

In the insidious professions of his country, we are preparing an who prudently sit quiet, beholding if united, might be in a condition, numbers, and discipline, to carry heart of their kingdoms, destroying event, which ever way it turns, is a very hospitals furnish them with greater as they are certain, without of men or money.

conceive the calling in foreign quarels, to be a measure both serious; and that the advice which to give to his majesty, which they ried into execution, of sending to raltar and Port-Mahon, the domi of Great-Britain, a part of his Ele. t any previous consent, recommen of parliament, is unconstitutional, ops should, at the mere pleasure of considered as a part of the British mi and take a rotation of garrison do. lomions, is, in practice and prest danger to the safety and libertie tends wholly to invalidate the wile tion of the grand fundamental lav erer, King William, which has rights of the subject, and the suc

- MANCHESTER, DEVONSHIRE, CHEDWORTH, BOYLE, CRAVEN, SCARBOROUGH, EFFINGHAM, ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND.

Temple Lumrel, in the House of Com- for an bumble adrejs to his Majesty,

nably suppose, that the ministers fabricating this vominous speech, obtain our approbation and thanks the community in general, in the of Great-Brit in, who are our actual name of the people of America, are our virtual constituents. dars who have so long poisoned the, would now make us believe they principles also; they wish us to con- sive you, as conveying his Majesty's resolves. Sir, we know that to be ng is too humane, and besides too the history of this country and in the memoirs of the Stuart race, and house, to imbibe the despotie doc- to him. His Majesty knows, that three estates of this empire, or the together, shall arrogate power to mpent, such as infringing the ori- nries of the people in any part of the t is the exertion of such power, not which constitutes rebellion. If this glorious revolution was above all atrocious.

deputies of the people, assembled to- erent counties, cities and boroughs ght faithfullly to impart to his Ma- and dispositions of his subjects. As of the crown, it is our peculiar pre- direct his Majesty on every national present. But, sir, in order to qua- ction to our king, obligations to our wisdom, all combine in requiring deliberate discussions, and the deep- true bias of the times, previous to adrejs to the throne whatever. An as this, upon such important and not be considered as a mere point of compliment to our sovereign; if a member of this house would be ty and obsequiousness than myself, ignorant of the real state of Great- onies? Sir, the sense of the society is pertained by the signature of a 160.1

cial corporations, under corrupt ministerial it is not to be ascertained by the voice of re- and revelry, by a few mistaken individuals, together under the hospitable roof of a great caule. Sir, within these battlements kings are now a-days, made or unmade; it is not to be lined by the cry of a few tory justices, ductile dross, huddled together by their creator the lord rant of the county, to approve of proscriptions and proclamations, devised in councils, where he of takes the lead as president. Sir, I will tell able lord who spoke last that if the people of after, Liverpool, and Manchester, were the ora- f British law and policy, the electors of Hanover never sawed the imperial sceptre of this realm. ure, however, the spirited zeal and consistency of addressing inhabitants of that part of England; ure their firm reverence for the divine authority ure their defence of popery, of arbitrary go- ings, their defence of popery, of arbitrary go- ing, and sword law. The same political tenets ment, and sword law. The same political tenets now fill the heads of these loyal addressers, filled the heads of their townsmen in forty-five and six. Those heads which being impaled over ple bar in the last whig reign, were soon after commencement of the present, when a mighty henn thane came into office, taken down with riation, and are now 'tis said, enshrined in a cer- interior cabinet, where a right hon. household officer ey eye, and others of the white rose junta, fre- ntly offer upon a bended knee their secret orisons icense. Sir, the noble lord, who spoke last, and right hon. member who delivered his sentiments ter in the debate, have assured you; that the fe of this country is against the Americans. I am sident, as well from the intelligence I have been e to procure from a multitude of persons widely erent in station and description, as by my own arks in the progress of many a journey through interior parts of this island during the summer on, that the sense of the mass of the people is our of the Americans. They think that the pro- tion given by a rash and insufficient ministry to a colony of Massachusetts-Bay, in lawless and op- sive exactions, enforced by famine, devastation, and slaughter, at length constitutionally justified an appeal to arms. A very learned judge, who now lent signal honour to the coin, assures us, in his ex- cellent book of commentaries, that every freeman is rant in the use of arms for defence of his right- a possession and liberty; and that great luminary of a profession, lord chief justice Holt, in pronouncing gment on the memorable case of Tooley and Dekins, ys, "when the liberty of the subject is invaded it is a provocation to all the subjects of England." Where ven will these grievances, this civil war and carnage rminate? I shall now borrow the words of Sir Charles edley, in the last age, to express my astonishment, at a nation sick at heart as our's is, should wear so brid a countenance. But, sir, is it not that hectic blood which is frequently found to accompany a radical decay of the constitution; or rather some arti- cial beautifier spread over the surface of a cadaverous substance, for popular show and delusion? We have heretofore found it expedient, when this kingdom has been shaken to its foundation, from one extremity to the other, as it now actually is; when the original compact between the governing power and the sub- ject has been differently construed, and in danger of being totally dissolved; I say, sir, that the commons; in parliament assembled, have found it expedient to en- quire in the first place into the actual state and condition of the nation in general: for this we have a recent pre- cedent, almost within the memory of man, not strictly speaking in the journals of a parliament, but in the journals of a national and constitutional assembly, which has done more good than all your parliaments since the days of Henry the Third, put together, which restored and established, on a firm basis, the protestant religion, and civil liberties of the people, and which brought in the amiable families of Nassau and of Brunswick, to maintain that religion, and to protect us in the enjoyment of those liberties: I mean, sir, the convocation, of congress, in the year 1688, whose acts and resolutions ought, like the leaves of the sybils of old, to be sanctimoniously revertd to, at all times of state perplexity and peril: I therefore desire that the motion made on the opening of this congress, com- monly called the convention parliament, and which was the ground work of the glorious revolution, be now read.

