

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1775.

Proceedings in the House of Lords, Feb. 1.

A MOST interesting debate on American affairs was this day agitated in the house of peers; it originated from a motion made by Lord Chatham...

Lord Chatham, who brought in a bill, which in the noble Lord's opinion would have a happy tendency in reconciling the present differing differences between Great Britain and America.

The two leading propositions in this bill were, the one of a declaratory, the other of a conciliating nature. As a fundamental basis of negotiation, the sovereignty of Great Britain over the American colonies was primarily insisted on.

That being admitted, the propositions of a conciliating kind were, "That such an American congress should be established, as by the consent of Great Britain might constitute it, in every sense of the word a legal meeting."

That the delegates chosen to represent the several provinces in this congress should be invested with full and efficient powers to treat with Great Britain in behalf of America.

That the conciliating propositions offered on the part of Great Britain, through these delegates to America, should be a total exemption from parliamentary taxation, on condition that the colonies contributed a certain annual subsidy by way of free gift, which was to be set apart as an accumulating fund, and appropriated solely to the purposes of paying off the national debt.

Such were the substance of the great outlines of Lord Chatham's proposed bill, which he supported with that manly force of reasoning, that energy of sentiment and sublimity of exhortation, for which nature, conspiring with genius, so supereminently qualified him. At the same time, however, that he was virtuously on the side of liberty, he was warmly in favour of political order and constitutional government.

Hence, though he supported the Americans, where their claims were well founded, he arraigned their pretensions where they appeared too assuming on the rights of legislation. The complaints urged by the Americans against the king's troops being stationed in the colonies, Lord Chatham by no means thought justifiable; for he contended, that the King certainly had a right to dispose of the troops in his service, though the employing them to enforce unconstitutional laws, was converting soldiers of honour into the mercenaries of despotism.

With respect to the Americans, Lord Chatham contended that they were the best subjects in the King's dominion; that by repeated ill usage they had been exasperated even to madness; their petitions were rejected; the agents refused a hearing; their merchants had been treated with a contemptuous insolence un-known in civilized governments, and thus, driven to desperation, worked up by an enthusiastic zeal for religion on the one hand, and liberty on the other, it was not surprising they had been provoked to commit actions, and pass resolutions, which, if not strictly justifiable in the abstract, were yet, with relation to circumstances, entitled to every degree of favourable mitigation.

His lordship concluded by observing, "that he would by no means undertake to say, the Americans were not now in what administration might call, rebellion; but, even admitting them to be in this state, it proceeded not from political turpitude, but an heroism of soul, and love of liberty, for which our fathers were famed; and it was this principle which rendered them invulnerable to a ministry, whose souls were of too dastardly a cast to fear the force of political virtue."

Lord Sandwich spoke against the American bill, and urged as a reason why the least relaxation on the part of Great Britain should be foregone, the subsequent information he had received from respectable authority. His lordship by letters, had been assured, that about three ships laden with arms and warlike stores, were ready to sail for America; that at Annapolis there were other vessels filled with supplies of a similar nature. For these, and other reasons, Lord Sandwich concluded with moving for the rejecting the bill brought in by Lord Chatham.

Lord Lisleton was for the admission of the bill: As a plan that would conciliate, without impairing the sovereignty of Great Britain was, on all hands, allowed necessary; and no such plan had been proposed by any of the persons engaged in the administration.

The Duke of Grafton complained much of not being apprized of the motion made by Lord Chatham, declaring, that he was hurried into the house against his will. He condemned the Americans in very severe terms, and concluded with giving his most hearty affirmative to the motion for rejecting the bill.

Lord Camden spoke highly in favour of the Americans, and was much for the bill being admitted.

Lord Hillsborough expressed himself severely against the bill; he contended with great warmth for the supremacy of this country over America; said he was averse to yielding up a single point; for though there might be three millions of souls in America; they were not of all one opinion; what he was confident, could the British standard be once fixed in America; and if those well affected to America could be assured of protection, matters would then wear a very different aspect.

