

REWARD.
The subscriber on Tuesday
a dark bay or brown horse
about 15 hands high
with a few grey hairs
in the mane and tail
and when ridden
spirits, has a hanging mane
and short back; his tail
was intended for
the person who
is as short as a long bab,
and were broken on the inside,
and is about half worn, but if
it is very probable that one
of this time. Whoever takes up
the thief be convicted, and
at the Patuxent iron-works,
a reward, or 20 shillings for
the horse should be a great
will be allowed if brought home,
JAMES RAWLINGS.

REWARD.
George's county, May 24, 1775.
Given to all persons indebted
either by bond, note, or
openly come and settle their
determined to give no longer
this requisition will be adverted
to the compulsory methods to enforce
respect to persons.
JOSEPH DUVAL.

REWARD.
April 10, 1775.
The subscriber, living in Kent
the 21st of this instant, two
each of which has about three
years of age, a
fellow, about five feet ten inches
high, short dark hair; had on
a brown broad cloth coat, and
red breeches, and a pair of black
with yellow metal buttons, and
a few large sleeves, shirts, shoes
and a dicker or brick maker's
about 25 years of age, five feet
well made, fair skin, sandy com-
hair, had on and took with him,
a sailor fashion, a purple under-
one or two check shirts, much
a black silk handkerchief round
white kersey breeches, and a pair
one pair of Scotch kilimarnock,
dull spotted hole, mixed black and
if worn shoes, and square-
good hands; and they have both
parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever
aid servants, and secures them
may have them again, shall receive
if taken out of the province, if
of half the above reward for
RICHARD GRAVES.

REWARD.
October 24, 1775.
the subscriber, the 20th instant, a
aged Leven, about 26 years of age,
high, his head has lately been
ad on and took with him a gray
with of snags; with metal but-
ry cloth ditto without buttons,
and a pair of tolerable good
I will give one guinea for ap-
ring him in any jail.
W. SMITH.

REWARD.
Patuxent Neck, April 3, 1775.
DOLLARS.
Reading a Runaway.
Sometimes known by the
but commonly answers to the
an abrupt leave of his over-
has not yet returned; he is
5 feet 9 inches high, strong made,
deceptive in conversation, firm
to perpetrate villainy, tho'
plausible in speech; he has fre-
ough a considerable part of this
province of Pennsylvania; is
posed, in the borough and coun-
is acquainted with Philadelphia;
fore re-visit those places. His
a home manufactured long cloth
s, and breeches, yarn stockings,
good shoes, nailed with hobs; he
taken with him a blue German
road cloth vest, two pair of cot-
read stockings, two white shirts
a good castor hat with band
and pumps, with a pair of double
s. He has a mark of distinction,
or some other motive, he is care-
of his ears (but which is forgot) is
the other. The above reward
ould be taken up, out of the pro-
om Baltimore town in the pro-
ome; five pounds if at the dis-
ree pounds if 30, and forty shil-
reasonable travelling expence,
charge under the act of assembly,
THOMAS JONES.

to be sold at the Printing-Office,
MARYLAND
ANNAPOLIS
of our Lord 1776.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1776

LONDON, November 2.
The Nottingham addresses were presented yesterday
by Lord Howe and Lord Edward Bentinck, and are as
follow:

The humble ADDRESS of the Mayor and Burgeses
of the town of Nottingham, in common-council as-
sembled.

