of this Kingdom of this Nation em ing—the Revenue tion, the Bulwar State of Growth a onies, from Incli firmly attached to Your Petition Consideratio such Relief ncurable-H And your Petiti

TO be SOLD in ANNAPOLIS the Barrel.

To be SOLD by George-Town on Instant, (for the E concern'd.)

AN ANCHOR Ship Rachel, Thoma Burnt in Hungre-Ri

N. B. This Anch November past, but a up to George-Town

SOME few Casks to be SOLD i