

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1775

county, Elk-Ridge, January 17, 1774. Mr. Reuben Meriwether was notified by the administrators of the estate of the late Mr. R. Meriwether to receive all debts due to him, and Mr. R. Meriwether has declined that business on account of his being indebted to the above mentioned estate, who is authorized by me to make speedy payment, or they may be referred to the same. W. S. DORSEY.

Annapolis, January 13, 1775. The subscriber, by wholesale, a parcel of goods, consisting of various kinds of cloth, near £300 sterling cost. Time given to the purchaser if required, by SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, the sold, old Libbo wine and each a quarter cask.

Annapolis, January 14, 1775. The subscriber, by wholesale, a parcel of goods, consisting of various kinds of cloth, near £300 sterling cost. Time given to the purchaser if required, by SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, the sold, old Libbo wine and each a quarter cask.

Baltimore, January 15, 1775. The subscriber, by wholesale, a parcel of goods, consisting of various kinds of cloth, near £300 sterling cost. Time given to the purchaser if required, by SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, the sold, old Libbo wine and each a quarter cask.

DOLLARS REWARD. A negro fellow of mine, named Will, for having resisted his overseer, down, thrabating him and striking with his fist, it is therefore to be as been guilty of a flagitious crime, negroes and servants will encourage, by promising them the above reward, either upon his being brought secured in any goal within this province-doubted but all overseers will be caution: He is about five feet ten inches high, likely fellow, with large full eyes, breeches, new shoes, and yarn stockings of a thread of black and a thread of white shirt: his other cloaths he left an extensive acquaintance in and There were two more fellows, one named Will Jack and the other Sam, had pockets, &c. for each of them I will give

ROBERT TYLER. Published, by WILLIAM AIKMAN, Stationer, Annapolis, in two large volumes bound and titled, price 16s.

GEORGE ROUND THE WORLD, in the years 1769, 1770, and 1771, undertaken by Captain Cook, and from the papers of Joseph Banks, published by order of the lords of the Admiralty, the whole navigation.—This edition contains the whole of the journals of the voyage, and the collection of specimens of plants and animals, which were published in London in three volumes for three guineas.—Where may be had, Almack for 1775, price 8d. and a pocket Almanack, interleaved with the same.

Annopolis, November 23, 1774. The ship Annapolis, Capt. Thomas, from London, a parcel of goods suitable to the season, to be sold at a reasonable rate, by WILLIAM WILKINS.

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PARIS, November 14. THE day before yesterday, at nine in the morning, the king, after attending divine service at the holy chapel, went to the great chamber of parliament, attended by his brothers and the dukes of Orleans, Charlevoix, and the princes of the blood, the great officers of state, &c. &c. When they were arrived he ordered them to take their places, and then declared his intention to re-establish the ancient magistracy of Paris.

After this, his majesty ordered to be registered, an edict for the re-establishment of the ancient magistracy of parliament: 1. An edict for creating M. de Malesherbes keeper of the seals: 2. An edict for appointing the officers lately appointed for the new parliament and the superior councils: 3. Another for re-establishing the grand council: 4. For re-establishing the court of Aids of Paris: 5. For re-establishing the court of Aids of Clermont Ferrand; and to several others tending to re-establish the powers of the ancient magistracy.

CADIZ, Oct. 5. Accounts from Morocco mention, that the presents which the envoy Taher Fehis brought to London, are valued at 60,000 pistons, and were sold at Tangiers the 10th of August.

LONDON, November 15. Extra of a letter from Bern, dated October 26.

The magistrate here is under great fears, as well the people, with regard to the partage that is going to be made of the thirteen cantons, by the courts of Geneva, Versailles, and Turin; and according to circumstances we may believe their plan will in a short time be put into execution. The frequent couiers between the courts of Berlin and Turin, it is said, have been on account of the two counties of Neuchâtel and Valengin, which the former is to give up to the latter for a considerable sum of money. They say the king of Prussia has accepted the proposal. Pride and luxury are however the predominant vices now here, which are always the destruction of republics, and I am afraid will also be of this. If we are involved into a war, as it is most likely we soon shall, our countrymen, believe, will not fight with that spirit our ancestors did, who defended their liberty, which is now no more, the poor man being oppressed by his superior as much as the French are by their arbitrary king, so that they now they cannot lose any thing. You shall hear soon more of our news.

Nov. 16. They write from Paris, that two millions of livres are ordered to be raised immediately for the service of the crown.

Nov. 17. A correspondent says, the real friends of America are greatly disappointed that the congress have not resolved on paying for the tea destroyed. They were in hopes, that however just or unjust the complaints of the colonies were against the illegality or oppression of parliament, that they should, at least, have had that piece of common honesty to have urged in their favour, that they had agreed to pay for the goods they had destroyed. As it now stands they are at a loss what to say in favour of the colonies, and such a deliberate piece of mischief as this is known to be, will be immediately urged against them, whenever they plead in their favour.

