O' N, Dec. 21.

ne's and lord Mansfield's Speecha Vednejday, on the third reading g all trade and interconfe will during the prejent rebellment ering bis majefty to ifue coming grant parders in the cafes, and mentioned with an account of those speeches were insolved.

or the third reading of the e bill was accordingly read a chancellor proceeding to the

I have a petition in my had ps from the merchants of Brit. ardships they are likely to for prefeut form, pals into a las he bill in this stage, but pure tive to the object of this per on was offered to be prefented ble duke now absent (duke of arl over the way (lord sand, that he had a clause which apprehensions express in the e, on this affurance, acquie discovered; by the friends of ndment propoled by the noble your lordhips, by no meny vithes of the petitioners. It is , I would recommend to your edy be out of your power, to the claule, and as you have the merchants, in every reint with the principle of the n review, you will then have , still be permitted to undergo amendment I allude to is, that thips not immediately coming this bill, from the first of fa ilt. As the restraining bills of portation of lumber and other ca into the West-India islands ons, are made, which entirely dulgence, and annex different e the consequence, but that aith of the two restraining acti on and feizure, as not know. altered by the presentabilly unprecedented hardship and iggest to your lordships would encement of the operation of January to the first of March, ple and merchants concerned will have timely notice of the bill, and, by that means, will prevent the confications and wife be the inevitable confece and want of information. if any relief be really intended ng and mercantile part of this cition can be raised to the innot, and that the property of and others concerned in the e confiscated, contrary to the of parliament, the effects of indeed terrible; and the inwill then have a good cause emselves suffering under the of power, breaking into alls ce, and most unjustifiable op

newhat extraordinary that this meet with an opposition, after e debated, and every possible fully obviated. For my part, come necessary; and for that r admitting any farther delay. ole marquis now offers to pretirely irregular. His lordhip fore this bill was read a third before your lordships cannot clause or amendment in the cided on. The question now read a third time, whether the e lord chancelior proceeded to marquis gave the petition to hair. uestion cannot now be post

ever to delirons. It is thereally irregular, in this stage of tter whatever, but what may The matter now urged hould e reportantitis now too late, e for having the question, now

adhered to. tion of the clause alluded to. houses in a more deliberate the was very maturely colfbe other boule. That house ination to render it as palata the principle of it, and adin order to render it inion-hom it was not immediately diy to propose some amendments by fuch as imagined their prohis stage to offer fresh claples onfeis, my lords, what I did ect. I am clearly of opinion, uggested by the noble marquis uld, in a great measure, totally his bill, because the notice grould enable all the parties to goods under that indulgence, peration of the bill would be any captures on feizures froud of the ignorance and want of perform actually concerned, for obtaining such redress 1 nces of the cafe may delerer endment, which might open 3 r evading the principle or di hills i must fairly own I'm es, if the realons for the prohe noble marqua, were much

coductive of the confequence !

have pointed out; yet, by the established rules and or-ders of this house, it is now too late to make any moion for altering or amending any of the clauses of the

Lord Shelburne. The indulgence your lordships shewd me on a former occasion, would have prevented mo from again troubling you on the subject, had not I one or two very frong reasons, I should have thought myelf precluded from opposing it in this stage, after having to fully expressed my sentiments on the second reading, if I had not looked upon myfelf called to inform your lordships of a particular circumstance, which has ome to my own knowledge, as well as to fate an obection of the Shill, which did not occur to me when he was a my fentiments on this subjection of the other ways and to inform your lardships is, that a merchant, whom I never faw, applied to me, and told me, that a great number of vesses were now loading, under the express provisions of the restraining act of last year; that he persons, owners, and proprietors of those vesses and cargoes, would be liable to have them feized and confiscated f this he represented as a grievous hardship, as the merchants in America, Great-Britain, and the West-Indies, were brought into this very predicament, by the reliance and confidence of a British act of parliament. I thought this gentleman would have acted much more properly, to have applied to your lordships for redress; but I nevertheless thought if my duty to mention it, as a matter well deserving your lordships consideration.