"To the king's most excellent majesty.
WE your majesty's most dutiful and
loyal subjects the mayor and bur-
geses of the town of Nottingham, in
common-council assembled, beg leave
to approach your royal pre-
sence with that submissive and grateful affection which is due
to the illustrious descendant of the house of Hanover,
and with all humility to supplicate the intervention of
your majesty's wisdom and power for averting those un-
usual calamities which hang over our country, and
which affect us with the deepest concern. In the pre-
sent critical situation of these kingdoms, it becomes
Britons to drop every consideration but that of love to
their sovereign and their country, and to unite as one
man in their endeavours, by all lawful means, to stay
those evils which threaten to involve the whole British
community in one general distress. Impressed with this
sentiment, permit us, Sire, to express our dread of the
consequences of these addresses, which, making a shew
of peculiar loyalty to your majesty, and of distinguished
zeal of the rights of the British legislature, recommend
an unyielding pursuit of measures, which, whether con-
stitutional or not, if we may judge from present appear-
ances, are perhaps as impracticable as they are ruinous.
We would yield to none in a faithful attachment to your
majesty's sacred person and government, or in a zealous
concern for the permanence and dignity of our well
tempered constitution. By these principles your ma-
jesty's corporation of Nottingham has ever been distin-
guished, and these principles would we transmit, as the
most valuable inheritance, to posterity. We would
meet the best subjects of your majesty in all their loyalty
and zeal, but at the same time check, if possible, that
intemperate passion, which, for the sake of uncertain
and ideal advantages would hazard the dismembering
of the British empire, and the loss of those provinces to
which the dignity of your majesty's crown, and the prop-
erty, wealth and power of these kingdoms have been
so largely indebted, and on which the preservation from
the ambitious attempts of rival nations may hereafter
principally depend. We wish to see one presiding spirit
actuate the whole British empire; we wish to see a due
subordination maintained through the whole to the au-
thority of the British legislature, nor would we be
thought to countenance any claims that lead to inde-
pendence; but we fear the hand of force will never
answer the wishes of any friend to this country. We
dread even victory itself, every victory but that over
the wills and affections of our American fellow-subjects
(which arms and violence are but ill fitted to produce)
as any other victory can be but temporary and delusive,
since the disunion of affections with America would rob
us of the most valuable advantages of conquest, and no
armed force which this nation can spare is, we appre-
hend, equal to the unwilling subjection of so wide a do-
minion.
"Permit us, gracious sovereign, with all humility,
to express our concern at seeing our gallant officers and
soldiers, in whom the generous sense of duty and hon-
our declines no danger, exposed in this unfortunate
and unequal contest, and our regret that their courage
is unrewarded for a field, in which against the natural
enemies of Britain, they might win honour to them-
selves, and advantage to their country; in particular we
grieve to find absent on such an errand, a descendant of
that noble family, which in every walk of glory has
equalled the Roman name; to whom we had entrusted
our representation in parliament, where, by his services
to his country and to America, he might have perpetu-
ated that grateful remembrance which his brother had
so gloriously acquired.
"From this melancholy view, Sire, we would wil-
lingly turn our own eyes, nor presume to introduce to
your majesty, if we did not hope that so awful a scene
might draw your royal attention, and induce to that
relief which it is in your Majesty's power to bestow.
Actuated no less by unfeigned affection to your royal
person and government, and to the true dignity and
happiness of the throne, than zeal for the welfare of our
country and of posterity, we have ventured to represent
these truths in the serious and affecting light in which
we view them. May our address appear to your ma-
jesty in its honest simplicity and integrity; may it con-
tribute, with the requests of other your majesty's faith-
ful subjects, to call forth your paternal regard for your
afflicted people.
"The first object of our desires and wishes is, the re-
turn of peace and cordial union with our American fel-
low-subjects; and to this end, most gracious sovereign,
we make it our humble and earnest request, that your
majesty would suspend those hostilities, which we fear,
can have no other than a fatal issue, and, in your great
wisdom and goodness restore that better system of inter-
changeable interests and affections, of whose blessing no
just calculation can be formed, and which a long expe-
rience has proved to be an ample foundation for every
desirable advantage to this country.
"Given under our common seal, at the Guildhall of
the town of Nottingham, the 20th day of Oc-
tober, 1775.
ROBERT SEAGRAVE, Town-clerk.

The humble ADDRESS of the Gentlemen, principal
Manufacturers, and Inhabitants of the town of Not-
tingham.

"To the king's most excellent majesty.

"WE, the gentlemen, principal manufacturers and
inhabitants of the town of Nottingham, beg leave, at
this interesting period, to approach your royal presence,
in the character of your most loyal and affectionate sub-
jects, whose attachment to the illustrious house of Han-
over, and the constitution of the British empire, has
been received by us as the sacred injunction of our pa-
rents, has been inviolably preserved, will be carried
with us to our graves, and transmitted to our posterity.
Devoted to these interests, we rejoice in every opportu-
nity which invites a declaration of our principles; we
would not yield in these noble sentiments to any sub-
jects of your majesty's government; but, like them, be
prepared with life and fortune to maintain the true dig-
nity of your majesty's crown, the just, the useful, and
practicable rights of the British legislature.

