

Burke said, hold good in every respect: the introduction of an army would not change the opinions of the colonists; the men who thought themselves ill-treated now, would not be of different sentiments when the bayonets were pointed to their breasts; and unless, by an alteration of measures, you effected a change in the opinions of men, you might destroy numbers, without being able to establish any permanent sovereignty over the multitudes who survived the sanguinary policy. Mr. Burke concluded by advising a change of American governors, the folly of the present having brought on the mischiefs of which we now complain; and, when the colonists seemed averse to contending the authority of the mother country, one of the governors (Hutchinson,) at once to gratify his vanity and expose his ignorance, absolutely challenged the assembly to a dispute about the right of taxation, and the first principles of legislation like Duns Scotus, and the schoolmen of old, who stuck up papers challenging men who held opposite tenets to a public disputation! was not this to sink the dignity of a representative of majesty in the logical quibbles of a word-catcher? nor was it otherwise than natural that men of this stamp must be contemned by the wife, and laughed at even by the vulgar.

We are assured the dean of Gloucester's scheme, to separate Great-Britain entirely from the North-American colonies, and declare the inhabitants a free and independent people, meets with great countenance amongst the principal leaders in administration.

In case the above measure should be adopted, we shall save near 400,000l. per annum, by being discharged from the payment of any civil or military establishment belonging to the colonies;—for which generous beneficence we receive at present no other return than invectives and reproaches. The ceasing of the payment of bounties on the American productions will also be another saving of near 200,000l. a year.

March 10. The right hon. lord North will have a levee at the cockpit, Whitehall, this day at one o'clock.

A correspondent at the west end of the town, on whose information we can depend, has sent us the following authentic list of the new promotions and removals, viz.

Lord Beauchamp to be a lord of the treasury, in the room of Jeremiah Dyson, Esq;

Sir Cornwall to be a lord of the treasury, in the room of Charles Fox.

Mrs. Dyson to be cofferer of the household, in the room of Hans Stanley, Esq; who is appointed governor of the Isle of Wight for life (but without any additional pension as was reported.)

Sir William Meredith to be comptroller of the household, in the room of lord Pelham, who is appointed a lord of the bed-chamber.

We are assured, from tolerable good authority, that a treaty has been opened for some time between the Bedford, Rockingham and Shelburne parties. If so, it will be impossible for the minister to maintain his ground.

It is further asserted, that lords Chatham and Temple mean to throw their whole weight to support the above triumvirate.

Lord Chatham is hourly expected in town, not only to be present at the debates in a great assembly, but also, it is said, to endeavour to conciliate all differences between Great-Britain and her colonies.

March 19. The American cause certainly suffers for want of lord Chatham's presence; but he is too lame to take any step in the business.

The following ships are fitting out at Toulon with the utmost expedition, and are to be commanded by the count d'Estaing, who is appointed governor-general and commander in chief of all the French settlements in India, viz. La Provence, 64 guns; le Languedoc, 74; le Lionnant, 84; l'Intrepide, 54; la Thetis, 32; la Topaze, 24; la Syrene, 18.

March 26. The Russian ambassador waited upon lord North on Thursday, and acquainted him that he had received certain intelligence from his court, of the general arming of the French in the Mediterranean sea.

The breach between the Greeks and the emperor of Morocco is expected to give a new turn to the affairs on the continent.

April 9. All the officers in the troops now preparing for America, it is confidently said have an actual promise from a certain great person, of advancement on their return from thence, if they behave according to private orders. What those private orders are may be guessed at.

NEW-YORK, May 12.

By Capt. Callahan, arrived at Boston, we are informed that admiral Greaves, appointed to relieve admiral Montague, was already sailed, or would certainly depart from Portsmouth on the 15th of March, wind and weather permitting, in the Preston man of war of 52 guns, with the Royal Oak and the Egmont, each of 74 guns, and the Worcester of 64 guns, all bound to Boston. Three more frigates are ordered thither besides the Rose, the Lively, and the Mercury; the latter of which was sailed express for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

Extract of a letter from New-York, May 13.

"The Sampson left London about the 10th, and the land's end about the 14th ult. General Gage was appointed governor of Boston the first of April, and embarked on board the Lively frigate before Couper left London. To-morrow's post, it is likely, will bring an account of his arrival, whether he would be attended by major Sierief. His lady and other part of his family come out in the Lady Gage the beginning of May.

