

ants a Communication of
M... and I am per
of Facts, as well as the
which the noble Duke
Necessity must have been
d... that I mean, to
y seem perhaps to extend
tion before us. But I
it I am honoured with
that the Meaning and
naturally connected with
extensive national Impor
Considerations, no Secu
should be neglected.
Lords, and immediately
undone Country. If not
at least to mark out, and
servants of the Crown, by
of Treachery, this Duke
is reduced to a Cob
as it is deep cable abrad
ords, and should be given
of future Times; even
I do not mean, to in
which we have been
Princes and Princesses
of this Country, my
Ministry ought to be how
that Distress and Weak
of this Ministry, of
of Submission, of
better, *quodam raris*
this Country they stand
I shall prove them to
to your Lordships
have been entrusted with
Affairs, they have done
to have done, and hardly
have done. The noble
in the lofty Style and
are to be wonderfully ten
of Honour, as if they had
they had received the In
done better to have told
of the English Honour.
aimed with the Character
as it is represented by
should think this Coun
of the English good
a Spaniard. My Lords,
and ingenious People; the
craty, as they are proud
of the English Merchant,
aval and military Officers,
omparison with their Mer
their Ministers I have often
and never met with an In
in their Proceedings;
Trick, and Artifice; after
of Candour, and good
of to talk to them in a
age. On this Principle I
trembling Council for an
War with Spain. Your
were the Consequences of
Since, however, for Rea
has been thought adviseable
of Spain, I should have
of single Object of such a
ity, to have obtained com
jury done to the Crown,
t, if I understand the no
of the present Negotiation
of the Honour of the Spa
such an Idea, is of itself
nd, I object to our nego
Circumstances. We are
a great, and powerful
ociate. A foreign Power
y of a Part of his Domi
d. Are you replaced in
done, it might then per
to treat with the Aggrie
to make for the Insult
nd. But will you defend
ly betray the King's Ho
of Negotiation whether
be restored to him or not?
there are some important
this Affair, which, when
account for the profound
of the King's Servants. The
when they shall be dragged
There are some Questions
to be answered. The Mi
ing themselves explicitly,
e Public with an Opinion,
constantly disavowed the
nor; and some Persons, I
daring enough to advise
conscience this Opinion
s. Certainly, my Lords,
s, a more infamous False
Nation. It degrades the
nsult to Parliament. His
to confirm, and give Cur
I beg your Lordships
all be understood, when I
Spain's having disavowed
is an *absoluta, a palpable*
Lords, when the first Com
of the Court of Madrid, of
talking of Falkland Islands,
an offer of instant Restitu
tion; and the Punishment
If it was not, they have
nd, and the very Mention
ident Insult offered to the
of Spain owns the Thief,
mised, and profits by the

Theft; in vulgar English, he is the Receiver of stolen Goods, and ought to be treated accordingly.
If your Lordships will look back to a Period of the English History, in which the Circumstances are revealed, in which the Spaniards were the Complainants, you will see how differently they are treated. You will find one of the ablest Men, one of the bravest Officers this, or any other Country ever produced (it is hardly necessary to mention the Name of Sir Walter Raleigh) sacrificed by the meanest Prince that ever sat upon the Throne, to the vindictive Jealousy of that haughty Court. James the First was base enough, at the Instance of Gondomar, to suffer a Sentence against Sir Walter Raleigh, for another supposed Offence, to be carried into Execution almost Twelve Years after it had been passed. This was the Pretence. His real Crime was, that he had mortally offended the Spaniards, while he acted by the King's express Orders, and under his Commission.
My Lords, the pretended Disavowal by the Court of Spain is as ridiculous as it is unjust. If your Lordships want any other Proof, call for your own Officers who were stationed at Falkland Island. Ask the Officer who commanded the Garrison, whether, when he was summoned to surrender, the Demand was made in the Name of the Governour of Buenos Ayres, or of his Catholic Majesty? Was the Island said to belong to Don Francisco Bucarelli, or to the King of Spain? If I am not mistaken, we have been in Possession of these Islands since the Year 1764, or 1765. Will the Ministry assert that in all that Time the Spanish Court have never once claimed them? That their Right to them has never been urged, or mentioned to our Ministry? If it has, the Act of the Governour of Buenos Ayres is plainly the Consequence of our Refusal to acknowledge and submit to the Spanish Claims. For Five Years they negotiate. When that fails, they take the Island by Force. If that Measure had arisen out of the general Instructions, constantly given to the Governour of Buenos Ayres, should the Execution of it have been deferred so long?