"Inspired with these sentiments, we have no fear,
Sire, in conveying to the throne the sense we have of
the present situation of our country, and of those steps
which alone remain to rescue it from that impending
danger into which it is plunged. We presume not to
question the good intention of those who approach your
majesty with a different language; but, convinced that
the measures which they recommend lead to irrecover-
able ruin, it would ill become us to sit silent spectators
in such an hour of danger, in an hour on whose resolves
the fate of Britain hangs.

"However just the claims of the British parliament,
however constitutional its sovereignty over every mem-
ber of its extended empire, the situation of America we
apprehend to be such as renders it imprudent, and of
no advantage to the common welfare (the great end of
sovereignty) to enforce all these claims. No benefit can
be greater than what results from the union of affec-
tions, of commerce, and of interests, with such distant
provinces. We lament the interruption of this union,
and trust that, in the return to it, your majesty will find
the true policy of your government the best happiness
of your kingdoms.

"In this great national question, Sire, we decline the
mention of our particular interests, the manufactures
of this late flourishing town and neighbourhood, which
are deeply affected by the unhappy differences with your
American provinces, and will, we more than fear, be
attended with irreparable injury to the merchant and
artisan, but we earnestly wish to obviate the conclusions
which may be drawn from the present state of trade
throughout the kingdom at large, as if it stood in no
need of the tribute which our American settlements
have hitherto paid to it. To accidental and temporary
causes, the peace of Poland, Russia, and Turkey, and
the expected departure of the Spanish fleet, its very for-
tunate support at this hour is owing.

"This extraordinary flow must soon subside to its
natural level, when the vacancy which America has
been accustomed to fill will be dreadfully felt through-
out the whole British trade; but the wisdom and pro-
vidence of your majesty will look forward to that period
when the policy of other nations shall have possessed
them of the manufactures which they at present demand
of Britain, when the general decline of our European
trade shall leave us no other resource for supporting
our rank in Europe, than a friendly and commercial
interest in our American colonies, which may know no
limits to their increase, from the parent which protects
and smiles upon them. From this approaching fate
save us, Sire, while safety may yet be found. The event
of continual war may be dreadful, and repentance un-
availing though universal. Victory cannot avert the
mischief which it threatens, but retaining peace car-
ries no terrors with it; it promises every blessing
which can secure to ages the glory of your majesty's
house, the prosperity and happiness of our envied
country.

"Receive, most gracious sovereign, our humble re-
quest as the tribute of true loyalty; dissipate the fears
of your afflicted people. In your majesty's goodness
stay the hand of war, and recal into the bosom of peace
and grateful subjection your American subjects, by a
reformation of those measures, which long experience has
proved to be productive of the greatest advantages to this
late united and flourishing empire."

S T. J A M E S 's, October 24.

The following gentlemen, viz. Isaac Hughes, Esq;
chairman, the right hon. Thomas Harley, Zachary
Philip Fonnerau, John Cornwall, John Rily, Samuel
Smith, George Strainforth, Peter Cazalet, Richard
Willis, John William Anderson, Benjamin Win-
throp, Edward Foster, James Bogle French, Bignall
Potter, and Peter Hodgson, Esqrs. having been de-
puted to attend his majesty with an address of a very
numerous body of the merchants and traders of the city
of London, they did all (except Mr. Cornwall and
Mr. Rily, who were prevented by illness) wait on
his majesty with the following address, being intro-
duced by the lord of his majesty's bed chamber in
waiting; which address his majesty was pleased to
receive very graciously; and they had the honour
to kiss his majesty's hand.

To the KING'S most excellent MAJESTY.