CAMBRIDGE, January 25. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the West Indies to his friend in Falmouth, Cadix-Bay.

about you; for though you have here many enemies, you have also many staunch friends, who, though living in a land where slavery is not only tolerated, but productive of the greatest wealth and affluence to the masters and proprietors, yet retain such a sense of freedom; as openly to defend her cause, and with zeal and warmth side with the Americans in their present glorious struggle for the restoration of such of their natural and stipulated liberties as have been wrested from them, and the preservation of such as yet remain. The conquest of America, by all the troops Britain has or can send from her island, appears to me the most idle and chimerical plan ever adopted by a minister, with less than half Lord North's abilities. I can't help thinking the minister, before this, must be convinced that Americans not only can, but will fight; and in order to enforce the present measures, a much greater force than they have, or can send, will be necessary; and therefore be induced to propose some method of accommodation, not unworthy AMERICANS to accede to. That you will finally succeed, I not only hope, but believe."

NEW-LONDON, January 26. A number of hands are now employed in working a lead-mine at Middletown, in this colony, where several hundred tons of that necessary article will be ready in a short time. The salt-petre works are likewise going on there with great success, the bounty having been already paid upon near 1000 weight.

We hear that on the report of our unsuccessful attempt upon Quebec, about 3000 men from the back parts of the Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, and New-York, immediately marched off, determined to force their way into Quebec, and drag out the infamous Carleton and his banditti, or nobly perish in the attempt.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3. Extract of a letter from an officer in the expedition in Long-Island, dated at Jericho, Jan. 26, 1776.

"We set out from Woodbridge, on Wednesday the 19th instant, with about six hundred militia, and were joined at New-York with a detachment from Lord Stirling's battalion, consisting of near three hundred, and on Friday morning we crossed, with all our troops, at Horn's-Hook, near Hell Gate, and met with no opposition; proceeded on our way to Jamaica, took in custody some of the principal persons proscribed, sent out parties and brought in many of those who voted against sending delegates, disarmed them, and required them to sign an obligation we had drawn up, in which we enjoin them not to oppose either the continental or provincial congresses, but to be subject to them, and not to aid or assist the ministerial troops in the present contest. From Jamaica we went to Hempstead town, where we expected the warmest opposition, but were disappointed, for the inhabitants came in, and brought in their arms voluntarily, for two days, as fast as we could conveniently receive them. We have got about three hundred stand of arms, and a considerable quantity of powder and lead. We are now on our way to Oyster-Bay, and shall scour the country as we go, and shall exert ourselves to discharge the trust enjoined on us. Colonel Heard sent the detachment home last Tuesday, as he thought the militia sufficient. He is indefatigable in discharging his duty, treats the inhabitants with civility and the utmost humanity, and even the delinquents express themselves well pleased, that a detachment of Jersey men (and not of New-England) were sent to disarm them. Many of those who were proscribed as principals have either fled or secreted themselves, several we have in custody. Some others, I believe, are yet to be had, but by some means or other they have had a list of the persons pointed out as principals, before our arrival; we are making enquiry how they got their intelligence, but are not yet informed. Those that have come in, and surrendered their arms, are much irritated with those who have led them to make opposition, and have deserted them in the day of difficulty. I conceive they will be as safe, if not safer, in our custody, than at present among their neighbours, of which some of them seem very apprehensive, and complain that they have met with insults already."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge; January 23.

