

ion with any man, much less as the citizens, and the gentle in some degree interested in the American... justly merit measure, if true, he will attend either, or of the committee of whom the citizen has fully in him in sentiment, as to the American published his hand, will not call the citizen a ruffian, or, yet he, there, will undertake...

erve, that the citizen, in his address one word as to the subject of the citizen replies, that the bill to be written for the purpose of vengeance. The citizen cannot disapprove, the purpose of publication, of it.

omitted too, and gave a character of the citizen. He with the original. The elegant, insolent pedagogue, the citizen, without attributing to manners, or a vivacity of genius, distinguishing between a farcical and the object of the American's hand-icant. His example can never in and though he gave his feeble assistance arbitrary and illegal proclama-very influence thwarted all public beneath the resentment of the public: test enemy to his friends, "who only pass without censure, when evation."

scorn to give a wanian affront, en, with a malvolence of self, wantonly, and without any attack upon the character of a ed and unacquainted with the e man who thus wantonly has-ter, would assassinate his person

American's hand-bill to this country, ns can arise... Whether the congress contributions for supplying the ne- the distresses of our brethren at when the congress advised the ed views to the most unhappy event was a civil war? Whether, by onies, "to be in all respects prepared the congress did not mean the ne- enable the colonies to repel force d be employed to subvert their li- the necessary means of preparation congress to each province, as bet- their own peculiar circumstances? provincial convention recommend-ney to be raised in each county, for and ammunition, and the com- had adopted a subscription, every ought not to comply with those re- contribute in some proportion to he holds? - Whether some few in- with very ample fortunes, have, refused to contribute any part purchase of arms and ammunition: rsons contributed any thing to the en at Boston, now suffering in the support of our delegates to ether the person who refuses to ot act against his duty, the ad- fess, and the provincial conven- his name ought not to be published

with the American, as to the con- ce of the congress to the colonies, us to the most unhappy event," but his very inconclusive. The words seem ambiguity or doubt, but the citizen a, and suggests, that the congress the most unhappy event, a civil war, "to be in all respects prepared for that the colonies should be pre- by force, if that should be employ- liberties, and assigns for his reason- ty of the dispute, it was thought, trade would effectually supersede or drawing the sword. This reason- ceremony of a refutation. As the opinion from the American, why did that was meant by the congress? I try to deny the construction made by the citizen can show what is to be words made use of by the congress- say, "that no argument had been e few in this city, who refused to Citizen has now given the reason, onded to give the public the mot- uct." "Those few (says the Citizen) in these particulars accountable to are none to be accountable to them. vocate! if they act against the sense community, they ought to be ac- a for their conduct; and a rogue- me propriety argue, that he ought- able for his knavery, because he did- nien to be accountable to him.

in respect of the subscription, they extreme of slavery to be forced to sub- laid by their legal representatives." It is ove, that the money to be raised by where there is no obligation to pay ty, and no other mode to induce ame and infamy, is a tax? - But the mended the money to be raised, as- tentatives of those who refuse. The- tion ought always to be dispersed the substance. This argument may the Citizen may chuse to avow, at pre- fess are said, by the enemies of Ame- their legal representatives. "It is pro- (Citizen) part of the revenue arising go into the pocket of some one indivi- clemen, to whom the subscriptions as- be meant by the Citizen, as it is in- rs can have an opportunity, if he

to pocket the public money; their characters well established, and can suffer no injury from insinuation with the following extract from a publication: "Must a few bad men be left, to do they please, contrary to the general sense of the people, without any persons to controul them, or to look their behaviour, and mark them out to the public? man that desires to screen his knavery from the eye will answer yes; but the honest man, that is determined to do nothing hurtful to his country, and is conscious his actions will bear the light, will triply answer no."

AN AMERICAN
 Abridged from New-York, dated January 26, 1775.
 HAVE the most perfect satisfaction, in acquainting you that this day was made in our assembly, a motion appointing a day to examine the proceedings of the continental congress, and that it was thrown out of the house by a majority of one voice, as understood. For the Congress.
 Buyer Phil. Agard, James Delancey, Jauncey, Billop, Rapaljee, Bruth, Van Kleech, Col. Phillips, Wilkins, Kiffin, Col. Seaman, Walton.

