

uncertainty of their success) events new and more burthenome t... enormous national debt; and finally the most valuable branch of our existence of an infinite number of manufacturers and mechanics entirely

having been graciously pleased, in a noble and dutiful address and petition praying a cessation of hostilities with a view of obtaining time, and thereby to afford an opportunity for a happy and lasting peace to our Majesty's American colonies, and to abide by the sense of his parliament receive it to be their intention in the session, in the most respectful manner, to present such measures for the healing of the disputes between the mother country, as may be speedy, permanent

FRIDAY, October 27.

On the 27th of October, the house of commons was assembled at ten o'clock, and attended by their addresses of Majesty had appointed two o'clock, and the members accordingly assembled, and presented the following

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to which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

My Lords, I RECEIVE with the most sensible satisfaction this address; so fully expressive of your duty and loyalty to me. Nothing can be more acceptable than the assurances you give of your utmost support to enable me to re-establish order and tranquility throughout all my dominions, and I shall most particularly concur with any measures that may tend to so salutary a purpose.

FRIDAY, October 27.

A report was made from the committee appointed to draw up an Address to his Majesty, that the committee had drawn up an address, which was read.

Resolved, That the said address be presented to his Majesty by the whole house.

Ordered, That such members as are of the privy council do wait on his Majesty to know when he will be attended therewith.

A motion being made for re-committing the address, great debate ensued, in which most of the principal speakers on both sides took a very warm part. Particular objection was made to the following clause: "We thankfully acknowledge the gracious considerations which induced your Majesty to take this step," (meaning the introduction of his electoral troops into the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon.) The gentlemen in opposition considered this clause as a full approbation of the measure; whilst the friends of administration insisted it was no more than a compliment to his Majesty's good intentions, and left the measure itself a matter of future deliberation. Mr. W. Burnet and Mr. D. King had a long conversation upon the different interpretations of the clause.

Mr. C. Wall acknowledged that there had been mismanagement somewhere; but whether by the parliament in not granting a sufficient force; by the ministry in not properly applying the forces granted; or by the officers who had the command of them, in not exercising them effectually, he would not then assert, but probably might one day afford matter for enquiry in that house. However, he could not avoid saying thus much in favour of administration, that a minister in this country, though he may see much farther into future events than the rest of his countrymen, cannot take any great step without having the cry of the people with him; had government demanded 40,000 men the last session to send to America, the people would have thought them mad, but now that the people were with them, he did not doubt of success. He censured those members very severely, who had voted last session with administration, and expressed themselves very differently in this debate: he alluded particularly to Mr. Ch. Fox, who, he said, as well himself, had been raised to very important offices in the state at too early an age.

Mr. Fox, in reply, protested that he had been deceived by the ministry; he had been taught to believe that government had many friends in America, that the appearance of a few regiments there would give them security in avowing themselves secure obedience to our laws, and ensure peace; that upon this principle he had voted for sending over the forces last session; peace was his object in that measure, but now that the minister declared himself for war, he could not but object to his proceedings.

The lord advocate of Scotland said, it would be ridiculous in administration to recede at present, or to listen to conciliatory measures, whilst America was making so effectual a resistance; that all Europe would say, we had felt our inability to enforce our rights, and therefore were glad to accommodate matters upon any terms; that when we had regained and re-established our authority there, he would be happy to join in any plan for the better and more happy government of that part of the empire. He said it was not uncommon for Great-Britain to be unsuccessful in the beginning, and victorious in the progress and conclusion of our wars, and that he was not at all dismayed by the gloomy pictures which some gentlemen were pleased to draw of our pernicious and deplorable situation.

Mr. Th. Lee insisted that decency demanded that we should return his Majesty thanks for the considerations which induced him to take the step, though we might afterwards condemn the measure. *Swaviter in modo, sed fortiter in re*, should ever be the maxim in British minds; he declared that it was his opinion that the bill of rights did not forbid the introduction of foreign troops into our territories abroad; that it only mentioned *this kingdom*; that consequently he could not more see any legality, than he could danger, in the measure.

