## RYLAND

Y, AUGUST

LONDON; May 31.

Correspondent says, that the event of the first ministerial experiment of coercion and the fword, already begin to stagger the wavering and undeceived Englishmen (for Scotchmen are out of the question) horror, confernation and resentment, were strongly painted on the countenances of every honest man in London yesterday, on the receipt of the melancholy news from America.

The contest with America is now began, the blood of our countrymen hath been fhed, and if the fword of war should be sheathed without taking off the heads of fome of the ministry, then is there no such thing as na-

tional spirit existing amongst the English.

June 1. Advice is arrived at the secretary of fiste's office, of the failing of the Spanish fleet through the streights of Gibraltar,

Four more regiments, we hear, will be ordered forthwith to America, and a part of the militia are to be embodied.

The guardships at Portsmouth and Spithead are now manned with their full complement of feamen and marines, by order of the board of admi-

Yesterday his excellency prince Masserano had a private audience of his majesty at St. James's, for near three quarters of an hour, and delivered his letters of

His majesty's ship the Ramilies of 74 guns, and the Ardent of 64, are now fitting out at Chatham to join the fleet at Spithead.

The following are faid to be some of the resolutions adopted by the Provincial army in America . To treat the mercenaries, who may be taken pri-

foners, with every indulgent species of tenderness, but in case any of the Provincials fould be put to death, then to hang man for man.

"To be as sparing as possible of blood, and never discharge the first fire unless in open action. " To commit no fort of depredations, but on no account whatever to permit the mercenaries to be fur-

nished with fresh provisions. "In case rewards shall be offered to those who desert

from the Provincial array, to offer equal rewards to every private foldier who shall abandon the mercenaries, and go over to the Provincials.
"To maintain an exactitude of discipline; but, in

their firings, to let their manœuvres be few, and their evolutions as fimple as possible.

"And, lastly, having taken the field, never to quit it until, by the bleiling of providence on their arms, they shall have obtained an ample restitution of the rights feeured to them on some better tenure than the faith of kings, or the omnipotence of an English fenate."

Two clean frigates, viz. one at Portsmouth, and the other at Plymouth, are ordered always to be in constant readiness to carry dispatches to and from America.

The Americans, we are affured have lately had a large fupply of warlike stores of every kind from four Durch thips which arrived at Salem under convoy of two Spanish men of war.

It is afferted that a noble lord, who prefides at a certain great board, has delivered in his opinion that ho-filities will compared between England and two neighbouring powers in lefs than three months, and that the putting our navy on a respectable sooting will be the most eligible step that can be taken.

The report of an intended change in the ministry is revived, and some circumstances are mentioned, which make it seem not to be wholly destitute of soundation.

It is said-that an ingenious gentleman, well versed in financiering, is drawing up a scheme for improving the excise, so as to make it produce 250,000 l. per annum more than it does at present.

By the last accounts from Madrid we learn, that his Catholic Majesty has ordered all his subjects on the sea coafts to be numbered, and that every fifth man is to be employed in manning his ships of war. 1 The King of Spain has just made a promotion of 130

eficers in his marine.

CAMBRIDGE, July 21. A gentleman has faveured as with the following account of

the declaration being read upon Prospect Hill. "Last Tuesday morning, according to orders issued the day before by Major Gen. Putnam, all the conti-nental troops under his immediate command assembled on Prospect Mill, when the declaration of the continental congress was read, after which an animated and Pathetic address to the army was made by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, chaplain to Gen. Putman's regiment and sucsecded by a pertinent prayer; when Gen. Putman gave the fignal, and the whole army flouted their loud amen by three cheers; upon which a cannon was fired from the fort, and the standard lately sent to Gen. Putnam was exhibited flourishing in the air, bearing on one side this motto, An appeal to heaven, and on the other side, qui transfulit suffinet. The whole was conducted with the utmost decency, good order, and regularity, and to the universal acceptance of all present .--- And the Philistines on Bunker's Hill heard the shout of the Israelites, and, being very fearful, paraded themselves in battle array.

and joined the army of the united colonies, a company of the inflement daily expected.

NEW PORT, July 14.