My Lords, if the Falseness of this pretended Disavowal had been confined to the Court of Spain, I should have admitted it without Concern. I should have been content, that they themselves had left a Door open for Excuse, and Accommodation. The King of England's Honour is not touched till he adopts the Falseness, delivers it to his Parliament, and makes it his own. I cannot quit this Subject without comparing the Conduct of the present Ministry with that of a Gentleman (Mr. George Grenville) who is now no more. The Occasions were similar. The French had a little Island from us, called by us Turks, Island. The Minister, then at the Head of the Treasury, took the Business upon himself; but he did not negotiate;—he sent for the French Ambassador, and made a peremptory Demand. A Courier was dispatched to Paris, and returned, in a few Days, with Orders for instant Restitution, not only of the Island, but of every Thing that the English Subjects had left. Such then, my Lords, are the Circumstances of our Difference with Spain; and in this Situation, we are told that a Negotiation has been entered into; that this Negotiation, which must have commenced near Three Months ago, is still depending, and that any Insight into the actual State of it will impede the Conclusion. My Lords, I am not, for my own Part, very anxious to draw from the Ministry the Information, which they take so much Care to conceal from us. I very well know where this honourable Negotiation would end, where it must end. We may perhaps be able to patch up an Accommodation for the present, but we shall have a Spanish War in Six Months.
From what I have said, my Lords, I do not doubt but it will be understood by many Lords, and given out to the Publick, that I am for hurrying the Nation, at all Events, into a War with Spain. My Lords, I disclaim such Counsels, and I beg that this Declaration may be remembered; let us have Peace, my Lords, but let it be honourable, be secure. A patched up Peace will not do. It will not satisfy the Nation, tho' it may be approved of by Parliament. I distinguish widely between a solid Peace, and disgraceful Expedients, by which a War may be deferred, but cannot be avoided. I am as tender of the Effusion of human Blood, as the noble Lord who dwelt so long upon the Miseries of War. If the bloody Politics of some noble Lords had been followed, England, and every Quarter of his Majesty's Dominions, would have been glutted with Blood; the Blood of our own Countrymen.
My Lords, I have better Reasons perhaps than many of your Lordships for desiring Peace upon the Terms I have described. I know the Strength and Preparation of the House of Bourbon. I know the defenceless, unprepared Condition of this Country. I know by what Mismanagement we are reduced to this Situation; and when I consider, who are the Men by whom a War, in the Outset at least, must be conducted, can I but wish for Peace? I think it would be Treachery to the Nation to conceal from them their real Circumstances; and, with respect to a foreign Enemy, I know that all Concealments are vain and useless. They are as well acquainted with the actual Force, and Weakness of this Country, as any of the King's Servants. This is no Time for Silence or Reserve. I charge the Ministry with the highest Crimes that Men in their Stations can be guilty of. I charge them with having destroyed all Content and unanimity at home, by a Series of oppressive, unconditional Measures, and with having betrayed, and delivered up the Nation defenceless to a Foreign Enemy.
Their utmost Vigour has reached no farther than to a fruitless, protracted Negotiation. When they should have acted, they have contented themselves with talking about it, *Gods!* and about it. If we do not stand forth, and do our Duty in the present Crisis, the Nation is irretrievably undone. I despise the little Policy of Concealments. You ought to know the whole of your Situation. If the Information be now to the Ministry, let them take Care to profit by it.

mean to rouse, to alarm the whole Nation, to rouse the Ministry, if possible, who seem awake to nothing but the Preservation of their Places; to awake the King.
[After taking Notice, that though the Ministry, in June, had received Advice of a Commission of Hostilities by a Spanish Armament, warning the King's Garrison to quit an Island belonging to the King, yet they lay dormant as if nothing had happened, till the 23rd of September, when they heard of the Blow being actually struck. And that since this Time, after all their boasts, in a Period of considerably more than Two Months, they had not raised Ten Thousand Men at the utmost; for in his own Break he was convinced the Number did not exceed Eight Thousand. And that Forty Ships of the Line, with their necessary attendant Frigates, required Forty Thousand Seamen; and that in the last War there were 55000 Seamen actually employed. That the Number newly raised added to the Peace Establishment, did not now exceed Twenty Thousand. He then proceeded to state the Extent and Variety of the Services, which he provided for; in the following Words.]