Most gracious sovereign,
WE your majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, mer-
chants, and traders of the city of London, filled with
the deepest concern at the unjustifiable proceedings of

some of your majesty's colonies in America, beg leave
to approach your royal throne to signify our entire dis-
approbation and abhorrence of them, with the most
solemn assurances that we will support your majesty
with our lives and fortunes, in maintaining the auth-
ority of the legislature of this country, which we con-
ceive, does and ought to extend over and pervade
every part of the British dominions.

With regret and indignation we see colonies which
owe their existence, and every blessing that attends
their late prosperous situation, to this their parent coun-
try, unnaturally regardless of the fostering hand that
raised and supported them, and affecting distinctions
in their dependence, not founded in law, or in the con-
stitution of Great-Britain.

We are convinced, by the experienced clemency of
your majesty's government, that no endeavours will
be wanting to induce our deluded fellow subjects to
return to their obedience to that constitution which our
ancestors bled to establish, and which has flourished,
pure and uninterrupted, under the mild government
of the house of Hanover.

May that being who governs the universe so direct
your majesty's councils and measures, that from the
present confusion, order may arise, and peace again
be restored.

That your majesty may long reign over an happy
and united people, is the earnest prayer of,
may it please your majesty,
your majesty's most faithful and
loyal subjects.

The number of names signed to this petition were
nine hundred and forty-one.

OCTOBER 17.

The following address, memorial, and petition of the
gentlemen, merchants, and traders of London, unani-
mously agreed to at a general meeting, called by
public advertisement, was presented to his majesty
on Wednesday last, by William Baker, Esq; chair-
man, accompanied by John Sawbridge and George
Hayley, Esqrs. two of the representatives of this
city (Mr. Oliver having been absent from town,
and Mr. Bull confined by illness) and it not having
appeared in the London gazette, it is thought pro-
per to adopt this method of communicating it to
the public.

To the KING'S most excellent MAJESTY.

The humble address, memorial, and petition of the gen-
tlemen, merchants, and traders of London.

May it please your majesty,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects
the gentlemen, merchants, and traders of London
beg leave to approach your majesty with unfeigned
assurance of affection and attachment to your majesty's
person and government, and to represent with great
humility our sentiments on the present alarming state
of public affairs.

By the operation of divers acts of the British par-
liament, we behold with deep affliction that happy
communion of interests and good offices which had so
long subsisted between this country and America sus-
pended, and an intercourse (which augmenting, as
it grew, the strength and dignity of your majesty's
dominions, hath enabled your majesty to defeat the
natural rivals of your greatness in every quarter of
the world) threatened with irretrievable ruin.

We should humbly represent to your majesty, if they
had not been already represented, the deadly wounds
which the commerce of this country must feel from
these unfortunate measures; that it has not yet more
deeply felt them; is owing to temporary and acci-
dental causes which cannot long continue.

But we beg your majesty to cast an eye on the ge-
neral property of this land, and to reflect what must be
its fate when deprived of our American commerce.

It fills our minds with additional grief to see the
blood and treasure of your majesty's subjects wasted in
effecting a fatal separation between the different parts
of your majesty's empire, by a war, uncertain in the
event, destructive in its consequences, and the object
contended for lost in the contest.

The experience we have had of your majesty's pa-
ternal regard for the welfare and privileges of all your
people, and the opinion we entertain of the justice of
the British parliament, forbid us to believe, that laws,
so repugnant to the policy of former times, would
have received their sanction, had the real circumstances
and sentiments of the colonies been thoroughly under-
stood, or the true principles of their connection with
the mother country been duly weighed; we are there-
fore necessarily constrained to impute blame to those,
by whom your majesty and the parliament have been
deftly misled, or partially informed of those mat-
ters, on a full knowledge of which alone, determina-
tions of such importance should have been founded.

We beg leave further to represent to your majesty,
that in questions of high national concern, affecting
the dearest interests of a state, speculation and expe-
rience are seldom to be justified: that want of fore-
sight is want of judgment; and perseverance in mea-
sures which repeated experience hath condemned,
ceases to be error.

We might appeal to the history of all countries to
shew, that force hath never been employed with suc-
cess, to change the opinions or convince the minds of
freemen; and from the affairs of our own particu-
lar, we learn, that the free and voluntary gifts of the
subject have ever exceeded the exactions of the sword.