

upon this important question, and said he was sorry to find the number of seamen reduced and not the army.

Mr. Thomas Townshend wished to know, whether the forces now required for the land and sea service were all that ministry would require: if they thought themselves strong enough with this force, for all events, in case of no consultation in America; if they declared this, he would join in thanking them for the reductions, but not if they meant afterwards on any pretence to ask further supplies and grants of parliament, before the end of the session.

Mr. Van, a member for Brecon, was nearly of the same opinion. Governor Johnstone seemed to think, that we should not have a sufficient force left in the kingdom if rigorous measures were continued against America, to defend us against an invasion; and said, that it would be very practicable, if ever a rising genius in France should seriously set about it; and then introduced a comparison between America and Ireland; this enlarged the debate, and extended it digressively from the motion before the committee, to American affairs.

An expression dropped from a member, seeming to reflect on lord North, as if he had said, *America should be brought to our feet*; his lordship, with becoming dignity and coolness, vindicated himself, and desired that when an expression, liable to misrepresentation fell from any of the members, they might be explained in the house, and complained of the cruelty of misrepresenting them out of doors, as well as the mischief they occasioned, particularly specifying such a piece of injustice in an American pamphlet. He acknowledged he had made use of the words above-mentioned, or to that effect, in a session of the last parliament when the Bostonians had resolved on a non-importation plan to force Great-Britain to repeal certain acts of parliament, but he had explained them to the satisfaction of the whole house before he left it, and therefore thought it ungenerous that it should be mentioned again. As to the question if the forces now demanded were sufficient he declared they were, unless from the conduct of the other colonies it should be judged necessary to extend the line with respect to them; in which case it would not. Mr. Charles Fox moved to have the American papers laid before the house, previous to the day of taking the affairs of that country into consideration; and then the question being called for, this and sundry other supplies were agreed to.

Governor Johnstone having in the course of his speech mentioned something of a comparison between the state of America and Ireland, lord Clare was very warm in reply; and was followed in the same spirit by Sir William Mayne. They were both answered by Mr. Pigg and Mr. Fox who contended generally, that the supreme power of the state has a right to exercise a regulation over every part and parcel of the just importations.

**AN AFFAIRS AT TOWN, February 6.**

which are from Plymouth, that 12 persons were chosen on Friday forenoon, to observe the actions, and make a report from time to time what this day is, and observe.

book-fellows, day last the provincial congress met at Cambridge when the hon. John Hancock, Esq; was chosen president, and retained 178 members.

The provincial congress of New Hampshire consisting of 144 delegates, have adopted the continental resolves; chosen John Sullivan and John Langdon, Esqrs, delegates for the next continental congress, and have passed a number of very sensible and very spirited resolves.

**NEW JERSEY.**

To his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; captain general, governor and commander in chief in and over his majesty's province of New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor and vice-admiral in the same, &c.

The humble address of his majesty's council of the said province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the council of the province of New-Jersey, beg leave to return your excellency our thanks for your speech at the opening of this session; and to express our obligations, for having given us so early an opportunity of transacting the public business, and that you have been pleased therein to consult our convenience.

We agree with your excellency, that it would argue not only a great want of duty to his majesty, but of regard to the good people of this province, were we, on this occasion to pass over in silence, the present alarming transactions, which are so much the objects of public attention; and therefore beg leave to assure you, that feeling ourselves strongly influenced by a zealous attachment to the interests of Great-Britain and her colonies, and deeply impressed with a sense of the important connection they have with each other, we shall, with all sincere loyalty to our most gracious sovereign, and all due regard to the true welfare of the inhabitants of this province, endeavour to prevent those mischiefs which the present situation of affairs seems to threaten; and, by our zeal for the authority of government on the one hand, and for the constitutional rights of the people on the other, aim at restoring that health of the political body which every good subject most earnestly desire.

Your excellency may be assured, that we will exert our utmost influence, both in our public and private capacities, to restore that harmony between the parent state and his majesty's American dominions, which is so essential to the happiness and prosperity of the whole empire; and earnestly looking for that happy event, we will endeavour to preserve peace and good order among the people, and a dutiful submission to the laws.

By order of the house,

PETER KEMBLE, speaker.

Council-chamber, Jan. 1775.

His Excellency's answer.

Gentlemen,

I HEARTILY thank you for this address. Your sentiments concerning the present alarming transactions, your expressions of zealous attachment to the interests of Great-Britain and her colonies, your promises to exert your utmost influence to restore harmony between them, and to preserve peace, good order, and a dutiful submission to the laws, are

such as evince your loyalty to the most gracious of sovereigns, and your regard for the true welfare of the people. Their constitutional rights will ever be found best supported by a strict obedience to the laws and authority of government. Whenever that barrier is broken down, anarchy and confusion, with all their attendant evils, will most assuredly enter, and destroy all the blessings of civil society.