The first great and acknowledged Object of National Defence, my Lords, in this Country, is to maintain such a superior naval Force as, in the event of the united Fleet of France and Spain, may be the Masters of the Channel.
The second naval Object with an English Ministry should be to maintain at all Times a powerful Squadron.
The third Object, indispensable, as I conceive, to the Distribution of our Navy, is to maintain such a Force in the Bay of Gibraltar, as may be sufficient to cover the Garrison, to watch the Motions of the Spaniards, and to keep open the Communication with Minorca. The Ministry will not betray such Want of Information as to dispute the Truth of any of these Propositions. But how will your Lordships be satisfied, when I inform you, in what Manner they have provided for these great, these essential Objects? As to the first, I mean the Defence of the Channel, I rely upon myself to assure your Lordships, that, at this Hour (and I beg that the Date may be taken down, and observed) we cannot send out eleven Ships of the Line so manned and equipped, that any Officer of Rank and Credit in the Service, shall accept of the Command, and stake his Reputation upon it. We have one Ship of the Line at Jamaica, one at the Leeward Islands, and one at Gibraltar, yet, at this very Moment, for aught the Ministry know, both Jamaica and Gibraltar may be attacked, and, if they are attacked (which God forbid) they must fall. Nothing can prevent it, but the Appearance of a superior Squadron. It is true, that, some Two Months ago, Four Ships of the Line were ordered from Portsmouth, and one from Plymouth, to carry a Relief from Ireland to Gibraltar. These Ships, my Lords, a Week ago were still in Port. If, upon their Arrival at Gibraltar, they should find the Bay possessed by a superior Squadron, the Relief cannot be landed; and, if it could be landed, of what Force do your Lordships think it consists? Two Regiments of Four Hundred Men each, at a Time like this, are sent to secure a Place of such Importance as Gibraltar! A Place which it is universally agreed, cannot hold against a vigorous Attack from the sea, if once the Enemy should be so far Masters of the Bay, as to make good a Landing, even with a moderate Force.—The indispensable Service of the Lines requires at least Four Thousand Men. The present Garrison consists of about Two Thousand Three Hundred; so that, if the Relief should be fortunate enough to get on shore, they will want Eight Hundred Men of their necessary Complement.
Let us now, my Lords, turn our Eyes homewards, When the Defence of Great-Britain or Ireland is in Question, it is no longer a Point of Honour; it is not the Security of Foreign Commerce, or Foreign Possessions; we are to contend for the very Being of the State; I have good Authority to assure your Lordships that the Spaniards have now a Fleet at Ferrol, completely manned and ready to sail, which we are in no Condition to meet. We could not this Day send out Eleven Ships of the Line properly equipped, and Tomorrow the Enemy may be Masters of the Channel. It is unnecessary to press the Consequences of these Facts upon your Lordships' Minds; if the Enemy were to land in full Force either upon this Coast, or in Ireland, where is your Army? Where is your Defence? My Lords, if the House of Bourbon, make a wise and vigorous Use of the actual Advantages they have over us, it is more than possible, on this Day Month, we may not be a Nation. What military Force can the Ministry shew to answer any sudden Demand? I do not speak of Foreign Expeditions, or offensive Operations. I speak of the interior Defence of Ireland and of this Country. This Subject, my Lords, leads me to Considerations of Policy, and Foreign Alliance. It is more connected with them than your Lordships may at first imagine.—When I compare the Number of our People, estimated highly at Seven Millions, with the Population of France, and Spain, usually computed at Twenty-five Millions, I see a clear, self-evident Impossibility for this Country to contend with the united Power of the House of Bourbon, merely upon the Strength of its own Resources.—They, who talk of confining a great War to naval Operations only, speak without Knowledge, or Experience. We can no more command the Disposition, than the Events of a War: Wherever we are attacked, there we must defend.
