

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1776

L O N D O N, February 24.

Among all the circumstances by which the public esteem was shewn to the memory of Sir CHARLES SAUNDERS, none was so striking, or so truly honourable, as the panegyric upon him, delivered on a sudden by Sir George Saville. His testimony, borne to one of the best men who have ever lived, by one of the best men who ever lived, was delivered in so pathetic a manner, that the whole house was most sensibly affected. The news of his death came to the house on the day of Mr. Hartley's motion relative to the colonies—After a short general exordium, Sir George Saville proceeded nearly to the following effect:

BUT besides this, Sir, I rise under another set of difficulties common to me, and to all who speak from this side the house; but then they are all collateral and adventitious difficulties. If we urge that we have been unjust; we are answered, that that matter has been long since decided. If we state, that nothing is to be got even by victory; we have the same answer. If we argue that our measures are impracticable, and that success is beyond our power; the house will not endure to hear the power of this country called in question—he is a friend to rebellion, who dares hesitate concerning the comparative force of the contending parties. Or if I should touch on the topic of lightening the chains of slavery in America, recommended by my honourable friend, a learned gentleman will perhaps tell me that I am not a Whig; for that Whigs are ever fond of despotism. But I spoke guardedly, when I said that these were collateral and adventitious difficulties only; for, on the naked matter itself, were a bystander to judge, it should seem that the harrier talk would be to point out or create the difficulties. For what is the case? I ask the gentlemen on the other side of the house, what are their wishes? I am answered, "Would to God we were in the situation of the year 1763."—I ask the colonies—I am answered, "Would to God we were in the situation of the year 1763." I know well that there are various senses in which this phrase may be understood—Oh! Sir, there is indeed one sense in which, God knows, we cannot be restored to the situation of 1763. Who will restore to this country the blood that has been shed? Who will restore those gallant men to their country, whose lives have been lavished, and spent, and mislaid, in the fatal contest? Who will make good to me my share in a Howe, a Clinton, a Burgoyne, whose fate is now standing on a die?—These sentiments, Sir, have long pressed upon my mind, but I did not feel the full weight of them till THIS DAY. Four hours ago I felt not half their force.—Mens value are not known till they are lost. Four hours ago this country had a man. This country has him no more.—One of your members, Sir, a member is perhaps soon replaced.—But where shall we find his fellow, who, having in his vigour carried your arms in glory to the extent of your empire (that empire the ocean) when called upon by his country in the dregs of life (with a constitution worn down in your service) urged on and goaded his tottering limbs, with hobbling haste and feeble alacrity, to climb the well-known steps of the ship's side to meet your enemy.

I trust, Sir, the house will not think me guilty of an uncomely tautology, if I have said a word or two on a subject already touched by my honourable friend. No, Sir, let it rather be an order of your house that for one day at least, while the MEMORY and the GRATITUDE yet remain, none shall speak without paying his just tribute to that RESPECTABLE, that HONEST, PUBLIC MAN.

But, Sir, I beg your pardon, and I return to state that I am constrained to allow, that the repealing of bills, recalling troops, undoing every act, is not virtually and effectually bringing things back into the same situation as if they had never been done; and I acknowledge too that some test may now be wanted on the part of the colonies to balance our acts of generous conciliation. Shall this test be in words? Their words you will not take. You are sure they aim at independence—because they disavow it. You are sure they will not give on requisition—for they say they will. Oh! but you have better proofs. You have a certainty they will not—for they always have. They have always done it, they have over done it. And in truth this is the kind of proof we have been used to; we are well broke in, and we hear it. I be satisfied your earnest wish accepted of our future success was, that we have hitherto miscarried. The proof that we are now sure to direct our force bravely was, that we have hitherto blundered most egregiously. The house has paid due regard to these arguments, and we have voted as we were directed.—We have adopted the *logis*, and the *president* applies to the *case* before us.