The Boston bill passed the house, without hardly dividing, the last of March, which moves their custom house to Salem. Leave was given to bring in a bill for the better regulating the civil government of the province of Massachusetts Bay.

The papers are filled with debates on the alarming prospect we have before us. All America is deeply concerned at the fate of Boston. That constitution is

to be entirely changed, by depriving them of almost all their privileges. There is a reservatory clause in the bill, empowering his majesty, in his privy council, to restore the trade of Boston whenever he shall think proper from a due submission to the laws of England. This is only a beginning."

ANNAPOLIS, May 16.

On Wednesday the 11th instant, was run for at Nottingham, in Prince-George's county, a purse of £50. weight for age, which was won by his excellency governor Eden's bay horse Whynot, aged, at 4 heats, beating Dr. Hamilton's Primrose, Col. Barnes's young Tanter, and two others.

And on the 12th the surplus of the subscription, and the entrance money for both days, carrying 9 stone, was won at two heats, by his excellency governor Eden's chestnut horse Slim, 6 years old, beating Col. Sims's bay horse Wildair, aged—Dr. Hamilton's and Mr. Lyles's Fillies were drawn.

On Tuesday the 17th a purse of £50. weight for age and blood, was run for at Baltimore-Town—and won by his excellency governor Eden's bay horse Whynot, aged, at two heats, beating Col. Nicholson's horse,—and Mr. Gough's horse Garrick;—and on the 18th a purse of £50. was won by Mr. Gough's horse Garrick, beating eight others.

Whynot and Slim are gone to Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 25th day of May, 1774, after notice given of the time, place, and occasion of this meeting;

RESOLVED, that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America, and that it is incumbent on every colony in America, to unite in effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from, and exportations to, Great-Britain, till the said act be repealed, the same will preserve North America and her liberties.

RESOLVED therefore, that the inhabitants of this city will join in an association with the several counties of this province, and the principal colonies of America, to put an immediate stop to all exports to Great-Britain, and that after a short day hereafter to be agreed on, that there be no imports from Great-Britain till the said act be repealed, and that such association be on oath.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the gentlemen of the law of this province bring no suit for the recovery of any debt due from any inhabitant of this province to any inhabitant of Great-Britain, until the said act be repealed.

That the inhabitants of this city will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought immediately to break off all trade and dealings with that colony or province which shall refuse or decline to come into similar resolutions with a majority of the colonies.

That Messieurs John Hall, Charles Carroll, Thomas Johnson, jun. William Paca, Matthias Hammond, and Samuel Chase, be a committee for this city, to join with those who shall be appointed for Baltimore-Town, and other parts of this province, to constitute a general committee, and that the gentlemen appointed for this city immediately correspond with Baltimore-Town, and other parts of this province, to effect such association as will best secure American liberty.

A letter from a gentleman in London to a friend in this city.

"Dear SIR, London, March 31, 1774.

"This covers a bill brought in the house of commons, by lord North, against the town of Boston, for destroying the tea sent out on account of the East-India company; by its complexion you may judge what will be the fate of America. I am sorry to see what little opposition it met with in the house of commons, not a division on the passage of the bill! in the house of lords it met more opposition, a number of able speakers opposed it, but the court party prevailed. You may be surprised that there was not a petition presented to the house sooner than there was; the Americans residing here waited for the body of merchants to take the lead, but they acted on this important occasion as in every other matter of this nature heretofore.

"I suppose there will be a general congress from the colonies; on their deliberations the fall or rise of your country will depend: you will undoubtedly form some resolutions, and strictly adhere to them, or give up the dispute and submit at once to English tyranny; a determination to stop the exports of your country and not import any British manufactures will in two years restore you to liberty and draw poverty and ruin on the mother country.

"I have enclosed you the petition to the king with the names of those who signed it.

"Lord North made a motion in the house of commons for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the government of the Massachusetts-bay, the substance of which I understand is to invest such powers in the governor as to enable him, to hear, determine, and turn out at pleasure, in fact to be as arbitrary as he pleases.

"If Boston acquiesces, the next step will probably be to punish Philadelphia, for sending the tea back, and thus by crushing each respectively, enforce a submission by the whole, to any tax Britain may please to impose.

"May heaven protect you and direct your resolutions to the happiness of your country, may you be free from the chains of slavery, intended by a wicked and arbitrary government."