Of this event I heartily wish you joy, and that this example may be adopted by the senators in your province, but my fears almost preclude the hope of so much good.

The testimony of the people called Quakers, given forth by a meeting of the representatives of said people, in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, held at Philadelphia the twenty-fourth day of the first month,

HAVING considered with real sorrow, the unhappy contest between the legislature of Great-Britain and the people of these colonies, and the animating and private admonitions, used our endeavours to diffuse the members of our religious society from joining with the public resolutions promoted and enjoining into by some of the people, which as we apprehended, so we now find, have increased contention, and produced great discord and confusion. The divine principle of grace and truth which we profess, leads all who attend to its dictates, to demean themselves as peaceable subjects, and to discountenance and avoid every measure tending to excite disaffection to the king, as supreme magistrate; or to the legal authority of his government; to which purpose many of the late political writings and addresses to the people appearing to be calculated, we are led by a sense of duty to declare our entire disapprobation of them—their spirit and temper being not only contrary to the nature and precepts of the gospel, but destructive of the peace and harmony of civil society, disqualifies men in these times of difficulty, for the wise and judicious consideration and promoting of such measures as would be most effectual for reconciling differences, or obtaining the redress of grievances.

From our past experience of the clemency of the king and his royal ancestors we have grounds to hope and believe, that decent and respectful addresses from those who are vested with legal authority, representing the prevailing dissatisfactions and the cause of them, would avail towards obtaining relief, ascertaining and establishing the just rights of the people and restoring the public tranquillity; and we deeply lament that contrary modes of proceeding have been pursued, which have involved the colonies in confusion, appear likely to produce violence and bloodshed, and threaten the subversion of the constitutional government, and of that liberty of conscience, for the enjoyment of which, our ancestors were induced to encounter the manifold dangers and difficulties of crossing the seas, and of settling in the wilderness.

We are, therefore, incited by a sincere concern for the peace and welfare of our country, publicly to declare, and against every usurpation of power and authority, in opposition to the laws and government, and against all combinations, insurrections, conspiracies, and illegal assemblies; and as we are restrained from them by the conscientious discharge of our duty to almighty God, "by whom kings reign, and princes decree justice," we hope through his assistance and favour, to be enabled to maintain our testimony against any requisitions which may be made of us, inconsistent with our religious principles, and the fidelity we owe to the king and his government, as by law established; earnestly desiring the restoration of that harmony and concord which have heretofore united the people of these provinces, and been attended by the divine blessing on their labours.

Signed in, and on behalf of the said meeting, JAMES PEMBERTON, clerk at this time.

By Capt. Harrison, via Carolina, who left London on the ninth of December, we are favoured with his Majesty's speech, and the addresses of both houses of parliament.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,
 on Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1774.

My Lords and Gentlemen, IT gives me much concern, that I am obliged, at the opening of this parliament, to inform you, that a most daring spirit of resistance and disobedience to the law still unhappily prevails in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and has, in divers parts of it, broke forth in fresh violences of a very criminal nature. These proceedings have been countenanced and encouraged in o-

ther of my colonies, and unwarrantable attempts have been made to obstruct the commerce of this kingdom, by unlawful combinations. I have taken such measures, and given such orders, as I judged most proper and effectual for carrying into execution the laws which were passed in the last session of the late parliament, for the protection and security of the commerce of my subjects, and for the restoring and preserving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay; and you may depend upon my firm and steadfast resolution to withstand every attempt to weaken or impair the supreme authority of this legislature, over all the dominions of my crown; the maintenance of which I consider, as essential to the dignity, the safety, and the welfare of the British empire; afflicting myself, that while I act upon these principles, I shall never fail to receive your assistance and support.