Several letters, it is said, have been received lately by the premier from General Gage, intreating further instructions, but no answer has yet been returned, nor will be, till the opinion of parliament has been obtained.

In the course of last week fourteen ships arrived at Hull with foreign wheat and barley.

Nov. 18. Sweden, Austria, and the house of Bourbon, will in all human probability figure as allies in the next war; and it is as probable that the opposition will consist of Russia, Prussia, and Denmark. How in such a state of connexion is Great-Britain to keep free from continental ties? She must either engage herself, or Hanover will be attacked in a manner too powerful for resistance; there is however one circumstance which may deter her from this scheme—which is the personal enmity supposed to be deeply rooted in the breast of his majesty against the king of Prussia; who, more than once, it is said, has spoken in a stile too striking to be forgotten.—What may prove the result of these contradictions cannot be foreseen, but this much is certain, that if the ministry of this country do not manage their negotiations so as to make a naval war, all that is necessary for us to embark in, they will deserve more approbation than they have yet met with.

Nov. 19. Yesterday morning there was a meeting at the earl of Temple's house, in Pall-mall, at which lord Chatham, the marquis of Rockingham, and duke of Manchester were present.

Lord N. it is said, does not in the least interfere about the nomination of a lord of the admiralty, in the room of Mr. Bradshaw; that business is entirely left to Lord S.

Extra of a letter from Bern in Switzerland, Nov. 10.

The court of Versailles and her allies have discovered that a great monarch of the north has, since the peace, employed himself both in the cabinet and the field. He foresees what may happen if he looks with indifference on the projects of those Potentates, who would by their enmities and power, command all the free estates which form at present the balance of Europe. The governor of Neuchâtel has already furnished them with an account of the number of troops which the thirteen cantons can set on foot in case of necessity; and it is found that the cantons of Bern

alone can furnish 80,000 men. As the cantons are allied to the re-public of Geneva, which sardinia has so much at heart to become possessed of, the attacking it would be attacking the thirteen cantons, who are in treaty with the king of Prussia.

Nov. 20. A correspondent says, there are the strongest appearances of an approaching rupture between the courts of Versailles and Petersburg; and that the Russian ambassador had suddenly left France, without taking leave.

By a letter just received from France, we are informed, the count de Guigne took leave of their majesties and the royal family of France on Monday last night to return to the court of London.

The eyes of Europe are intent on the measures of Great-Britain with respect to her American colonies, and her neighbouring potentates seem to interest themselves not a little in the event. France is prepared at all points if an opportunity presents itself, to throw off the mask, and contend anew for that empire which she lost during the last war, with her military honour. The royal eagle of Prussia has, already in his mind, tacked the electorate of Hanover to his dominions, and only waits for a general state of confusion, which he foresees quick advancing, to render his pious scheme less hazardous and expensive.

A private commercial treaty is at this time on the carpet, between our court and that of Berlin. Intelligence, of a very singular nature, has been sent off to his majesty's consuls in all the trading ports of the Mediterranean and the Levant.

There have been no small divisions of late in the cabinet council, in consequence of the royal intimation, that raising of six new regiments of infantry was an object the sovereign had much at heart, for the better security of Great-Britain and her colonies. However, the determination of this ticklish matter is postponed till the beginning of December next.

By the last dispatches from America, the agents for the southern provinces received fresh instructions from their constituents, which are preparing to be laid before the lords of trade the next day.

If the patriotic party should prove successful, we are assured some very capital improvements will be commenced in both houses, the ensuing sessions of parliament.

The French king has lately issued orders, it is reported, to dismantle most of the inland fortresses of his kingdom, adding, that it was only necessary to defend himself against his enemies. This one reform it is believed, will create a saving of nearly half a million sterling annually, which has been for the last hundred years entirely thrown away to no purpose.

Nov. 21. Lord North, it is said, has no inclination to prosecute the business formed against the Americans, and nothing prevents a cessation of it but the thoughts of acknowledging that he has taken a wrong step. This is indeed false delicacy, and 'tis pity his lordship should adhere to it; however, a man of his extensive abilities, if he ever assigns a moment to reflection, will soon be convinced that candour, in acknowledgment of an error, is the greatest act of the soul, and that it will be rather a point of ambition, than mortification, to retreat a false step, especially if a man's error concerns the welfare of his country. The wisest people always thought thus; but as example is the vilest way of instruction, here is produced an instance of this noble humility in queen Elizabeth: In the 43d year of her reign, the parliament were extremely dissatisfied upon the subject of trade, from the complaint of the mercantile part of the nation. This made her majesty apprehend she had been misled in this matter, whereupon she immediately made void certain grants she had made, which favoured monopolies, and left others open to be decided by law.

Nov. 22. Next Sunday the lord chancellor will have a levee at his house in Russell-street, Bloombury, which will be continued during the sitting of parliament.