On a former occasion. I spoke very fully to this bill, but I cannot avoid mentioning one part of it, the concluding claufe, which authorizes the crown to delegate to others the power of partioning; and cunderstand, fince I last delivered my thoughts on this to the an amendment has been made to the bill, to revent any doubt which might hereafter arise by the penning of the clause, of such a right being inherent in the crown ---I have, my lords, confulted feveral very able and respectable lawyers on the subject, and not one of them has acceded to the doctrine in its full extent. I have looked into feveral great authorities, as they lie fcattered in books, concerning this doctrine, and not one of them come up to the language of this bill. One of them in particular lays great itress on the statute passed in the reign of Henry the VIIIth, which takes away this delegated power from the lords marchers, and vefts it for ever folely in the crown. In fhort, after the best enquiries I have been able to make, Lam not satisfied that this claim of delegating the power of pardoning in the lump is at all inherent in the crown. Some are of opinion, that this power may be given by his majesty to individuals, others in the lump, others in America only; but not one, that it is inherent in the crown generally and unconditionally. Informed as I am, I speak with all possible dissidence on a subject of fuch a nature, and with all possible deference to the judgment of the noble and learned lords present, who declared, when this subject was last under discussion, clearly in support of this power; but yet, after all, I trust the noble lords will excute me for expressing a wish, that a point of such magnitude, a legal question involving in it such important consequences, were not hurried till an opportunity were given to confider this matter more fally, at which time a noble lord, whose present state of health will not permit him at present to attend, (lord blatham) may probably be able to deliver his opinion, and this house and the nation at large be satisfied that an improper power is not vested in the crown by this bill. The Greeks and Romans had some wars of the kind-that is now carrying on against America by this country. They never gave them the name of rebellions, nor acted against them as alien enemies. The latter, in one of a fimilar nature, called it the focial war. I call this a constitutional war. I say this war is fraught with innumerable mischiefs:---Instead of exacting obedience, it declares nothing but a wish for Eparation; it meditates open destruction, not coercion. t goes not to the punishment of rebels; and the protection of the innocent. It is made contrary to every rule observed in commotions of this kind. In id of being directed against individuals, who are the posed authors of this rebellion; it is carried on as a gainst foreign enemie,; war is made on the community at large. In fine, the principle of the bill is to punith the innocent, as well as the guilty. But if the principle of the bill be bad, the provisions of it are ftill worse. To carry it into execution, what are you to do? The fra-mers of this bill, in order to fliffe and hide the fixed a vertion the people in general entertain for the fervice, have provided, that the plunder shall be that d'among the captors, by way of encouragement: What is this but facrificing the merchant to the feaman? Again, the glaring cruelty and injuffice of fuch a procedure, have induced the friends of the bill to admit fome claufes, in order to foften the unexampled rigour of the hardships complained of. Thus, on the other hand, the feaman in turn is facrificed to the merchant. In fuch a fate of uncertainty, what are we to conclude from this freterogeneous mixture of indulgence and feverity, by which the merchant is neither dure of his property, nor the feaman of the produce of his capture, when all will be law, litigation, and confusion? It, directly calls to my memory, the ftory relative to Sir Charles Wager, alluded to by a noble and learned lord near the tager, a lord Mansfield) who, after taking a very valuable. prize, and having her condemned, when the balance came to be fliuck, he found himself a considerable loser. On the whole, Tethink the principle of the bill wrong, the provisions absurd, oppressive, a tel, and contradictiony, and the measure taken togeth the last degree, halty, rash, unjust, and ruinous.

Lord Manifield. 31 did not come prepared the last day this bill was under consideration to speak to it; though

I delivered my tentiments upon fome matters which happened then to come into discullion; nor flight I now trouble your lordships, did not I think myself called upon to allight my reasons for assenting to it. The noble lord fays, this bill is hally talk, ruinous, and uziuft. I shall beg the patience of the house, while I endeavour to exculpate myfelf from that part of the censure which may be presumed to fall to my share, as giving it my support arries from the fulest conviction of its utter necessity in the present state of things. Before, however, I speak to the principle of the bill, I fall explain one matter, with has been frequently mentioned. It has been decreased that one of the clauses of this bill has a retrospective view, as it legalizes all sizures made before the palling of this bill. This, my lord, is not unusual; it has, indeed, been the constant;