Lord Chatham, in reply to his Lordship, spoke warmly in favour of the Americans.

Lord Gower said that the house was frequently disturbed with two or three persons, who advanced their opinions in contradiction to the major part of that assembly; that in his opinion the bill was of a dangerous nature, therefore he should be heartily for rejecting it.

The Duke of Richmond contended for the Americans, with the public spirit of a Roman patriot, the utility of

a patriot, the virtue of a man, touched with an intimate sensibility for his country's seal.

The Lord Chancellor spoke about twenty minutes against the bill, and was for his country exerting in a vigorous manner, her power and authority at this important crisis.

The Duke of Manchester contended, that the bill ought to be received, as it might probably contain some very material and wholesome advice; he cautioned the house to proceed with deliberation, as America had now three million of people, most of them trained to arms, and he was certain they could now produce a larger army than Great Britain.

Lord Dartmouth said, he by no means would ever admit a bill, because it might contain some good advice; that what he could learn of the bill, rendered it in his opinion imperfect, as it did not mention the qualifications necessary to form a delegate, he should therefore be for totally rejecting the bill.

Earl Temple, in a speech pregnant with good sense, freely admitted "the supremacy of the king in parliament, and the consequent right to levy taxes on British subjects, in whatever part of the British empire they resided." He contended, "that all the unhappy differences in which this country had, for a series of years, been involved with the colonies, originated from the fatal stamp act, which however legally right, was immorally wrong. He declared the sense he had of the acts passed in the last parliament; that at the time of their passing he had argued they would turn out bills of exasperation, or bills of intimidation; unfortunately for this country they had proved of the former kind."

His lordship, speaking of England said, "that with relation to America, it was a country which had been more sin'd against than sinning." Before the last American acts were passed, the colonies, in his lordship's opinion; had been solely to blame; but since those acts took place, England incited the severity of censures. The house divided about half past nine o'clock and about ten the division was declared to be,

Table showing the division of the house: Against the bill, Proxies, For the bill.

Majority against the bill. The noble lords who voted for Lord Chatham's plan of reconciliation, were the following: the dukes of Cumberland, Richmond, Devonshire, Portland, Manchester, Northumberland, Marquis of Rockingham, Earls of Stamford, Abingdon, Scarborough, Beaumont, Deley, Stratford, Tankerville, Tanbore, Pitt Rivers, Fitzwilliams, Temple, Bador, Percer, Chatham, Lords Bergavenny, Ferrers, Raven, Ormsby, King, Fortescue, Ponsonby, Lyttleton, Wycombe, Zouche, Milton, Camden.

The committee of the commons on American affairs had leave to sit and Sir James Whitworth being in the chair, Lord North rose, and in a speech of near two hours introduced a motion for an address to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to take the most effectual measures for enforcing obedience to the laws passed in the last session of parliament respecting North America, and to declare that this house will support his majesty with their lives and fortunes, or will do that effect for we do not pretend to give the exact term of this long and important motion. His lordship, after recapitulating the contents of the American papers, pronounced the province of Massachusetts Bay and other parts of New England to be in a state of rebellion, and proposed a conference with the house of lords, that a joint address might be carried up to the throne. His lordship likewise in the course of his speech pointed out the measures intended to be pursued in case the king should agree to comply with their address. He said he should propose a temporary act to put a stop to all foreign trade of New England, and particularly to their fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, till they returned to their duty; at the same time declaring, that whenever they should acknowledge the supreme authority of the British legislature, pay obedience to the laws of this realm, and make a due submission to the king, their real grievances, upon their making proper application, should be redressed. His lordship observed, that the other colonies were not so culpable, and he hoped might yet be brought to a sense of their duty to their mother country, by more lenient measures. The measures proposed to be taken the better to enforce obedience in New England, were mentioned generally, and we believe were, to send fourteen frigates to Boston, and ten thousand troops, including Preston's regiment of horse, to sink a supply of 300000 men more to man the fleet for Boston, and to supply the usual naval establishment at home, which falls short, because a Admiral's bark is not arrived as was expected with the fleet from India.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of February 11.