I have been much abused, my Lords, for supposing a War, which has been the Fashion to call my German War. But I can affirm, with a clear Conscience, that that Abuse has been thrown upon me by Men, who were either unacquainted with Facts, or had an Interest in misrepresenting them. I shall speak plainly and frankly to your Lordships upon this; as I do upon every Occasion. That I did in Parliament oppose, at the utmost of my Power, our engaging in a German War, if not true, and if the same Circumstances were to recur, I would act the same Part, and oppos

But, when I was called upon to take a share in the Administration, that Measure was already decided. Before I was appointed Secretary of State, the Treaty, with the King of Prussia was signed, and not only ratified by the Crown but approved of, and confirmed by a Resolution of both Houses of Parliament. It was a Weight fastened upon my Neck, by that Treaty the Honour of the Crown, and the Honour of the Nation were equally engaged. How could I recede from such an Engagement? How I could advise the Crown to desert a great Prince, in the midst of those Difficulties, in which a Reliance upon the good Faith of this Country had contributed to involve him? I was obliged to willingly submit to your Lordships' Questions. What wonderful Man might perhaps have extricated himself from his Difficulties without our Assistance. He has Talents which, in every Thing that touches the human Capacity, do Honour to the human Mind. But how would England have supported that Reputation of Credit, and good Faith, by which we have been distinguished in Europe? What other foreign Power would have sought our Friendship? What other foreign Power would have accepted of an Alliance with us?
As an Alliance with us? I have taken a wide Circuit, my Lords, and travelled, I fear, too long upon your Lordships' Patience. Yet I cannot conclude without endeavouring to bring home your Thoughts to an Object more immediately interesting to us than any I have yet considered. I mean the internal Condition of this Country. We may look abroad for Wealth, or Triumph, or Luxury, but England, my Lords, is the main Stay, the last Resort of the whole Empire. To this Point every Scheme of Policy, whether foreign or domestic, should ultimately refer. Have any Measures been taken to satisfy, or to unite the People? Are the Grievances they have so long complained of removed? Or do they stand not only unredressed, but aggravated? Is the free Right of Election restored to the elective Body? My Lords, Liberty and Independence, which is the original Birthright of an Englishman, far beyond the Privileges, however splendid, which are annexed to the Peerage. I myself am by Birth an English Elector, and join with the Freeholders of England, as in a common Cause. Believe me, my Lords, we mistake our real Interest as much as our Duty, when we separate ourselves from the Mass of the People. Can it be expected that Englishmen will unite heartily in Defence of a Government, by which they feel themselves injured and oppressed? Remove them to their Rights? That is the true Way to make them unanimous. It is not a ceremonious Recommendation from the Throne can bring back Peace and Harmony to discontented People! That insipid, annual Opiate has been administered so long, that it has lost its Effect—Something substantial, something effectual must be done.
My Lords, if the general Representation, which I have had the Honour to lay before you, of the Situation of publick Affairs, has, in any Measure engaged your Attention, your Lordships, I am sure, will agree with me, that the Season calls for more than common Prudence and Vigour in the Direction of our Councils.
The Ministry are now balancing between a War, which they ought to have foreseen, but for which they have made no Provision, and an ignominious Compromise. Let me warn them of their Danger. If they are forced into a War, they stand it at the Hazard of their Heads. If, by an ignominious Compromise, they should stain the Honour of the Crown, or sacrifice the Rights of the People, let them look to their Consciences, and consider whether they will be able to walk the Streets in safety.
ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 21.
We are informed that a few Days ago, one of the Prisoners in Baltimore County Jail, inhumanly murdered his Companion, by cutting his Throat, of which Wound he instantly died.
We have had the most favourable Winter ever known in this Province, until Saturday last, when there fell a deep Snow, since which the Weather has been so extremely severe, that all Communication with the Eastern shore has been for several Days shut up by the Ice.
Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's County.
WHEREAS it is apprehended that a private Inspection of Tobacco, as nearly similar as may be to the Mode prescribed under the late Inspection Law, is the most likely Method which can now be fallen upon to prevent the Inconvenience to the Merchants and Planters, which would otherwise follow from the Loss of that Law.