Well then—it is allowed their words are not to be taken. Their former loyalty to this country shall not pass for any thing but proof of their future disobedience. Allowed, my friend's proposition meets you then on that ground. He looks for an actual, fresh test of living obedience; an enrolling a British act of parliament; to which, I hope it will not be a capital objection, that it is not OPPRESSIVE, that it is not UNREASONABLE; and that MORALITY, HUMANITY, and the RIGHTS of a part of mankind, for its OBJECT and FOUNDATION. I second the motion of my honourable friend.

H O U S E O F L O R D S.

Die Martii, 5^o Martij, 1776.

THE order of the day was read for the lords to be summoned.

It was moved. That the following address be presented to his majesty viz.

Most gracious sovereign, We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords (spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to your majesty, that it is with the utmost concern we have seen the treaties which your majesty, by the advice of your ministers, has been pleased to enter into with their serene highnesses the duke of Brunswick the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel and the count of Hanau and which your majesty has been graciously pleased to communicate to this house

We beg leave humbly to represent to your majesty the sense we entertain of the danger and disgrace attending this inconsiderate measure, when it has been judged necessary, in the first exertion of Great-Britain to subjugate her colonies to hire an army of foreign mercenaries a knowledge to all Europe that the kingdoms are unable, either from want of men, or disinclination to this service, to furnish a competent number of natural born subjects to make the first campaign: and it is a melancholy consideration, that the drawing off the national troops (though feeble for the unhappy purpose on which they are employed) will yet leave these kingdoms naked, and exposed to the assault and invasion of powerful neighbouring and foreign nations.

We further beg leave humbly to submit to your majesty, that if the justice and equity of this unnatural war was not questioned by so large a part of your majesty's subjects, yet a reconciliation with the colonies, though attended with some concessions would be more agreeable to sound policy, than to entrust the prosecution of hostilities to foreigners, in whom we cannot confide, and who, when they are at so great a distance from their own country, and suffering under the distresses of a war, wherein they have no interest or concern, with so many temptations to exchange vassalage for freedom, will be more likely to mutiny, or desert, than to unite faithfully, and co-operate with your majesty's natural born subjects.

We ought not to conceal from your majesty the anxiety we feel on the latitude of the articles in the several treaties, which stipulate the power in your majesty of employing these troops in any part of Europe. Means are hereby provided for introducing a foreign army even into this realm; and we cannot so far confide in your majesty's ministers, as to suppose they would be very scrupulous in advising such a measure, since they have already introduced foreign troops into two of our strongest fortresses, and have offered to bring four thousand more foreigners into the kingdom of Ireland, without the consent of a British parliament.

That we have, moreover, just reason to apprehend that, when the colonies come to understand that Great-Britain is forming alliances, and hiring foreign troops for their destruction, they may think they are well justified by the example, in endeavouring to avail themselves of the like assistance; and that France, Spain, Prussia, or other powers of Europe, may conceive they have as good a right as Hesse, Brunswick, and Hanau, to interere in our domestic quarrels. And if the flames of war, from these proceedings, should be kindled in Europe, which we fear is too probable, we reflect with horror on the condition of this country, under circumstances wherein they may be called upon to resist the formidable attack of powerful enemies, which may require the exertion of our whole force, at a time when the strength and flower of the nation is employed in fruitless expeditions on the other side of the world.

That the treaty, by stipulating not only to give the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in case of attack or disturbance in the possession of his territories, all the succour which shall be in your majesty's power to give, but likewise to continue such succour until the landgrave shall have obtained entire security, and a just indemnification, lays this kingdom under the necessity of taking part in every quarrel upon the continent, in which his serene highness may happen to be engaged, and that without any equivalent consideration to make the contract reciprocal; as this island can expect no assistance from an inconsiderable sovereignty in the heart of Germany, from which more troops are already drawn than she is able to replace for her own defence, and whose revenues are not sufficient to maintain even those she has lent, without the aid of subsidy. We conceive, therefore, that this engagement of Great-Britain to defend and indemnify must be considered as part of the price she is to pay for the hire of those troops. If this article of charges (which cannot be estimated) be added to the enormous expences of levy-money, charges of making good the losses of the several corps, ordinary and extraordinary subsidies, and their continuation after the troops are returned to their respective countries, and can be of no use to Great Britain, we may say with truth, that Great-Britain never before entered into a treaty so expensive, so unequal, so dishonourable, and so dangerous in its consequences.