St. JAMES'S, February 9. This day the two houses of parliament presented to his majesty the following ADDRESS:

The humble address of the right honourable the lords spiritual and temporal, and common lords, in parliament assembled.

Die Martii, 7 Februarii, 1775.

Most gracious sovereign,

Your majesty's loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and common, in parliament assembled, present your most humble and affectionate addresses, and thank your

communicate to us the several papers relating to the present state of the British colonies in America, which, by your majesty's command, have been laid before us. We have taken them into our most serious consideration; and we find that a part of your majesty's subjects, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, have proceeded to resist the authority of the supreme legislative power, and to set up a rival authority in the said province; and we see with the utmost concern, that they have been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by your majesty's subjects in several of the other colonies, to the injury and oppression of many of their innocent fellow subjects, resident within the kingdom of Great Britain, and the rest of your majesty's dominions. His conduct, on their part, appears to us the more inexcusable, when we consider with how much temper your majesty and the two houses of parliament, have acted in support of the laws and constitution of Great Britain. We can never to our regret forget, as we should be glad to be assured, that you have never relinquished any part of the sovereign authority over your majesty's dominions, which, by law, is vested in your majesty, and the two houses of parliament; and the conduct of many persons in several of the colonies, during the late disturbance, is alone sufficient to convince us how necessary it is, power is for protection of the lives and fortunes of all your majesty's subjects.

We have ever been, and always shall be, ready to pay attention and regard to any real grievances of any of your majesty's subjects, which shall, in a just and constitutional manner, be laid before us; and when ever any of the colonies shall make a proper application to us, we shall be ready to attend to every just and reasonable demand; at the same time we shall, with our dutiful and affectionate duty, humbly to beseech your majesty that you will take the most effectual measures to enforce our obedience to the laws and authority of the supreme legislative power; and we beg leave in the most solemn manner, to assure your majesty, that it is our fixed resolution, at the hazard of our lives and properties, to stand by your majesty against all such attempts, and to maintain the just rights of your majesty, and the two houses of parliament.

LONDON, February 11.

Yesterday the earl of Oxford presented the upper assembly a message from his majesty under the sign manual, the substance of which was, that in consequence of the address he had received, he was determined to take the most speedy and effectual measures, for supporting the just rights of the crown, and the two houses of parliament, in which undertaking, he informed them, an addition to his forces both by land and sea would be necessary, not doubting but their lordships would readily concur in such measures as the exigencies of the case should require.

In consequence of the above message, their lordships agreed to an address to be presented to his majesty, humbly to assure his majesty that they will, with the utmost zeal and circumspection concur with your majesty in such measures as the present exigencies may require.

Mr. Vice Chamberlain presented his majesty's answer to the address of both houses of parliament, which was as follows:

"My lords and gentlemen, I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal address, and for the affectionate and firm assurances you give me of your support in maintaining the just rights of my crown, and of the two houses of parliament, and you may depend upon my taking the most speedy and effectual measures for enforcing obedience to the laws, and the authority of the supreme legislature."

"Whenever any of my colonies shall make a proper and dutiful application, I shall be ready to concur with you in affording them every just and reasonable indulgence; and it is my earnest wish, that his disposition may have a happy effect on the temper and conduct of my subjects in America."

Yesterday the house of lords went through the land-tax and marine mutiny bills, without amendments. He reported his majesty's answer to the address of thanks for communicating the American papers, &c. His majesty's answer was referred to the committee of supply, which was adjourn'd till Monday.

The house went into a committee on the American papers, and Lord North moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing the Americans from fishing at New Foundland and the Islands, and for prohibiting them from carrying on any commerce, either by way of export or import, but with Great Britain, Ireland, and the West-Indies. This produced a very warm debate, in which Mr. Attorney, Mr. Solicitor general, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Cornwall, bore a part on one side, and Mr. Dunning, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Fox, on the other.