It is therefore agreed, that Mr. Benjamin Brooker be Inspector at Upper Marlborough Warehouse, who hath taken a voluntary Oath before Mr. David Crawford, One of the Justices of Prince-George's County Court, for his carefully and faithfully receiving, examining, inspecting, and reviewing Tobacco at Upper Marlborough Warehouse, similar to the Oath prescribed by the late Inspection Law, to be taken by the Inspectors; and that he be and continue till the First Day of December next, a Viewer and Receiver of all Tobaccos (except herein after excepted) which shall be carried to the said Warehouse, on or before the Twentieth Day of August next, and shall give the like Attendance, and shall in like Manner view, break, examine, reject or pass, and receive, weigh, mark and brand, and give such Notes for, and deliver out such Tobacco for Exportation, in like Manner, as he would have been obliged to do, if he had been appointed and qualified an Inspector at Upper Marlborough Warehouse, under a Continuation of the late Inspection Law; and shall be entitled to receive the Sum of

Two Shillings and Six Pence Currency per head, viz. One shilling and Six Pence of which shall be a sufficient Reward for his Salary, and making One Shilling to be paid by the said Proprietor, of the said Warehouse, Way of Rent; and for securing the Payment of such Dues, we agree that the Inspector may in said Warehouse every Hoghead of Tobacco shall from Time to Time inspect (and when not paid for) until the above Payments are made.
That we will not buy or ship any Tobacco shall not be so viewed, examined, received, and branded, by the said Viewer or Receiver at Upper Marlborough Warehouse, or which shall be received or passed as good merchantable Tobacco at some other Warehouse, according to the Intent which prevails at such Warehouse.
That it is the true Intent and Meaning of the said Act, and the Inspector hereby appointed, strictly charged and required, not to make or any Way employ, or suffer to be made or employed, the Prizes or Warehouse, for the sale or re-prizing any Tobacco that shall be sold at said Warehouse, by or for any Officer or other Person, as such.
And we do, for and on the Part of each of us, respectively, engage ourselves to keep this Act and adhere to the Spirit of it honestly and faithfully.
Witness our Hands this
13th Day of February, 1771.
FOR SALE
A Genteel and known good Pair of bred half blooded Horses, Seven Years old, Fifteen and Sixteen Hands high. They broke, and without Fault. For Particulars of the Printer.
WALTER OSBURN, Wheel-maker and TAKES this Method to inform his Customers that he is moved from Annapolis to Town, at the Sign of the Spinning-Wheel at the Ferry, where he carries on all Sorts of Work, and for the Convenience of his Customers, he will attend on Tuesday and every Week, at the House of Mr. William Cabinet-maker, where all Commands may be given. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who please to have their Work done, may depend on having Work well done, and on the shortest Notice.
N. B. He likewise makes Bench Screws.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 1st day of March next, if fair, other than next fair day, will be set up to the lowest Brick Presbyterian Church to be built 48 by 20 feet. Any Person disposed to undertake the same, is desired to meet the Persons appointed to let the same on that Day, at the present Meeting near Blaauwburg, Prince-George's County.
Signed per Order,
ANDREW BEAL
February
THE Subscriber inoculates again at 10 o'clock on Friday the 22d Instant. He will inoculate in any Gentleman's Family, on Notice to him, any Time after Post-Tobacco County Piffoles, if the Family doth not exceed 12 ber; any above a Pistole per Head for Work, and 20 shillings for Negroes. H. JERNI
STRAYED or STOLEN from the living near Allen's Ferry, in Charles County the 23d of January last, One white Mare, 10 Years old, near 13 Hands high, brand near Buttock thus . . . has a large Scar on of her Back, occasioned by the Hurt of an Alfo, a dark Iron gray Colt, about 2 Years old, hath a Star in his Forehead, and brand near Buttock thus B about 13 Hands high, a natural Pacer.
Whoever will bring the aforesaid Mare to the Subscriber, shall have 40 Shillings paid by (w4) BAS
Annapolis, January
RAWLINGS and BARNES, Plasterers and Stucco-workers, late from London, TAKE this Method of informing their Customers, that they intend carrying on their Trade with more Industry, Diligence and Diligence in said Business. Those who please to favour them with their Work may depend on their Work being done to the Satisfaction of all.
By their humble Servants,
JOHN RAWLINGS, & JAMES BARNES.
N. B. Gentlemen may be waited on for Signs for Cielings and Cornices on the same Terms, by directing for the above, at Bryan's, Shoe maker in Annapolis.
Patowmack, Charles County, February 21st, 1771.
A Woman that is qualified for making and mending of all sorts of Sewing, and bringing up genteel Way, such a one (being well recommended) will meet with the best Encouragement, to the Subscriber, living about Eight Miles from Annapolis.
(4w) THOMAS HANSON M