From last Tuesday about 2 o'clock, till near the same hour on the next day, this town was threatened

to be fired upon from the three thips of war in this harbour, viz. the Rose, capt. Wallace, the Swan, capt. Ayscough, and King-fisher, capt. Montague, and also a tender :--- For which purpose these ships were brought close in with the northwest part of the town, on Tuesday toward night; their tomkins were immediately taken-out, and all the apparent preparations made for camnonading the town, which greatly terrified the women and children, especially those women who were with child. In the evening, lanthorns and men were placed at the guns, and the most hostile appearance kept up which it was possible for them to exhibit, and many women and children were running about, wringing their hands and crying, in the greatest diffres :--- About half past nine at night, a cannon was discharged from the Rose, when the women really thought the firing on the town was begun, many of whom fainted away, and went into fits, and a number, we are told, absolutely miscarried by the fright .--- Nowever, this gun was loaded with powder only, and the men of war gave out to a number of persons, whom they had stopped coming down the river that they should not beat the town down till next morning, when they would cert inly do it. - In the merning the like terrific scene was opened by firing an-Other cannon, and feizing on four ferry-boats, one paf-fage-boat, with a number of passengers, and two woodfloops; the Swan moved down toward the fouth part of the town, where the anchored, with her guns pointing diagonally across the wharves, so as toxrake from thence up to the parade and court house; here, again, all the tomkins were out, quantities of tar and other inflammatory and combustible matter were put into the ferry-boats, in order, as was faid with horrid curfing and damning, to fet on fire and and into the town to burn it, as a more expeditious way of destroying the

town, than by cannon only.

At the fame time that these boats were to be sent into the town, a number of men were to be landed at the fouth end, to fet fire to that part. Thus the most warlike and hostile parade was kept up to the highest degree, till near two o'clock on Wednefilay; when, all at once, the boats were discharged, the ships weighed anchor and stood up the river .-- The same evening the Rose got ashore on the north part of this island; but by taking out her guns, &c. she was got off, and the next

day they all came down again to their old station.

We know not of even the shadow of a just reason for the above inhuman conduct; if the captains of the faid ships have any reasons to offer, we should be very glad to publish them to the world : The story about two of the Swan's men being feized by the mob in this town, gagged. carried to Bristol jail, &c. had it not been absolutely disproved, would have been a most wretched pretext for firing on a defenceless town, in which there were not less than fix thousand women and children. This story we hope to publish more at large, when we can obtain the letters which passed, and the affidavits which were taken, concerning the

N. B. It must have been well known to the commanders of those ships, that there was not a single

cannon in this town, mounted for its defence. The above three saips and tender are this morning going out, supposed on a cruise.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Friday night last arrived here a sloop from Bermuda: by letters from thence we learn, that the inhabitants of that island are greatly alarmed at the present situation of public affairs, being under the most dismal apprehensions of starving; to prevent which, they have passed a law, that no provisions should be sent off the island at any rate whatfoever, and were about dispatching a vessel to Philadelphia, to request the houourable the continental congress to take their case into their most serious conside-

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

Saturday morning last capt. Shaw arrived here in 12 days from St. Eustatia, and informs us, that a brig arrived at St. Kitt's the 15th instant, in a short passage from Cork, and brought accounts from England as late as the 27th of May, of the failing of the Spanish armada of 500 sail of transports, 8 ships of the line, 3 frigates and 3 firefaips, with 18,000 foot, and 1000 horfe, and that they were feen flanding to the westward, but their destination not known; that advices had been received from Gibraltar, both in England and France, that the Spaniards had actually commenced hostilities in Portugal; and that a large Spanish sleet was seen passing between Granada and Trinidada, about sisteen days ago.

From good authority we learn, that the French in the West-India islands intend to fit out several from vessels for the banks of Newfoundland, which probability may cut out work for some of our E men of war.

Last Tuesday and Wednesday a large detachment from the camp at Harlaem near New-York, confilting of about 1000 men, under the command of Col. Waterbury. marched for Albany. It is faid they are intended as a reinforcement of Ticonderoga, where Major Gen. Schuyler commands.

Gen. BURGOYNE's Answer to Gen. LEE's letter pub-blished in No. 1557 of this paper.

HBN we were last together in fervice I should not have thought it within the vicissitude of human affairs that we should meet at any time, or in any sense

as foes: The letter you have honoured me with, and my own feelings combine to prove we are fill far from being personally such.