uniform practice in fu h cales. It is founded in justice; because if such seizures were made wantonly, or without cause, and not upon the only ground on which they can be fairly defended, that of manifelly advance. ing the public service, the clause in this bill will not protect or indefunify any act of that kind. Befides; what is the true legal construction of this clausey -- not. furely, to feize the property, and confifcate it. No, on ly to defend the actors against personal actions; the perlons complaining being still leit at full livers, to pursue their remedy at law, in order to recover their property; or the value of it. It would, indeed, were it otherwise, be impossible for officers in high command to act, if for measures taken for the good of the state, they should be liable afterwards to be rulned by the almost infinity of fuits that might be inflituted against them; when the commotions were over, and every thing returned into its former tranquil state. The noble lord seems to doubtof the right of delegating the power of pardoning to be inherent in the crown; for my part. I perfectly clear it has from the first establishment or the monarchy; Gen. Gage exercifed it on a late occasion, where; by proclamation, he promised pardons to every man in A'merica, but one or two individuals. It has been always the practice. Every general of an army, acting against rebels, is vested with this power. Indeed, I believe, there never was a rebellion in this country; or its dominions, in which this power was not actually exercised. The rebels taken in 1715 at Preston, claimed it as an agreement as the terms of capitulation felt was not granted; but the power was never disputed. A night or two ago I was reading the Register, a book of the first law authority extant. It is full of original writs. So early as the reign of Edward J. I find this doctrine of pardoning in the lump fully confirmed. I found there a dedimus priestatem, directed by that king to certain persons therein mentioned, to pardon all the people of Galloway? Was not this pardoning in the lump? Was not this pardoning a whole community? As to the original matter that gave rife to this bill, I always was of opinion that the people of America were as much bound to obey the acts of the British parliament. as the inhabitants of London and Middle R. I. always thought that, ever fince the peace of Paris, the northern colonies were meditating a state of independency on this country. They have told you as much in one of the publications of the continental congress, wherein they thank Providence, in inspiring their enemies with and threngt sufficient to refift them. I have no doubt on my mind but this was their intention from the period I allude to. Whatever might be their wishes before that time, their fituation rendered it impracticable, because it was this country that could alone protect them against the power of France, to which their whole frontier lay exposed. But allowing that all their professions were genuine, that their inclinations were those of duty and respect towards this country; that they entered into the present instance at the instigation of a few factious and ambitious men, or those who ultimately directed them; that the stamp-act was wrong; that the declaratory law should affert the supremacy over that country, but should amount to no more than siich a power as his present majesty exercises over the kingdom of France; that no troops should be sent into the country, even to defend them, without their own permission; that the admiralty courts should never be made the tend there, though by the trial by jury the parties we lid be judges; that offenders against the laws and authority of this country, should be tried for offences by persons who themselves were ready to declare they did not think the charges criminal; that no restraints should be laid upon their commerce, though that great bulwark of the riches and commerce of this country, the act of navigation, depended on such restraints; that every measure hitherto taken to compel submission to the parliamentary author rity of this country was cruel and unjust and that every ministry in this country were tyrannic aid oppressive; and that the last was the worst of all. Ye, admitting all this to be true, my lords, what are we to do? Are we to rest inactive, till they shall think proper to begin the attack, and gain strength to do it with effect? We are now in such a situation, that we must either fight or be pursued. What a swedish general said to his men. in the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, is extremely applicable to us at present, just at the eve of a battle : Pointing to the enemy who were marching down to engage them, fays he, "My lads, you see those men, youder! if you do not kill them, they will kill you!" If we do not, my lords, get the better America, America will get the better of us. We do not fear, or present affar they will attack us at home; but confider, on the ther, hand, what will be the fate of the fugar islands; what will be the fate of our trade to that country ? That, inv lords, is a most valuable and important consideration; it is the best feather in the wing of this country. They are preparing to raise a navy; they have begun in part; trade will beget opulence, and by that means they will be enabled to him ships from foreign powers. It is faid the present was analy defensive on the part of Americal Is that the case, the attack on Canada, or the attempt on Halifax, a defensive war? Is the prohibiting all trade and commerce with every other part of the British empire; with Ireland, for whom they express such friendly fentiments; is, starving the sugar islands acting on the fentiments, is frarying the sugar islands acting on the defensive? No, though those people never offended nor oppressed us, we will distress them (say they) because that will be distressing of Great-Britain. Fre we in the midst of all the outrages of hossility, of seizing our ships, entering our provinces at the head of numerous armies, seizing our forts, to stand idle, because we are told this is thousand war, till they have brought their arms to out and doors. The last Dutch war was generally understand to be unjust; yet that did not prevent us from repelling the invaders; when they came up to burn our navy at Chatham; The scause of the late war much condemned, but that did not prevent us late war much condemned, but that did not prevent us from purfuing it with vigour. Indeed the nature of all war is fuch, it ought to be carried on with vigour, will the objects which caused it are either obtained, ur abandoned as unattainable; or not worth purlying. Neither, I truit, is the case in the present instance; I do not, therefore, confider who was originally in the wrong we are now only to confider where we are. The jufwe are now only to confider where we are. The fultice of the car now give way to our prefent furation; and no lences which must ensue, should the
we recede at point of view; I am latisfied that it can
not be properly called either halfy, raib, ruindus, or in with
unjusts.

PROVEDENCE APRIL

Capt Cook, from Belfalt, informs, that recruiting parties had been bearing up there from September till January, to reinforce the ministerial army in America, but that they had only inlifted ten-men. He lurther. informs, that the ministry's plan of lending commissioners to America is dropt.

