Annapolis, March 9, 1775. nnapolis, in St. Anne's prift, give old church will be pulled down on th infant; and all perfons defirous to of the faid church as have been eredel expence, or willing to remove the e defired to meet the truftees at the day. Subscribers are defired to pay on money to Mr. Thomas Hide.

Annapolis, December 7, 1774, or rented, the lot and improvement here Patrick Tonry lately lived in this of a dwelling-house, brew-house, and cies, all adjoining to the water; in the re are a large copper-boiler and diffil p. For terms, apply to

JAMES DICK and STEWARD,

and ROBERT COUTEN.

Rock-Hall, January 331 1775. inform the public and my friends in that I have removed from Talhot cour. formerly kept tavern, to Rock-Hill as formerly kept by Mr. Bazil Whee. by Mr. William Dunn, where I pro. e best boats an i-hands and every thing e accommodation of travellers; the your me with their cuftom, my de. it usage, from the public's most hum. ISAAC GREENTREL

public auction, on the 12th day of June mext, ds lately held with Lebanon Forge, f.

g and being in Harford county, on se miles from the chapel, the fame ie lower crofs roads, and twelve miles they will be fold in four lots or diviconfisting of near three hundred acres, of land called Arabia Petrea, near one d the rest in wood land, being the part I, and extending across the traft to e fecond confilting of nearly the fame of land and cleared land as the former and extending also a cross the traff to which there is a good feat for a mill. ded for a mill feat, containing about rabia Petrea, and twenty-five acres of called Conveniency, lying on each of Deer creek, and including the buildings, a grift-mill and faw-mill thereon at a small expence .- The life two tracts of land called Rough Stone ght, and containing near three huna land in general lies high and healthy, and watered, adapted to farming in hbourhood, convenient to market and of religious worship of different perof the land may be feen at John the premises, William Buchanan's at or Benjamin Rumsey's at Joppa. le, and the title will be made knowa tf WILLIAM BUCHANAN, and BENJAMIN RUMSEY.

rse Smiling Tom,—a beautiful tall to Fearmought, or any other horse as

high perfection for covering mares this harles county, at the subscriber's plan-wmack, near Cedar Point, at twenty p, a guinea the feafon, or two guiness money be paid within four weeks after mare is put to the horse; if it be not ne, it will be a guinea and a half the ee guineas iniuian near me who lend-mares, I will take lelivered at my houls or landing at the from fuch as have it not in their power

Smiling Tom is 13 hands and almost fine cheffnut, beautifully marked, 15 cetness and getting fine colts, and of nat seeing the norse is his bast reconis pedigree and performances are is-America, and may be feen by apply-

riber. ing Ton will not cover at less this leap, three guineas the season and fapt such mares as insure this season and soal, such may be sent again every y prove with foal, as no money will be ve as good pagurage for mares at any as 6d per week, and all imag able ten of them, but will not be antered. may get away, and as no road or rathigh my passure, which is almost survivater, there is little or no danger of it.

S numbers of the inhabitants of Arundel county, stand indebted to the quit rents which become due on the tember last. This is therefore to inform at neglect or refuse to pay their feveral ces at or before the sath day of Muta wilvias Nore, firms.

E E N.

(XXX YEAR.)

MARTLAN

ut their office and:

28 Menia, be repealed, and to explain an act. of the

MAY 18, 1775.

H

is od Brilt lavoinst pon a hearing me : da a com the bonie c 1 11-11:38

E Ö L U S E OF Die Martis, 21 º Martii, 1775.

HE order of the day being read for the third reading of the American restraining fishery bill, and for the Lords to be summoned. The faid was accordingly read the third time.

And several amendments being made thereto, it was moved, " that the bill, with the amendments do pass." Which being objected to, after debate, the question was put thereon: It was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents, Non-contents,

Dissentient, Because the attempt to coerce by famine the whole body of the inhabitants of great and populous provinces, is without example in the history of this, or perhaps of any civilized nation; and is one of those unhappy inventions to which parliament is driven by the difficulties which multiply upon us, from an obstinate adherence to an un-wise plan of government. We do not know exactly the extent of the combination against our commerce in New-Englandand the other colonies; but we know the extent of the punishment we inflict upon it, which is universal, and includes all the inhabitants. Amongst these many are admitted to be innocent, and several are alleged by ministers to be, in their sense, even meritorious. That government which attempts to preserve its authority by destroying the trade of its subjects, and by involving the innocent and guilty in a common ruin, if it acts from a choice of fuch means, confesses itself unworthy; if from inability to find any other, admits itself-wholly incompetent to the end of its institution.