Yesterday morning the Prussian minister held a long conference with several of the great officers of state, on account of some dispatches received from the court of Berlin.

An English gentleman just arrived from Brest assures us, that additional fortifications are now erecting at the mouth of the river Villaine, with the utmost expedition.

John Quincy, Esq; who arrived on Monday from Boston, had the next day a long conference with the secretaries of state.

Some advices of a very disagreeable nature have, we hear, been lately received from the court of Stockholm.

The printers of two morning papers were yesterday committed to the King's-Bench prison, for publishing a letter in their papers some months since, signed, The South Briton.—Judgment will be passed on Monday next. It is expected that there will shortly be a remonstrance to the throne, on the proceedings of government relative to America.

A gentleman just come from Norwich asserts, that the trade of that city has not been so brisk as at present for many years past, as he was informed by one of the chief manufacturers there.

The declaration of war of the king of Spain against the emperor of Morocco has removed every scruple of ministry had of that monarch disturbing them in their operations against the Americans, and they are no less sure of the pacific intentions of the king of France; every thing therefore seems to favour their operations.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Dis Mercurii 30 Novembris, 1774.

THE lord chancellor reported his majesty's speech, and the same being read by the clerk,

Moved, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house, for his most gracious speech from the throne.

(Here the substance of the heads of the address were proposed.)

Then an amendment was proposed to be made to the said motion, by inserting after the word throne, at the end of the first paragraph, these words:

"To desire his majesty would be graciously pleased to give direction for an early communication of the accounts which have been received concerning the state of the colonies, that we may not proceed to the consideration of this most critical and important matter upon the fullest information; and when we are thus informed, we shall, without delay, apply ourselves with the most earnest and serious zeal to such measures as shall tend to secure the honour of his majesty's crown, the true dignity of the country, and the harmony and happiness of all his majesty's dominions."

Which being objected to, After long debate, The question was put, Whether these words shall be inserted in the said motion?

It was resolved in the negative:

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DISSENTIENT, Because we cannot agree to commit ourselves with the careless facility of a common address of compliment, in expressions which may lead to measures in the event fatal to the lives, properties, and liberties, of a very great part of our fellow-subjects.

We conceive that an address upon such objects as are before us, and at such a time as this, must necessarily have a considerable influence upon our future proceedings, and must impress the public with an idea of the general spirit of the measures which we mean to support.

Whatever methods we should think it advisable to pursue, either in support of the mere authority of parliament, which seems to be the sole consideration with some, or for reconciling that authority with the peace and satisfaction of the whole empire, which has ever been our constant and invariable object, it will certainly add to the weight and efficacy of our proceedings, if they appear the result of full information, mature deliberation, and a temperate inquiry.

No materials for such an enquiry have been laid before us, nor have any such been so much as promised in the speech from the throne, or even in any verbal assurance from ministers.

In this situation we are called upon to make an address, arbitrarily imposing qualities and descriptions upon acts done in the colonies, of the true nature and extent of which we are as yet, in a great measure, unapprised; a procedure which appears to us by no means consonant to that prudence which we ought ever to preserve in our judicial, and to that caution which ought to guide us in our deliberate capacity.

Because this address does, in effect, imply an approbation of the system adopted with regard to the colonies in the last parliament. This unfortunate system, conceived with so little prudence, and pursued with so little temper, consistency, or foresight, we were in hopes would be at length abandoned, from an experience of the mischiefs which it has produced, and the diligence with which it has been pursued; a system which has created the utmost confusion in the colonies, without any rational hope of advantage to the revenue, and with certain detriment to the commerce of the mother country. And it affords us a melancholy prospect of the disposition of lords in the present parliament, when we see the house, under the pressure of so severe and uniform an experience, again ready, without any enquiry, to countenance, if not to adopt, the spirit of the former fatal proceedings.

But whatever may be the mischievous designs, or the inconsiderate temerity which leads others to this desperate course, we wish to be known as persons who have ever disapproved of measures so pernicious in their past effects, and their future tendency, and who are not in haste, without enquiry or information, to commit ourselves in declarations, which may precipitate our country into all the calamities of a civil war.

RICHMOND, PORTLAND, ROCKINGHAM, STAMFORD, STANHOPE, TORRINGTON, PONSONEY, WYCOMBE, CAMDEN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

December 5.

THIS day some few members were sworn in, and the several usual standing orders relative to privileges, trade, religion, controverted elections, the interference of peers, and double returns, read and agreed to.

While these matters were transacting the gallery doors were shut; but permission was given at length to some of the members to introduce several of their friends through the body of the house. This order was no sooner given, than people began to press in above and below; and the noise, confusion, and tumult was so great, that the house could not proceed to business for some minutes. On which the house was cleared, and the cry delivered to the speaker.

As soon as the hurry attending this regulation was complied with, lord Beauchamp rose and moved for an address to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house for his most gracious speech from the throne. Besides the usual form of addressing his lordship introduced several pertinent observations on the