We therefore humbly implore your majesty to give immediate orders for stopping the march of the Hessian, Brunswick, and Hanau troops, and for a suspension of hostilities in America, in order to lay the foundation of a speedy and permanent reconciliation between the great contending parts of this distracted empire.

It was moved to agree with the said motion. Which being objected to, After long debate, The question was put thereupon. It was resolved in the negative.

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Dissentient. Abington. Ponsbury. King. Fitzwilliam. Arcler. Portland. Effingham. Abergavenny. Camden. Richmond.

The Three Sisters, Smith, is arrived at Portsmouth, from New-York, in twenty-five days. He brings an account that Gen. Lee, with 3000 troops, had taken possession of that city.

March 14. A report was circulated yesterday, that there was an embargo laid on all ships bound to France; but on what foundation we will not pretend to say.

St. James's, March 22. This day the right hon. the lord mayor, several of the aldermen, the sheriffs, and some of the common council of the city of London, waited upon his majesty (being introduced by the earl of Arford, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household) with the following address and petition, which was read by the recorder.

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY, The humble address and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled.

Most gracious sovereign, We, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, of the city of London in common council assembled, beg leave to approach your throne, and to intreat your majesty's royal attention, whilst with the humility of dutiful subjects, we lay before your majesty what at present most immediately affects us in the spirit and tendency of the public measures now depending; and the anxiety we feel at the naked and exposed state in which this country will be left, by draining it of the national troops, as well as at the danger and disgrace attending the late treaties, for foreign mercenaries, whose latitude is such, as to provide the means of introducing a foreign army even into this realm.

We cannot, Sir, without horror, look forward to that dismemberment of the empire; that increase of the national debt, and of burthenome taxes; that loss of our most valuable resources; those distresses of our merchants and manufacturers; those deficiencies of the revenue; that effusion of the blood of our countrymen and brethren; that failure of public credit; and those dreadful calamities and convulsions which must follow a civil war so begun and pursued, whose extent no wisdom can foresee.

We humbly conceive that no people can be bound to surrender their rights and liberties as a return for protection. The colonies have fought our battles with us, and in the last war they far exceeded their abilities, that this nation thought it just and necessary to make them an annual compensation; and even now driven to open hostilities in their own defence, they are willing (their charters being inviolably secured) to continue to us all those advantages of a regular and extensive commerce, to which we have long owed our opulence and prosperity. And we have every assurance which men in their situation can safely give, that, if asked as free men, they are willing to go farther, and to afford the exhausted state of the revenue of this country such reasonable voluntary aid as their abilities will permit, provided that their contributions are unalienably applied to relieve that distress which is the only fair and politic foundation of requiring them, and that neither their aids, nor our own sinking funds, shall be any longer perverted from a public benefit, and misapplied to the purpose of corruption, instead of redeeming the debts of the nation, according to the just wish and just institution.

Indulge but, most gracious sovereign, the humanity and dignity of your own royal disposition, and our prayers will be granted. We implore the extension of your majesty's justice and mercy towards that continent which, when arbiter of the terms of peace, it was your majesty's own determination to prefer to every other compensation for all the expences of the last war.