Secondly, because the English merchants are punished without any guilt, real or pretended, on their part. The people of the proferibed provinces, though failing in their duty to government, ought to be permitted to discharge their obligations to commerce: without their fishery that is impossible. The merchants of England entertain no fears for their debts, except from the steps which are said to be taken in their favour. Bight hundred thousand pounds of English property, belonging to London alone, is not to be trifled with, or facrificed to the projects of those who have constantly failed in every expectation which they have held out to the public; and who are become more bigotted to methods of violence, in proportion to the experience of their inefficacy, and the mischievous consequences which attend them.

Thirdly, because the people of New-England, besides the natural claim of mankind to the gifts of providence on their own coast, are especially entitled to the fishery by their charters, which have never been declared forfeited. I hese charters we think (notwithstanding the contempt with which the idea of public faith has been treated) to be of material confideration. The bill therefore not growing out of any judicial process, seem equally a violation of all natural and all civil right.

Fourthly, Because we conceive that the attempt which has been made to bribe the nation into an acquiescence in this arbitrary act, by holding out to them (by evidence at the bar) the spoils of the New-England fishery, worth upwards of 300,000 l. a year to be a scheme full of weakess and indecency; --- of indecency, because it may be suspected that the desire of the consiscation has created the guilt; weak, because it supposes that whatever is taken from the colonies is of course to be transferred to ourselves. We may trample on the rules of justice, but we cannot alter the nature of things. We cannot convey to Great Britain the advantages of fituation, which New-England possession fishery. If the value of the commodity should be enhanced at the foreign markets, by the exclusion of so large a part of the supply, it may either greatly injure the sale of the commodity itself, or put the consumers on new articles of confumption, or new methods of supply, to the just ruin of those, who, deluded by avarice, have chosen, from the vain hope of an enhanced market, to disturb the natural, settled, and beneficial course of

Fifthly, because we do not apprehend that the topic so much insisted upon by a lord high in office, in favour of this project, namely the cowardice of his Majesty's American subjects, to have any weight itself, or be at all agreeable to the dignity offentiment which ought to characterife this house. We do not think it true that any part of the subjects of this empire are desective in bravery. It is to the last degree improper to act upon such a supposition, as it must highly disgrace our arms in case of missortune, and must take away all honour from them in case of success. Nothing can tend more effectually to defeat the purpoles of all our coercive measures, than to let the people against whom they are intended, know, that we think our authority founded in their baseness; that their resistance will give them some credit, even in our own eyes, and that we attribute their obedience only to their want of courage. This is to call for resistance, and to provoke rebellion by the most powerful of all motives hich can act upon men of any degree of spirit and sen-

Sixthly, because the interdict from fishing and com-merce is not terminated by any certain and definitive at to be done by the party interdicted, but its duration depends folely on the will of the governous and majority of the council in some of the provinces; upon their mere rbitrary opinion of the state of commerce. In two of he proferibed provinces the interdict is made to depend on the fame arbitrary will, in much worse hands, these fame custom-house officers, in power of such magnitude is not site to be delegated to any man, however wise, in however man, and the such magnitude is not site to be delegated to any man, however wise, however emitted?

But to deliver over several hundred thousands of our sellow creatures to be starved, at the mere pleasure of persons in certain subordinate situations, and some of them in an office always more or less suspicious and obnoxious, and necessary to be watched and guarded, rather than vested with absolute power over all, and this without any rule to guide their discretion, without any penalty to deter from an abuse of it, is a strain of such

tyranny, oppression, and absurdity, as we believe never was deliberately entertained by any grave assembly.