"I have been informed, by a gentleman who left Boston last Saturday, that Gen. Clinton is gone on board a 20 gun ship, and is bound with a number of transports, having on board two regiments (about 600 men) to some distant place, where he expects to meet five or six other regiments from Rhode-Island, some suppose he is going to Virginia. A 40 gun ship of war arrived there last week; the left England the 17th of November. Nothing has transpired, but that general Gage arrived 13 days before she failed."

Feb. 7. Monday next the general assembly of this province meets here.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Feb. 3.

"Yesterday about the same time generals Lee and Clinton arrived. The committee of safety met immediately, and we expected something like a commencement of hostilities to-day. The mayor went on board, and the governor and general both assured him not a man was to be landed here. A 20 gun ship, said to be the Mercury, and a transport, came into the harbour yesterday. Clinton came in the frigate, and is going to the southward, I believe to Virginia. A Dr. Gibbon has been taken into custody at Newport, and sent to head quarters, for treasonable practices at Rhode-Island. Lee says he will send word on board the men of war, that if they set a house on fire, in consequence of his coming, he will chain one hundred of their friends together by the neck, and make the house their funeral pile."

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.

To be SOLD, The ad day of March next, at the plantation of William Smith, on the north side of Severn river, opposite to Indian-Landing warehouse, HORNE cattle, one mare, hogs, and household goods. Six months credit will be given the purchasers for all sums exceeding 3l. common money, by giving bond, with security, to W. J. VACHEL STEVENS.

Annopolis, February 1776. THE subscribers intending soon to leave this province, earnestly request such persons who are indebted to them to pay off their respective accounts, and thereby enable them to put their intentions into execution; Should this request be attended to, it will much oblige their humble servants. J. R. and ANNE NEILSON.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776. BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. All persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

February 15, 1775. S. L. I. M. To be let to mares the ensuing season; at Sandgate farm, close by Mr. Stuart's rope-walk; and within a mile of Annapolis, THE high bred English horse, SLIM, full fifteen hands high, rising seven years old. Slim is of a beautiful dark chestnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram; his dam by Rogers's Babram; his grandam by Sedbury out of Lord Portmore's Ebony; is well suited to breed for either the saddle or turf, being remarkably light and quick in his movements, free from any blemish or incumbrance of gum; and is imagined equal to any horse on the continent, four mile heats at nine stone. He will be let at six dollars, for the season, and half a crown to the groom, and as at so low a rate the calf will be expected before the horse is led out. Good pasture for mares to be had at half a crown a week, or at half a dollar, with proper feeding. If SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Sparks, in Prince-George's county, near Bladenburg, a bright bay horse, thirteen hands and an half high; branded on the near shoulder I. W. trimmed with a standing mane; and a crop tail. The owner may have him again, on proving his property, and paying charges. If STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Mr. Samuel Mansell, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 8th day of this instant, February; the following articles, viz. 5 large silver spoons, marked P. H. on their handles; one silk gown and chintz ditto, 1 white muslin ditto, 5 calico ditto, a rapper, 10 yards of white sheeting, 4 yards of white Tammy, 2 dimity petticoats, 1 red cardinal, 5 yards white Jean, 8 napkins marked the same as the spoons, 3 pair of sheets, about 6 yards of long lawn, a parcel of ribbons; tapes, pins and blond lace, 3 yards of stamped cotton; a fringed table cloth, a yard and a half of flowered lawn, 6 pounds of brown sugar; and sundry other small articles which are not remembered: Whoever will make discovery thereof, and bring the thieves to justice, on their being convicted thereof, shall receive three pounds current money reward, from PHILIP HAMMOND, junr

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber; A FEW pieces of oxenbrigs and striped hollands. A few boxes of spermatic candles. Old French brandy, by the barrel, Keg; or gallon. Holland gin, in cases. THO. C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH; Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS, BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small-swords, hangers, and cut-throats. He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner. N. B. He has several gros of books and eyes to dispose of cheap. 3

Annopolis, February 5, 1776. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on open accounts, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, that he may be able to satisfy those who have claims against him; such as cannot at present pay will be indulged with longer time, upon giving bond to THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

Old Barbados Spirit, and sherry wine in quarter casks to be disposed of, on reasonable terms. 3w