I claim no merit from the attentions you fo kindly remember, but as they manifest how much it was my pride to be known for your friend: Nor have I departed from the duties of that character, when I will not scruple to fay, it has been almost general offence to maintain it: I mean fince the violent part you have taken in the commotions of the colonies. It would exceed the limits and propriety of our present correspondence to argue at full, the great cause in which we are engaged. But, anxious to preferve a confistent and ingenuous character, and jealous, I confess, of having the part I suitain imputed to such motives as you intimate, I will fate to you as concisely as I can, the principles upon which, not voluntarily, but most conscientiously I undertook it.

I have, like you, entertained from my infancy, a veneration for public liberty. I have likewise regarded the British constitution, as the best safeguard of that bleffing to be found in the history of mankind. The vital principle of the constitution, in which it movesand has its being, is the supremacy of the king in parliament, a compound, indefinite, indefeasible power, coeval with the origin of the empire, and coextensive over all its parts. I am no stranger to the doctrines of Mr. Locke and other of the best advocates for the rights of mankind, upon the compact always implied between the governing and governed, and the right of refistance in the latter, when the compact shall be so violated as to leave no other means of redrefs. I look with reverence almost amounting to idolatry, upon those immortal Whigs who adopted and applied fuch doctrine during part of the reign of Charles I. and in that of James II. Should corruption pervade the three estates of the realm, so as to pervert the great ends of their inditution and make the power veited in them for the good of the whole people operate like an abuse upon the prerogative of the crown to general oppression, I am ready to acknowledge, that the same doctrine of resistance applies as forcibly against the abuses of the collective body of power, as against those of the crown, or either of the component branches separately: Still always understood that no other means of redress can be obtained. A case I contend, much more difficult to suppose when it relates to the whole than when it relates to parts. But in all cases that have existed, or can be conceived, I hold that resistance, to be justifiable, must be directed against the usurpation or undue exercise of power, and that it is most criminal when directed against any power itself inherent in the

And here you will difcern immediately why I drew a line in the allusion I made above to the reign of Charles the first. Towards the close of it the true principle of refistance was changed, and a new system of government projected accordingly. The patriots, previous to the long parliament, and during great part of it as well as the glorious revolutionists of 1681, resisted, to vindicate and restore the constitution; the republicans result-

ed, to subvert it. Now, Sir, lay your hand upon your heart, as you have enjoined me to do on mine, and teil me, to which of these purposes do the proceedings of America tend? Is it the weight of taxes imposed, and the impossibility of relief after due representation of her burthens, that has induced her to take up arms? Or is it a denial of the legislative right of Great Britain to impose them and consequently a struggle for total independency? Forthe idea of a power that can tax externally and not internally, and all the sophistry that attends it, though it may catch the weakness and prejudices of the multitude in a speech or a pamphlet, is too preposterous to weigh seriously with a man of your understanding, and I am per-

funded you will admit the question fairly put. Is it then for a relief from taxes --- or from the controul of parliament " in all cases whatsoever" that we are in war? If for the former, the quarrel is at an end. There is not a man of fense and information in America, who does not fee it is in the power of the colonies to obtain a relinquishment of the exercise of taxation immediately and for ever. I boldly affert it; because, fense and information must also suggest to every man, that it can never be the interest of Britain to make a

second trial. But if the other ground is taken and it is intended to wrest from Great Britain a link of that substantial, and I hope perpetual chain, by which the empire holds .--Think it not a ministerial mandate; think it not mere professional ardour; think it not prejudice against any part of our fellow-subjects, that induces men of integrity, and among fuch you have done me the honour to class me, to act with vigour :-- But be affered it is conviction that the whole of our political fystem depends upon preserving entire its great and essential parts, and none is so great and essential as the supremacy of legislation. It is conviction, that as the king of England never appears in fo glorious a capacity as when he employs the executive power of the state to maintain the laws, so in the present exertions of that power, his Majesty is particularly entitled to our zeal, and grateful o-bedience, not only as soldiers but as citizens.