Lastly, because the bill, though in appearance a measure of retaliation only upon a supposition that the colonies have been the fire aggressors, by their association not to import goods from Great Britain, yet is, intruth, a most cruel enforcement of former oppressions; and that association is no more than a natural consequence of antecedent and repeated injuries. And fince the redraint of this bill is not to be taken off till the several colonies shall agree to receive again all goods whatfoever from Great, Britain, and to pay all the duties imposed by parliament, not excepting those upon tea; and fince three of them must apply through the medium of the new council of Massachusett's Bay, and the last mentioned province is obliged not only to acknowledge the new charter, but fubmit in all respects to the severe conditions of the port bill before they can be released from their hardships; fince these are the terms, and the only terms, upon which this proscription is to cease, and the colonies must therefore submit to be the slaves, instead of the subjects of Great Britain, this bill, in its principle, is both arbitrary and unjust. And as we do not conceive any ground of expectation that the provinces will yield to fuch hard conditions, a civil war, whi h may probably end in the total separation of the colonies from the mother country, will too naturally be the consequence of this bill, in respect of which, as well as for the other reasons hereby affigned, we do most solemnly and heartily protest against the same.

Abingdon, Stanhope, Richmond, Ponfonby: Manchester, Craven, Rockingha Fitzwilliam.

Devonshire, Camden, Cholmondely, Wycombe, Torrington, Effingham, Abergavenny,

0 N D O N. L March 32. The following is a copy of the address and petition delivered to his Majesty on Friday at St. James's

by four of the principal people called quakers.

To George the third, King of Great Britain, and the dominions there into belonging, the address and petition of the people called quakers.

May it please the King.

"Gratefully fensible of the protection and indu'gence we enjoy under thy government, and with hearts full of anxious concern for thy happiness and the prosperity of this great empire, we beg leave to approach thy royal

"Prompted by the affection we bear to our brethren and fellow-subjects; impressed with an apprehension of calamities in which the whole British empire may be involved, and moved by an ardent desire to promote thy royal intention of effecting a happy reconciliation with thy people in America, we befeech thy gracious regard to our petition,
From the intercourse subsisting between us and our

brethren abroad, for the advancement of piety and virtue, we are perfuaded there are not in thy extensive do minione, subjects more loyal, and more zealously attached to thy royal person, they family, and government, than in the provinces of America, and amongst all religious descriptions.

gious denominations.
"We prefume not to justify the excelles committed; nor to enquire into the causes which may have produ ed them; but, influenced by the principles of that religion which proclaims peace on earth and good-will to men, we humbly befeech thee to flay the fword; that means may be tried to effect, without bloodshed, and all the evils of intestine war, a firm and lasting union with our fellow subjects in America.

" Great and arduous as the talk may appear, we trust men may be found in this country, and in America, who, properly authorised, would, with a zeal and ardour becoming an object so important, endeavour to compose the present differences, and establisha happy and permanent reconciliation, on that firm foundation the reciprocal interest of each part of the British empire.

"That the Almighty, by whom kings reign; and princes de ree justice, may make thee the hap y instrument of per etuating harmony and concord through the several parts of thy extensive dominion; that thy clemency and magnanimity may be admired in future generations, and a long fuccession of thy descendants fill, with honour to themselves and happiness to a grateful people, the throne of their an effors, is the fervent pray-

er of thy Majesty's faithful subjects."

March 23. The Duke of Argyle will set out for Scotland in a few days, to review the troops stationed there before they embark for Boston.

A letter from Ireland mentions, that orders are arrived to stop the embarkation of Preston's dragoous for America; but the regiments of foot are preparing to embark.

Extrast of a letter from Goffort, March 20:

" Since my last, all the transports have failed from Spithead for Boston, but they are to stay at Ireland, and there to wait for fresh orders from England."