The principal arguments used in favour of the proposed augmentation, were as follows: That the house having relieved contumacy and defiance of legislative power in the Americans to rebellions, and having addressed his majesty that he would be pleased to take such measures as he should find it necessary for enforcing the laws, it was upon a mature consideration determined that an augmentation of 200000 men should be made. That number, it was apprehended would be sufficient for the purpose of restraining the conduct of the New-Englanders, and for preventing the carrying on trade, which to be successful would be carried into practice with foreign nations; that these measures were very effectual ones, and that as such, he provided

Annapolis, March 14, 1775. Indebted to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Bice, to make immediate payment, or other satisfactory security, or other as this is a reasonable request, and long have already been given, hope it will be called with, should it be neglected, shall be taken to produce payment as will be able. Benjamin Harwood, jun. will receive as usual, at the brick building on the dock, for the purpose of receiving payment from his wife, settling where it is not convenient to pay.

tees impowered to have a new church in the city of Annapolis, having contractors, are now ready to treat with workmen-masons, bricklayers, or carpenters, to undertake the work, and desired deliver their proposals to Mr. Thomas Annapolis, one of the trustees.

SELEM. cover this season at my plantation, about 10 miles from Port Tobacco, near the main roads to Bryan town, Benedict and Nottingham a mare, he is rising of five year full blood bay, very active and handsome, and very promising, he is generally that have seen him; his grand sire was killed, that won seven king's plates, consigned by Black and all Blacks, he was Galloway's Selim, out of a three quartered, he covered sixty-two mares in the end fifty-two proved with fold, his colts out so very fine, that several gentlemen offered from thirty pounds to fifty; these are any distance, may depend on good great care, but will not be answerable that may be lost. The money will be the mares are taken away.

HENRY MASSEY HANSON.

SELEM. cover this season at Tulip Hill, at five and a mare, and five shillings the service, age and care taken of mares.

the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, next fair day.

hundred acres of land, lying on great creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick county, whereon is three plantations, of valuable meadow land, and two wood mill seats, the purchase or purchase immediate possession, on giving bond and security, payable the 20th day of November to carry interest from the date of the purchase, discharged at or on the first of November. The land will be laid out to the purchaser. Any person incline to the land before the day of sale may see Beall, son of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

horse Smiling Tom; a beautiful fall color'd Fearought; or any other horse or mare.

in high perfection for covering mares in Charles county, at the subscriber's plantation, near Cedar Point, at twenty cap, a guinea the season, or two guineas the money be paid, within four weeks after the mare is put to the horse; if it be not time, it will be a guinea and a half the three guineas insurance; for the horse delivered at my house or landing at the from such as have it not in their power. Smiling Tom is 5 hands and black chestnut, beautifully marked, perfectness and getting fine colts, and of that seeing the horse is his best recommendation. His pedigree and performance are in America, and may be seen by application.

be able to inform the public; that the Smiling Tom will not cover after the 15th day of the season, and will not be sent again, any proof with foal, as no money will be given as good pasture for mares; he will be sent as usual, and all imaginable taken of them; but will not be answerable if any get away; and no red of my pasture, which is a dark bay, there is little or no change of water.

from the subscriber, living on the Baltimore town, an Irish servant man, about 20 years of age, slim built, 6 months in the country, a smooth forehead, with a string, and hoop brodden; with him a half worn hat, a dark coat, old leather breeches, a pair of stockings too short for him, a shirt, a cravat, a silk handkerchief, and a pair of shoes, which he has worn, and worked some time at the turning, he takes up the said servant in the secure him, so as his master can have the thirty shillings, and if out of his hands, and reasonable charges, paid WILLIAM DAVIS, Blacksmith, who is supposed that he may be along with the sight of hand at Georgetown, or public place.

GREEN.

Lord Gower said that the house was frequently disturbed with two or three persons, who advanced their opinions in contradiction to the major part of that assembly; that in his opinion the bill was of a dangerous nature, therefore he should be heartily for rejecting it.