We humbly and earnestly beseech your majesty, that the most solemn, clear, distinct, and unambiguous, specification of those just and honourable terms, which your majesty with both houses of parliament mean to grant to the colonies, may precede the dreadful operations of your armament. Every colour and suspicion of injustice and oppression will then be removed from the proceedings of the mother country; and, if those just and honourable terms are not submitted to, your majesty will undoubtedly be enabled to meet what will then be rebellion, with the zealous hearts and hands of a determined, loyal, and united people.

To which his MAJESTY was pleased to return the following answer:

I DEPLORE, with the deepest concern, the miseries which a great part of my subjects in North-America have brought upon themselves, by an unjustifiable resistance to the constitutional authority of this kingdom; and I shall be ready and happy to alleviate those miseries, by acts of mercy and clemency, whenever the authority is established, and the now existing rebellion is at an end. To obtain these salutary purposes, I will invariably pursue the most proper and effectual means.

B O S T O N, May 30.

Extra of a letter from Philadelphia, June 1.

The brigetty, Don Mole, is arrived here with three tons and a half of powder, one hundred and forty stand of arms, and some lead. Our ships of war, and several vessels under their convoy, went out from Cape May

Elk-Ridge, May 13, 1776. a week ago from the subscriber, a mare, about 73 hands high, has a large tail, a large scar above her tail remarkable, her brand is unknown, she is paid to the person who will bring her near Annapolis, or to the subscriber on Elk-Ridge.

Annapolis, May 3, 1776. L I A H, a black cart-horse, well known in this city, eight years old, upwards of 15 hands high,

request of many respectable gentlemen, and farmers, be let to the moderate rate of two dollars and twenty pence to the negro that is to be paid at the stable door. The promising colts are of Goliath's breed. Those who are desirous to send their mares, are desirous to the subscriber, and to look for the convenience of those who are to pay cash, I will take good care, if brought with the mares in company.

JOHN ROBINSON, in sending the horse out of the city five miles, when there are three or four days, on assurance that care will be taken of him and his attendant.

Iron-Works, February 6, 1776. of settling the estate of our father, JOHN SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works we request all such as are indebted to us to make immediate payment, as no longer given them. Also all persons that are indebted to Patuxent Iron-Works Company, are requested to make payment; and those who are indebted to us, are requested to pay their debts immediately, and to settle their accounts with us. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will be just, without respect to persons, and without delay.

AMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

REWARD.

from the widow M'Donall's, before and Annapolis, on Thursday March, out of the fodder house, a mare, 4 hands and an half high, paces, marked CS on his left shoulder. If any person should find or take up said horse, and brings him to the subscriber at Herring-Creek, or to the subscriber at Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall reward, and reasonable charges paid.

Annapolis, March 26, 1776. from the subscriber, an indented servant named Edward Burford, born in the city of London, five feet two inches high, fair hair, had with him two cloths, one of a dark brown, the other of a coarse cloth with waistcoat of the same, buckskin breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, and shoes. He is very fond of giving no better reason for his desertion, than that he often merited chastisement and he has been taken at Mr. Jacob's house in Prince-George's county, pretending to be a servant of the subscriber. Should he be taken again, he will give 40 shillings reward on the spot.

J. CLAPHAM.

HAM CLAUDE,

JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH, Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS, to acquaint the public in general, that he still continues the same trades in all their various and most reasonable rates; also that he has all sorts of fire-arms, small arms, and cutlasses. He also makes hooks, and most approved manner. He has several gross of hooks and eyes to sell.

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I G H T L Y

res the ensuing season, at School-Prince-George's county.

English horse, SPRIGHTLY, full of spirit, rising seven years old, is of a bay colour, was got by Wildman's mare, by Rogers's Bahram, his granddam of lord Portmore's Ebony; is well bred, either the saddle or turf, being quick in his movements, free from incumbrance of gum, and is in the best condition for the continent, four miles from the city, and is to be had for a crown to the groom, and as at the city will be expected before the Good pasture for mares to be had at the city, or at half a dollar, with proper care, above 15 miles distance two weeks.

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