March 25. The house of commons having sat very late on Wednesday night, when Mr. Burke's resolutions were thrown out, on a division of 270 to 78, there was but a thin house on Thursday, though the report from the American committee of the restraining bill for the southern provinces was to be received; and after receiving reports from committees on private business, every one was anxious for the appearance of Lord North, and it being 4 o'clock, a motion was made to adjourn, which occasioned a droll conversation replete with mirth and good-humour between Mr. Rigby; and Col. Barre, and just as the house was adjourning, Lord North entered, and made a short apology for having kept the house waiting for him; he said he did not know that any business was to be transacted that required his presence, and was now totaliy ignorant what the house had been doing. Upon this Col. Barre recapitulated the pleasantries that had passed between him and Mr. Rigby, and mention the motion that had been made to adjourn, and put off thereport from the committee till Monday, which was agreed to.

It was then moved and carried unanimously, to proceed upon a message received from the house of lords, after a ballot for a contested election. The message relates to the American restraining bill.

So heartily tired do the members of the lower house feem to be of the American business, that after the ballot was over yesterday, the house was reduced to under too members, though the amendments from the lords to the abovementioned bill were expected to come on, and notice had been given of it the day before from the

Yesterday a protest was entered in the house of peers against the bill for restraining the trade and fishery of the Massachusett's Bay.

It is faid that in the house of lords yesterday a flaw was discovered in the American fishery bill. It seems the title, as it was fent by the commons, by no means corresponds with the body of the bill, as it now stands a-mended by the lords. It therefore goes back to the commons to be rectified, and that the lower house may

agree to the amendments.

Yesterday at a general meeting of the merchants, traders, and others of the city of London, concerned in the commerce of North-America, at the King's Arms in Cornhill, the chairman acquainted the meeting that the bill for reltraining the New-England fishery, &c. having passed both houses of parliament, the committee, according to their direction had prepared a draught of a petition to his Majesty for their approbation; which being twice read, and unanimously approved of, a motion was made, that two of the committee do immediately wait upon the fecretary of state with a copy of the petition, and desire to know when his Majesty will be pleased to receive it; which was agreed to and Mr. Molleson and Mr. Bridgen being appointed, for that purpose, withdrew accordingly. After this a debate arose about the mode of presenting the petition, and concluded with a resolution that the petition be presented to the king by the committee, in the most respectful manner.

The following are the nine resolutions contained in Mr. Burke's conciliatory plan which he 'offered' for the consideration of the house of commons on Wednesday last; all of which passed in the negative; the first on a division, the rest without dividing the house.

1. "That the colonies and plantations of North-America, confisting of 14 separate governments, and con-taining two millions of free inhabitants, have not had the liberty and privilege of electing and fending knights, citizens, and burgesses to represent them in parliament;

which passed in the negative, ayes 78, noes 270.

2. "That the said colonies, &c. have been liable to and bounden by several subsidies, payments, rates, and taxes, given and granted by parliament, though the faid colonies and plantations have not their knights, &c. in faid parliament of their own election, to represent the condition of their country; by lack whereof they have been often grieved by subsidies, given and granted and assented to in the said court, in manner prejudicial to the commonwealth, quietness, reft, and peace of the sub-jects inhabiting within the same." Amendment proposed to leave out from the word country to the end of the refolution. Question put, that the words proposed to be left out, stand part of the question; it passed in the ne-gative without a division. Then the main question so

amended being put, it passed likewise in the negative.
3. "That ea h of said colonies, &c. hath within itself body chosen in part or in the whole, by the freemen, freeholders or other inhabitants thereof, commonly called the general affern ly, or general court, with powers legally to raife, levy, and affers, according to the usage of fuch colonies, duties, and taxes, towards defraying all public fervices." It passed in the negative.

4. "That the faid general affemblies, general courts or other bodies legally qualified as aforefaid, have at fundry times freely granted several large subsidies and public aids, for his Majesty's service, according to their abilities, when required thereto by letter from one of h s majesty's principal tecretaries of state; and that their right t grant the same, and their chearfulness and suf-

ficiency in the faid grants, have been fundry times acknowledged by parliament." Passed in the negative.

5. "That it hath been found by experience, that the manner of granting the said su plies and aids by those general assemblies, hath been more agreeable to the inhabitants of the said colonies, and more beneficial and conducive to the public fervice, than the mode of giving and granting aids and subsidies in parliament, to be raised and raid in said colonies." Passed in the negative

6 and 7. " That the several acts passed in the 7th and 14th year of his present majorly's reign relating to the

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