Extract of a letter from New-York, May 18, 1774.

"Last night an express arrived from Boston, who brings an account of general Gage's arrival, and that there had been a town meeting on Friday, the substance or vote is come forward and will doubtless reach you to-morrow; they are extremely alarmed at their situation, which indeed must be so to all of us Americans.—They think a non-importation and non-exportation of all the colonies, the most salutary measure to establish a

fair understanding with our mother country; what will be adopted must be left to time.—The merchants and other inhabitants on Monday last named a committee of fifty persons; to-morrow at noon a meeting is appointed at the coffee-house, to approve or disapprove, when their business will be assigned them, to act, as is supposed, in concert with our sister colonies—in doing this it will be highly necessary that the sentiments of each should be well understood before any determination takes place, for a partial resolution will not avail in this general time of calamity."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTERED.

Ship Cicely, James Hornby, from Liverpool.
Schooner Peggy, John Digges, from Boston.
Sloop Baltimore Packet, John Gwynn, from Virginia.
Sloop Polly, Baxter Downes, from Hispaniola.
Ship Friendship, William Proft, from London.
Schooner Sally and Polly, Nathaniel Freeman, from Jamaica.
Sloop Lively, James Avery, from St. Martin's.
Ship Charles, Charles Reiley, from Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Schooner Elizabeth, Josiah Godfrey, for Boston.
Schooner Bird, Jeremiah Cofden, for New Providence.
Sloop Henrietta, John Carty, for Virginia.
Schooner Two Brothers, Thomas Culmer for New- Providence.

Annapolis, May 17, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to Mess. John Buchanan and son, for dealings at their store at Queen-Anne's-lane under the management of Mr Singleton Wootton, are requested to settle immediately with Mr. Wootton, who is fully authorized to receive and grant receipts in full discharge for all debts due to said store.

DANIEL DULANY,
JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

w6

Greenbury's-Point, May 24, 1774.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 16th June next, for ready money, or bills of exchange, FIVE likely young negro and mulatto women, who have been used to household work.

DAVID KERR.

3w

To be sold at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 30th day of June next, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Biscoe, late of St. Mary's county, deceased,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, called Thompson's purchase, lying in the county aforesaid, the same being divided into three plantations, on one of which are a large new dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a kitchen, meat-house, milk-house, stable, and good tobacco-house, also a good garden well-paled in; the other two plantations rent for three thousand pounds of tobacco each per year. The said lands lie on a creek which leads into Patowmack river, very famous for fish and oysters, about three miles from the old city of St. Mary's, and one from St. Inigo's warehouse. The sale to be for bills of exchange, sterling or current money, and may be entered upon at Christmas next.

ANN. BISCOE, Execr.

3w

Bladensburg, May 23, 1774.

To be sold, at a small advance, for ready money or short credit,

A PARCEL of well chosen printed cottons and handkerchiefs, of the newest patterns.

JAMES HOGGAN

w4

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER, **A** LOT and house in Snow-hill, Worcester county, the house large and commodious, and very suitable for a tavern, being furnished with every convenience necessary for carrying on that business. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ROBERT MARTIN

w2

To be sold, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the eleventh day of July next,

SUNDRY valuable water-lots adjoining to George Town on Patowmack river, well situated for wharfing and building warehouses thereon.

CHARLES BEATTY,

May 18, 1774.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun

ALL persons having any just claims against Orlando Griffith, of Frederick county, are desired to make them known, and bring them in legally attested; and all those indebted to the said Orlando Griffith, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is legally empowered to settle his business.

JOSHUA GRIFFITH

To be let to the lowest bidder, at the house of Robert Bland, in Loudon county Virginia, on the 11th Thursday in June next, if fair, if not, the next following day.

THE building a church of brick, for Cameron parish in said county. The church is to be fifty three by forty-two feet in the clear, twenty-eight feet high, with galleries, a plan of which the subscriber will produce that day. There is within fifteen miles of the place where the church is to stand, great quantities of very good limestone. Three hundred and fifty pounds will be paid the undertaker on his giving bonds with approved security; at which time the other payments will be made known, by

GEORGE SUMMERS, & } Churchwardens

SAMUEL LOVER,

Chester Town, May 11, 1774

TO BE SOLD,
A CLOCK WHEEL ENGINE
OF THE NEWEST CONSTRUCTION.
JAMES PIPE