I have the greatest satisfaction, in being able to inform you, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Russia and the Porte. By this happy event, the troubles which have so long prevailed in one part of Europe are composed, and the general tranquillity rendered complete. It shall be my constant aim and endeavour to prevent the breaking out of fresh disturbances, and I cannot but flatter myself I shall succeed, as I continue to receive the strongest assurances from other powers, of their being equally disposed to preserve the peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have ordered the proper estimates for the service of the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I doubt not but that in this House of Commons I shall meet with the same affectionate confidence, and the same proofs of zeal and attachment to my person and government, which I have always, during the course of my reign, received from my faithful commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen, LET me particularly recommend to you, at this time, to proceed with temper in your deliberations, and with unanimity in your resolutions. Let my people, in every part of my dominions, be taught, by your example to have a due reverence for the laws, and a just sense of the blessings of our excellent constitution. They may be assured, that on my part, I have nothing so much at heart, as the real prosperity and lasting happiness of all my subjects.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL.

Die Mercurii, 30 Novembris, 1774.

Most gracious sovereign, WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We think it our indispensable duty to declare, on this occasion, our abhorrence and detestation of the daring spirit of resistance and disobedience to the laws, which so strongly prevails in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts in that and other of your Majesty's provinces in America, to obstruct, by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom.

We thankfully acknowledge, at the same time, the communication it has pleased your Majesty to make to us, of your having taken such measures, and given such orders as your Majesty judged the most proper and effectual for the protection and security of the commerce of your Majesty's subjects, and for carrying into execution the laws which were passed in the last session of the late parliament, relative to the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and in the utmost reliance on your Majesty's firm and steadfast resolution to continue to support the supreme authority of the legislature over all the dominions of your crown, your Majesty may be assured, that we will cheerfully co-operate in all such measures as shall be necessary to maintain the dignity, the safety and the welfare, of the British empire.

As this nation cannot be unconcerned in the common interests of Europe, it is with the greatest satisfaction we are acquainted with the conclusion of the peace between Russia and the Porte. We have the fullest confidence in your Majesty's endeavours to prevent, as far as possible, the breaking out of fresh disturbances; and from the assurances given to your Majesty by other powers, we have the pleasing expectation that nothing is likely to happen that may interrupt the present happy tranquillity in Europe.

We beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that it will be no less our duty than our inclination, to proceed with temper and unanimity in our deliberations and resolutions, and to inculcate, by our example, a due reverence for the laws, and a just sense of the excellency of our constitution. Impressed with these sentiments, and with the deepest gratitude for the many blessings we have enjoyed, during the course of your Majesty's reign, it will be our principal care, to testify, with unaffected zeal, at this conjuncture, our inviolable fidelity to your Majesty, and our serious attention to the public welfare.

HIS MAJESTY'S most gracious ANSWER.

My Lords, I THANK you for your affectionate assurances of duty and loyalty. The zeal you express for the support of the supreme authority of the legislature, which I shall constantly maintain, is very agreeable to me, and your resolution to proceed with temper and unanimity in your deliberations, gives me the greater satisfaction, as it corresponds with the hearty concern I shall ever have for the true interests of all my people.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

Most gracious sovereign, WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Permit us to assure your Majesty, that we receive, with the highest sense of your Majesty's goodness, the early information which you have been pleased to give us of the state of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

We feel the most sincere concern that a spirit of disobedience and resistance to the law should still unhappily prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in fresh violences of a most criminal nature: and we cannot but lament that such proceedings should have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of your Majesty's colonies; and that any of your subjects should have been so far deluded and misled as to make rash and unwarrant-

able attempts to obstruct the commerce of your Majesty's kingdoms by unlawful combinations. We beg leave to present our most dutiful thanks to your Majesty, for having taken such measures as your Majesty judged most proper and effectual, for carrying into execution the laws which were passed in the last session of the late parliament, for the protection and security of the commerce of your Majesty's subjects, and for restoring and preserving peace, order, and good government in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

Your faithful commons, animated by your Majesty's gracious assurances, will use every means in their power to assist your Majesty in maintaining entire and inviolate the supreme authority of this legislature over all the dominions of your crown; being truly sensible that we should betray the trust reposed in us, and be wanting in every duty which we owe to your Majesty, and to our fellow subjects, if we failed to give our most zealous support to those great constitutional principles, which govern your Majesty's conduct in this important business, and which are so essential to the dignity, safety, and welfare of the British empire.