Sir William Wake insisted, that the bill of rights was only declaratory of rights existing prior to that act, that therefore the people were not to confine their claims to the literal terms of it, but to recur to the great principles upon which that declaration was founded.

Mr. D. King argued upon the same grounds.

Governor J. Norton arraigned the conduct of administration pretty severely; he declared that he was certain the Hanoverian soldiers could not be tried by martial law for any offences, that if they should be tried, they would have an action in Great-Britain against their officers, and that if any of them should be put to death in consequence of the sentence of a court martial, those who gave the sentence would be guilty of murder according to our laws; he insisted, that our garrisons abroad were, in the true sense of the word, a part of this kingdom, and he was against the clause as a dangerous precedent.

Mr. G. W. very pathetically deplored the state of our national affairs, and was convinced, he said, that nothing but misfortune could be the consequences. Let administration, says he, call the pope from Rome, the mufti from Constantinople, the high priest from the Synagogue to their aid, let them put the assassinating knife into the hands of slaves, and teach them to butcher their masters, yet still the event must be ruinous to this nation. Suppose America conquered, its towns destroyed, its fields laid waste, we must keep up a large standing army to support our triumph; but can we make them in such a state raise money sufficient to pay for their own chains? Can we make them build up their shattered cities by force?

Mr. F. Land, then confessed his dislike to the employing foreign mercenaries, without the consent of

parliament, declared his objection to the re-commitment of the address; he did not wish to impede the measures of government at so critical a time, but he wished the minister had called the parliament together last summer, rather than take that step without their concurrence, however necessary the step might have been; he was sorry, he said, that so little advantage had been made of the grants made last session for the purpose of enforcing American obedience, and threw out some severe remarks upon that insubordination of temper, and dislike to business, which seemed inherent in the character of the minister; and to this disposition he attributed the little success of what he ventured to call our summer's campaign in America; however, he complimented on the vast abilities and amiable disposition of the noble lord.

This called up lord North, who, after some difference about order, observed, that he would not have persisted so much in his desire to be heard, had not something which had fallen from the gentleman who spoke last, demanded a reply, which might not come so well at another time. He was greatly obliged to the gentleman, he said, for that candour and boldness with which he had treated his character. He was not displeased to hear his faults from whatever motive they might be suggested; sometimes, as in the present instance, they were suggested by candour, and sometimes by malicious ones. Those who suggested them from the first cause he thanked and esteemed; those who displayed them from the latter principle he despised. He confessed that indolence of temper which Mr. Land had noticed, and that dislike to business, but declared, that he was forced into the post he now held; that stormy and tempestuous as the ocean is, through which he has to steer, he would never of his own accord abandon it till the storm had subsided; he acknowledged he had been deceived in events, but that he had adopted his measures last session on the then state of affairs, not imagining that all America would have armed in the cause. It was easy, he said, to see what has happened, but who could have foreseen that things would happen so? Administration had proceeded upon the information they had received; if gentlemen were in possession of better information, why did they not communicate it? He said, that when he adopted the necessary plan of sending Hanoverians to our garrisons, he had not a doubt of the legality of the measure; that if it should be found he was mistaken in this point, though the matter itself should be approved, any danger which might be dreaded from the precedent might be prevented by a bill of indemnity; that the necessity of taking such a step was clear, from the danger of confiding *such* in our militia for the internal defence of the nation, however brave they might be; and if he had waited for the meeting of parliament, our troops in Gibraltar and Port Mahon could not be brought over time enough to have admitted of an early and vigorous exertion of our forces against the rebels. To call the parliament in the middle of summer, would, he said, have been exceedingly disagreeable and burthenome to the nation, and many instances could not be found in our history of a parliament called so early as the present. He had, he said, as great a veneration for liberty as any man in that house; and he hoped the Americans were to brave and worthy of their glorious ancestors, to hesitate a moment in their choice between slavery or war, between ignominy or death; but in the present instance there was no question of slavery. Their friends have said, that they only wished to be put on the same footing on which they were in 1763; he asserted, that administration wished for no more, and he could not believe that America, without money, without trade, without resources, could continue to prefer a ruinous and lasting war with the incensed power of Great-Britain, to the blessings of liberty and peace in a happy dependence on her. He spoke very pathetically of the integrity of his heart, and of the happiness which he hoped to derive in the last moments of his life, from the testimony of his own conscience; and concluded with a beautiful description of the envied splendid wretchedness of his ministerial station.