To his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; captain general, governor and commander in chief in and over the colony of New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor and vice-admiral in the same, &c.

The humble address of the representatives of said colony in general assembly convened.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the representatives of the colony of New-Jersey, in general assembly convened, have taken into our consideration your excellency's speech at the opening of the present session.

We should have been glad that your excellency's inclinations to have given us as early an opportunity of transacting the public business as was consistent with our convenience, had terminated in a manner more agreeable to your design, and more favourable to us, than it really has done on the present occasion. If the petitions which we understand have been presented to you, had been granted, we should have had a meeting more convenient to us than the present; and that meeting, perhaps, would have prevented some of those alarming transactions which your excellency's apprehension of your duty, leads you to inform us, as having happened in this colony. We thank you for your intention to oblige us; but that it may not be so entirely frustrated in future, permit us to inform you, it will be much the most agreeable to us that the meeting of the house, to do public business, should not be postponed to a time later, than when the bill for the support of government expires.

We are sorry to hear that, in your excellency's opinion, there has been of late any "alarming transactions" in this and the neighbouring colonies, our consent to or approbation of which, may lead the good people we represent into "anarchy, misery, and all the horrors of a civil war." It is true, you are pleased to tell us, that this destructive mode of proceeding has been adopted but "in part" by some of the inhabitants of this colony. We assure you that we neither have nor do intend to give our approbation to measures destructive to the welfare of our constituents, and in which we shall be equally involved with them; their interests and our own we look upon as inseparable; no arguments are necessary to prevail on us to endeavour to prevent such impending calamities, and if we should at any time mistake our duty so much, we hope your regard to the people will induce you to exert the prerogative, and thereby give them the choice of other representatives, who may act with more prudence. The uncertainty, however, to what alarming transactions in particular you refer, renders it sufficient for us to assure you only, that we profess ourselves to be the loyal subjects of the king, from whose goodness we hope to be relieved from the present unhappy situation; that we will do all in our power to preserve that excellent form of government under which we at present live; and that we neither intend to usurp the rights of others, nor suffer any vested in us by the constitution, to be wrested out of our hands, by any person or persons whatsoever.

We sincerely lament the unhappy differences which at present subsist between Great Britain and her colonies. We shall heartily rejoice to see the time when they shall subside, on principles consistent with the rights and interests of both, which we ardently hope is not far off; and though we cannot conceive how the separate petition of one colony is more likely to succeed than the united petitions of all; yet in order to shew our desire to promote so good a purpose, by every proper means, we shall make use of the mode pointed out by your Excellency, in hopes it will meet with that attention which you are pleased to assure us will be paid to the representations of the people.

We have already resolved to support his Majesty's government, and we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that though we are warmly attached to that liberty, which is subjects of our august monarch we apprehend ourselves to be justly entitled to, and firmly resolved to persevere in every constitutional means in our power; yet we shall with pleasure lay hold of every proper occasion to manifest that loyalty to his person, and regard to the constitution, which as subjects and freemen can be reasonably expected from us.

House of Assembly, Feb. 1st, 1775.

By Order of the House,

CORLEANDT SKINNER, Speaker.

His Excellency's answer.

Gentlemen,

WERE I to give such an answer to your address as the peculiar nature of it seems to require, I should be necessarily led into the explanation and discussion of several matters and transactions, which, from the regard I bear to you and the people of this colony, I would far rather have buried in perpetual oblivion.

It is, besides, in vain now to argue on the subject, as you have, with almost uncommon and necessary precipitation, given your entire approbation to that destructive mode of proceeding, which I so earnestly warned me against.

Whether, after such a resolution, the petition you mention can be reasonably expected to produce any good effect; and whether you or I have best consulted the true interests of the people on this important occasion, I shall leave others to determine.

You may be assured, however, that the advice I gave you was totally uninfluenced by any sinister motive whatsoever. It came from a heart sincerely devoted to my native country, whose welfare and happiness depends, as I conceive, upon a plan of conduct very different from what has been hitherto adopted.

**ANNONAPOLIS.**

TO THE PRINTERS.

THE Elk-Ridger presents his compliments to the By-stander, and takes the liberty of informing him, that had he not been diverted of every motive of benevolence; and relinquished all pretensions to veracity; he

would not have made use of, and quoted expressions which had no existence, but in his own imagination.