These principles, depend upon it, actuate the army and fleet throughout . And let me at the same time add, there are few, if any, gentlemen among us who would have drawn his fword in the cause of flavery. But why do I confine myfelf to the fleet and army? I affirm the fentiments I here touched, to be those of the great bulk of the nation. I appeal even to those trading towns which are sufferers by the dispute, and the city of London at the head dethem, notwithstanding the petitions and remonstrances that the arts of parties and factions have extorted from some individuals; and last, because

p Fanny, burthen about 450 hhds. of tobac.

14 thousand bushels of grain; also the big
urthen about 300 hhds, or 8 thousand bush n. For particulars, apply to
ASHBURNER and PLACE Talbet county, June 13, 1775 ted, and may be entered upon immediately,

nted for any term of years, not exceed when the external upon next November een, and entered upon next November, houses and ferry opposite to Alexandria e mithout an adjoining interest.

with or without an adjoining improve r with or without an adjoining improve as the land whereof is, in general good, are quantity of valuable meadow stouding a place much frequented, and likely to

aily more to with the rifing importance w ia, renders it peculiarly fit either for a b. a place of trade, or both. The building place or trade, o. the puniting it, excepting one new house intended for are but indifferent; it is, therefore, propathe tenant shall erect fuch as he may july for which a proper abatement will be mid

t. For terms, apply to the Rev. Mr. Jan. cher, or Mr. John Addison near the pre-

Baltimore, June 17, 17;; be' chartered to any part of Europe,

dwelling house, kitchen, ftorehouse, milk. e, smoak house and stable, together with en well paled in, and about half an acres oining thereto, fituated in Kingflown, of river, where there has been a public white and a store kept for upwards of 40 year.

Any person inclinable to rent the sage the premises, and know the terms, by as Ar. Sanuel Thomas, or the subscriber, & I have on hand about three hundred pound ds, which I will lump off exceeding low for

of exchange, or tohacco.

EDWARD PARKINION sore county, Patapice Neck, April 3, 1777, VENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For appprending a Runaway. sa mulatto flave, fometimes known by the f Vulcan, but commonly answers to the ick, took on abrupt leave of his overfeit fday, and has not yet returned; he it : to, about & feet 9 inches high, ftrong made, tful, and deceptive in conversation, fin in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, the nper, and plaufible in speech; he has frevelled through a confiderable part of this art of the province of Pennsylvania; is , it is supposed, in the borough and coul fter, and is acquainted with Philadelphia, bly therefore Ta-visit" those places. He paths were a home manufactured long clair ith fleeves, and breeches, yarn flockings, rt, and good thoes, nailed with hobs: he

of and has taken with him a blue German a green broad cloth veff, two pair of cotpair of thread fleckings, two white thirt e breaft, a good caftor hat with hand and air of good pumps, with a pair of double er buckles. He has a mark of diffinction, modelly, or same other motive, he is care. al; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is less than the other. The above reward if he mould be taken up out of the promiles from Baltimore town in the prorought home; five pounds if at the difniles, three pounds if 30, and forty filliles, with reasonable travelling expences, a legal charge under the act of assembly, tf THOMAS TORES.

WANTED, from 350 to '500 tons burthren, to lead mber for Liverpool, the cargo is all ready nient landing. For further particulars, its. Afteurier and Place, in Baltimore, adock, in Talbot county.

THOMAS JONES.

The fubscribers, a valuable tract of ving in Frederick county, about 16 miles town, containing 300 abres, about 100 and under good felice; possession will be chaffer the fire of September next. Any is to purchase; may lee the land by appoint more than the premises. Simon Mickoffs, near the premises.
DAVID CRAWFORD,

WILL: DEAKINS, jun. TOBE S'O L'D

very fine charriet geldings, full 15 Enquire at Mr. Browns, at Anna-Wercefist of land, lying in Wercefist

in the province of Maryland, viz. Batchure, containing 338 acres; lying on a by the marks of Johnson's Mill Braschtaining are acres, lying on Pecemoks ill be fold for sterling or current monty. putable. For terms apply to WILLIAM T. WOOTTON.

will be given for payment of the great-purchase money it required.

reek, St. Mary's county, June 9, 1775 from the subscriber the 8th of May Jan, negro boy named Charles, about 15 our made, with finall legs, and large i on when he went away, a black and country cloth jacket, blue ttocking brig shirt, and fantail hat. Whoevel. d boy and fecures him, le that the fubhim again, shall be paid three dollies asonable charges if brought home, if GEORGE COOK.

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