Col. B. re, in a very ludicrous manner, observed, that the noble lord could very calmly bear to hear his faults announced from some quarters; that his lordship flooded the attacks of a certain northern dialect with a very good grace, and he was instantly shot dead with the *brogue*; and what was acknowledged to be extremely candid on one side of the house, was downright malice from another: He kisses the rod in some hands, and is exceedingly docile, but is very fore when the lash is taken by some others. The reason, he said, which induced all America to take arms sooner than the noble lord had expected, was to oppose a common enemy; the circumstance put him in mind of a speech made by Marshal Schomberg to the British troops as they were crossing the river Boyne in Ireland, *à le devoir mes injans, vivila vos ennemis!* At length the house was called to the question by Sir George Young, who proposed an amendment, which, being out of order, was not put; after some altercation the question before them was put, and the house divided, when the numbers were 176 to 72.

Lord North then moved for "leave to bring in a bill to empower his Majesty to call out the militia when a rebellion appeared in any part of his dominions," which was carried, and the house rose immediately (about a quarter after one this morning) and adjourned till Monday.

This day, at two o'clock, the address of the honorable house of commons was presented to his Majesty at St. James's.

For the American News and new Advertisements, see the next page.

ANNAPOLIS. THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duval, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered.

Baltimore, December 26, 1775. To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money only, a general collection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Among which are the following

- ALOES.
- Antimon. crud.
- Argent. viv.
- Bal Capv.
- Colu.
- Peruv.
- Borax.
- Castor Russ. & Na.
- Calomel ppt.
- Cantharides.
- Campbor.
- Cortex Peruvian.
- Crem Tartar.
- Elect. Lenitiv.
- Ex. St. Cort. Peruv.
- Floes Chamomel.
- Sulphur.
- Benzoin.
- Fol. Seneb.
- Ichthocolla.
- Magne. alb.
- Manna.
- R. Icacac.
- Jalap.
- Racel.
- Rauv. C. C.
- Sil. Gaur.
- Nitri.

- Tart Emetic.
- Vermilion.
- Phis's sorted.
- Nip. e glass.
- Shop furniture, such as boxes and shuttles labelled.
- Large bottles for distilled waters.
- Tincture and species bottles of different sizes, labelled and plain.
- Ointments.
- Syrups.
- Pill pots of various sizes, labelled and plain.
- Mortars and pestles.
- Searchers.
- Surgeons instruments.
- Various medical apparatus, very complete and easily portable.
- A collection of books, mostly modern publications.
- Houffold and kitchen furniture in general, almost new.

Likewise a negro woman cook, healthy, honest and sober.

The articles of drugs and medicines will not be sold singly, so it is expected those who want will take an assortment. A considerable discount will be made to a person who will purchase the whole. If not sold by the middle of February, they will be otherwise disposed of.

ALEX. STENHOUSE.

N. B. I shall leave this place about 9 o'clock.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—As good locksmiths, or other mechanics, will be soon handy in making several parts of gun locks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their masters.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good fire-cutler.

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their several balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewise Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.

JAMES DICK.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, a black convict servant man, viz. Thomas Akiter, a Yorkshireman; talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swankin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown fulled cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers; one of roll the other osnabrigs, and a pair of old shoes with fringes.

Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boyish man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat; old suitout coat and red jacket; two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mottle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto; and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffel blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 40 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, JOHN ORRICK.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a fetter. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 50 shillings.

OVERTON CARR.