We learn with great satisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Russia and the Porte; and that, by this happy event, the general tranquillity is rendered complete: and we entertain a well grounded hope, that your Majesty's constant endeavours to prevent the breaking out of fresh disturbances will be attended with success, as your Majesty continues to receive the strongest assurances from other powers, of their being equally disposed to preserve the peace.

We assure your Majesty, that we will, with the utmost cheerfulness, grant to your Majesty, every necessary supply; and that we consider ourselves bound by gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of our most affectionate attachment to a prince, who, during the whole course of his reign, has made the happiness of his people the object of all his views, and the rule of all his actions.

This GAZETTE, No. 1534, compleats the year with our good customers; and we shall be much obliged, if all who are in arrears for more than a year, will seriously consider the great expence we are necessarily put to in carrying on our business, and pay off their respective scores to this date.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.
 Ship Britannia, John Watson, from Greenock.
 Brig Sally-Van, Richard Jackson, from Jamaica.
 Sloop Cumberland, Jos. Titcomb, from Falmouth.

C L E A R E D.
 Ship Nancy, James Burrow, for Milford.
 Ship Dick, Thomas Pearce, for Liverpool.
 Brig Rachel, James Tibbett, for Jamaica.
 Sloop Polly, John White, for Virginia.
 Sloop Plymouth Packet, Bartlett Holmes, for North Carolina.

Advertisements omitted, will be inserted next week.

December 15, 1774.
 THE subscriber takes this method to desire all persons indebted to him for public-house expences, blacksmiths work, or for any other dealings whatever, to come and discharge the same by the 15th day of February next, or they may expect to be sued or warranted, without respect to persons, by
 JEREMIAH CRABB.

December 1, 1774

ISAAC COX of Hampshire county, Virginia, having made over unto me all his estate, both real, personal, and debts, particularly one tract of land, containing twenty-eight acres, whereon he lately dwelt, on which tract is a saw-mill, and grist-mill, dwellings, and other improvements; one other tract of land near to the above, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, formerly granted by Thomas lord Fairfax to John Critton, by deed dated the 14th of January, 1768, and afterwards purchased by the said Isaac Cox by deed, said to be recorded in Hampshire county court records; also a certain bond now in my possession, granted by the said John Critton, bearing date the 6th day of June, 1773, for the conveyance for value received, of one other tract of land, containing 266 acres, lying at the east end of the Spring Gap Mountain, adjoining Lawrence Hoffer, and near unto the two other tracts.

I have therefore thought proper to give notice of the said conveyance, and that I shall set up the said lands to sale to the highest bidder, at Hampshire court-house, in the town of Romney, on Wednesday, in the court week in March next. Twelve months credit will be allowed to the purchasers, if desired, paying interest, and giving security. All persons indebted to him, or have effects of his in their hands, are desired to attend on that day, and make payment, and restitution. 4 w / STEPHEN WEST.

BAY BOLTON,

A FULL blooded hunter, seven years old last June, will stand this next season at Torthorold my plantation, about half way between Alexandria in Virginia, and George-town in Maryland, (the place he stood the two seasons past) and will cover mares on the same terms; at one guinea the leap, and five shillings to the groom, or two guineas the season, and ten shillings to the groom.

I think it needless to describe him, as he is so generally liked by all that have seen him, his colts have turned out so very fine, that several have been sold at one month old for one hundred dollars.—if the weather is good, I will send him to Prince George's March court.

Those who send mares any distance, may depend on good pasture and great care, but I will not be answerable for any mares that may be lost. The money will be expected when the mares are taken away. JOHN CARLYLE.

N. B. I will sell my horse after this season if I am offered my price, and credit will be given for the money on giving bond, &c.