WATEBR. T. O. W. Ny - April 15.

We hear, that on Weineiday laft, the rev. prefident, fellows and overfeers of Harvard college, waited on his excellency general Washington, we than address,

conferring on him-the degree of donor of laws.

Last hursday, three boats with 25 hands, tooken fnow bound from Grenadi to Boston, James tuz, master, and carried her into Cohasses. Her cargo confifts of 354 puncheous of rum, 49 barrels of lugar, 10-barrels of coffee, 3 tons of pay, fome wood, and about 10 barrels of pork and beef, a valuable prize,

HARTFORD, April 15.

By a gentleman from Albany, who came to town yesterday, we are informed, that all the troops defined for Quebec, who had been detained at Albany some time past, not being able to cross the lakes, had marched for the place of their destination. The battalion from this colony marched on Wednesday sen'night; and the first and fecond battalions of cuntylyanians, and the Jersey blues, on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and sunday following, and that the general officers, appointed to the northern department, together with the commissioners from I hiladelphia had passed through Albany for Canada. - Nothing material from Quebec.

NEW-LONDON, April 19.

Wednesday last, Montfort Brown, Esq. governor of New-Providence, Mr. Babbage, fecretary of that province, Mr. Irving, one of the council of outh-Caro: lina, and a number of other prisoners, brought in by commodore Hopkins, were carried from hence to Windham, under an escort.

The same day, the town was alarmed with an account that four men of war had failed from New York for this place: but as they are not yet arrived, it is believed they are gone to some other port.

NEW-YORK, Aprilas.

Extract of a letter from Philadeiphia, April 22.

This morning we received an account, that empt. Barry has taken another tender; and fent her into legharbour: fhe is a schooner of 6 guns, fitted out by the Phonix: she hove her guns overboard and ran ashore, but capt. Barry foon got her off. The captain got intelligence of another tender of to guns which he is gone after. Hope we shall foon clear our coult of those little pirates who have done much mischief. The sloop Liberty, from St. Fustatia, faid to be bound for Amboy, but rather think she was bound to this port, with powder and dry goods, is taken and carried into Virginia."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Albans, to bis friend in New-York.

"I have yesterday been told, that gen. Wooster is gone to Quebec; and that he had faid, when he left Montreal, that he should scale the walls of that place, if there was space fufficient between them and the heavens."

On Sunday brigadier general Thompson set out for Canada, with Paterson's, Bond's, Greighton's and Poor's regiments of the continental troops that lately arrived here from Cambridge.

P. H. 1 L. A. D. E. H. A.

Extrast of a letter from Virginia, dated April 15.

if It is certain Mr. Archibald Govan's veffel, and a number of Scotch passengers, are stopped, and the property feized, chiefly confifting of specie, to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, which, if condemned, will be no bad first fruits of your resolution for reprisal. The vessel being Govan's, I suppose will be considered as American property, but the cash, Fake for granted, was mostly collected for the principals scotland."

A letter from New-York, dated the 24th inst. says, "feventy men wit ashore from the men of war, at the

Hook, to get water, but heing attacked by our peo-ple, they fled into the light house, where they are fur-rounded."

Extrast of a letter from Peterfourg, Virginit, April 12:

In my way through Virginia I forced the inhabitants warm for independence. I fpent lait evening with Mr. from South-Carolina. He tells me shat the people there have no expectation of ever being reconciled with Britain again but only as a foreign flate. They have formed a government for themselves. John Rutledge, Esq. is appointed president, with all the powers that are wested in the governor. From several letters, I have received from North Carolina, since that convention have met. I find they are for independent. veral letters. I have received from North Carolina, fince that convention have met. I find they are for independence, as they either have, or intend to repe the influctions that were given to their delegates and to leave them the review of their delegates and to leave them they to vote upon every occasion, as they may have at Halifar. I have ney are quite foirited and unanimous; in lette I hear nothing praised but Common Seme had independence. The people of North-Carolina are making great preparations, and fay they are derimined to die herd. I affure you, my good firthe vehemence of the morenern ones to moderate their field. I fulpected when I was with you, that whenever they were used, they would go great lengths. ctley were used, they would go great lengths.

1 L L I A M S B U R G, April 20:

It is reported here that gen Clinton and his troops are landed at a place, called Battery iffand, in North-Carolin, fince which a parry of their have been designed, and one canti Collet killed, who had been very active against the mabitants, and treated many of them with great parry. It was hope: the American fleet on the way from the fouthward, would fall in with the praces and bloodfuckers on the country of the state of the candidate them for their inhumanity into the country of chaftife them for their inhumanity; but private lettera?