The Elk-Ridger thinks himself justified in soliciting any persons from Baltimore county (to attend at Annapolis) under the signature of a Citizen; informing the citizens that he was prepared with a set of gallant men, also craving their further assistance, to oppose the Elk-Ridgers at the risk of their lives; especially when countenanced by a person, whose superior station could have been an obstacle to such a condescension—there has not been a single instance given, where the conduct of the Elk-Ridgers merited so base a charge, as being a junto of bravoes ready to give private revenge, by the sacrifice of a few individuals. The Elk-Ridger, on behalf of his brethren, disclaims such dastardly and groundless insinuations—nor has the Citizen given any conclusive reasons for his boasted preparation to resist force by force, as no violence has ever been offered him from that quarter.

It appeared to the Elk-Ridger, that a success was made by the Citizen artfully to discover his adhesion, and if formidable, to obstruct any attempts made by Anne-Arundel county, to preserve American liberty; therefore, every resident in America was ultimately concerned—that Baltimore and every other county in the province were immediately affected.

If the Elk-Ridger is allowed to draw an influence from the conduct of men, he is justifiable in concluding that there are persons under the initials in the letter included to, who would sacrifice the liberties of America for their own emolument; and still is of opinion, that every person who discovers principles so inimical to America, ought to be held up as an example, to stop the evil in its bud.

The Elk-Ridger begs of the By-stander if he has any thing more to say, that he will not communicate it through the channel of a news-paper, but address him personally—as the windings are not of so intricate a nature, but that the mover may be discovered, therefore easily signified, who whenever called upon, is a ready man to vindicate his conduct.

Chester town, February 16, 1775.

MR. THOMAS RINGGOLD of this town, having imported from London, in the ship *the Haver*, seven parcels of family goods, which having arrived since the first day of December last, the committee of observation for this county, sold the same a public vendue, for the benefit of the poor of Boston.

7 Packages sold for Prime cost	£ 206 9 4 sterling.
For Boston	205 9 4
	1 0 0

**CUSTOM-HOUSE.**

**ENTERED.**

Ship Success, John Wright, London.  
Schooner Nancy, William Jones, St. Croix.  
Ship Champion, Seth Paddock, Plymouth.  
Brig Nabby, Jonathan Mason, Salem.  
Sloop Jenny, Timothy Jarvis, North-Carolina.

**CLEARED.**

Sloop Grampus, John Brackett, St. Croix.  
Brig Molly, James Connors, Lisbon.  
Ship Totness, Thomas Waring, Liverpool.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the adjourned provincial court will sit on the second Tuesday in March next, at which time all jurors, witnesses, and other officers, are ordered to attend.

REVERDY GHISELIN, clerk.

Patuxent-Iron-Works, February 16, 1775.

A SCHOOLMASTER that can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement, on application to SAM. SNOWDEN.

February 15, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Waters, of Prince George's county, lately deceased, are desired to come and pay off their respective accounts; and those who have just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, as they may be adjusted, by ARNOLD WATERS, executor.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.**

A MAN who has been used to driving a waggon and taking care of horses, such a one who can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety and industry, will meet with good wages by the month or year, by applying to the subscriber, living about four miles from Simpson's tavern, in the Upper part of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland.

REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

Patowmack, February 10, 1775.

THE noted horse Regulus, formerly the property of Mr. William Beanes—stands this season at my plantation near Piscataway, at thirty shillings a mare the season, or fifteen shillings a leap.—Those gentlemen that choose to send their mares, may depend on their being well taken care of, as I have exceeding good pasturage for them. The money will be expected when the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM LYLES, jun.

**BADGER.**

WILL cover mares this season, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's plantation, at the Rope-walk, near Annapolis, at five pound-currency each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Badger is a fine dapple gray, 25 hands one inch high, very boney and handsome, imported in 1773; bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord Chitworth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates; his dam by Ghello, commonly called Black and all Black, which beat Lord-march's Bijzet over Kildaire course in Ireland, his grand dam by the Duke-of-Devonshire's Flying Childers.

Badger won fifty pounds at Gilsford, and got imp'd at Epsom; all the times he has started. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering.

JOHN CRAGG.

M. B. Good-grass for mares at two shillings and six pence per week. No mares left out of the picture will be accounted for.

To be sold a Mon

SEVERAL horses, household furniture, part of the Credit will be the value of a band with

To be sold by next, to the for cash, on A young coun

On Thursday not, on the highest bid, ber now liv TEN valu some ca two waggons Dutch stove, wife will be e derable quan beds, chair book cases, i rented for tw seiber now t day of Augu

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