

cerns the honour of your crown, and the welfare of your people, that the public affairs should be conducted by a firm, efficient, extended, united administration, entitled to the confidence of your people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unhappy divisions and distractions of this country.

"We acknowledge your majesty's paternal goodness in your late most gracious endeavours to give effect to the object of our late dutiful representation to your majesty.

"We lament that the failure of this your majesty's most gracious endeavours should be considered as a final bar to the accomplishing so salutary and desirable a purpose, and to express our concern and disappointment, that your majesty has not been advised to take any further steps towards uniting in the public service those whose joint efforts have recently appeared to your majesty most capable of producing to happy an effect.

"Your faithful commons with all humility claim it as their right, and on every proper occasion feel it to be their bounden duty to advise your majesty touching the exercise of any branch of your royal prerogative.

"We submit it to your majesty's royal consideration, that the continuance of an administration which does not possess the confidence of the representatives of the people must be injurious to the public service.

"We beg leave further to say, that your faithful commons can have no interest distinct and separate from that of our constituents, and that we therefore feel ourselves called upon to repeat those loyal and dutiful assurances we have already expressed of our reliance on your majesty's paternal regard for the welfare of your people, that your majesty would graciously enable us to execute those important trusts which the constitution has vested in us, with honour to ourselves, and advantage to the public, by the confirmation of a new administration, appointed under circumstances which may tend to conciliate the minds of your faithful commons, and give energy and stability to your majesty's councils.

"Your majesty's faithful commons, upon the maturest deliberations, cannot but consider the continuance of the present ministers as an unwarrantable obstacle to your majesty's most gracious purpose, to comply with our wishes in the formation of such an administration as your majesty, in concurrence with the unanimous resolution of your faithful commons, seems to think requisite in the present exigencies of the country. We feel ourselves bound to remain firm in the wish expressed to your majesty in our late humble address, and do therefore find ourselves obliged again to beseech your majesty, that you would be graciously pleased to lay the foundation of a strong and stable government, by the previous removal of your present ministers."

March 5. Yesterday the house of commons carried up their address to St. James's. It being a drawing-room day the court was full of ladies. The speaker, attended by Mr. Fox and many other members, went up to the throne, and having read and presented the address, his majesty delivered the following answer from a paper which he held in his hand:

"Gentlemen,
"I have already expressed to you how sensible I am of the advantages to be derived from such an administration as was pointed out in your unanimous resolution; and I assured you that I was desirous of taking every step most conducive to such an object—I remain in the same sentiments—but I continue equally convinced that it is an object not likely to be obtained by the dismissal of my present ministers.

"I must repeat, that no charge nor complaint, nor any specific objection, is yet made against any of them. If there were any such ground for their removal at present, it ought to be equally a reason for not admitting them as a part of that extended and united administration, which you state to be requisite.

"I did not consider the failure of my recent endeavours as a final bar to the accomplishment of the purpose which I had in view, if it could have been attained on those principles of fairness and equality, without which it can neither be honourable to those who are concerned, nor lay the foundation of such a strong and stable government as may be of lasting advantage to the country. But I know of no further steps, which I can take, that can be effectual to remove the difficulties which obstruct that desirable end.

"I have never called in question the right of my faithful commons to offer me their advice on every proper occasion, touching the exercise of any branch of prerogative: I shall be ready at all times to receive it, and give it the most attentive consideration; and they will ever find me disposed to shew my regard to the true principles of the constitution, and to take such measures as may best conduce to the satisfaction and prosperity of my people."

HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday, March 24.

His majesty being seated on the throne, the commons were sent for, and being come with their speaker, his majesty gave the royal assent to seventeen public and six private bills, after which his majesty made the following most gracious speech from the throne:

My lords and gentlemen,
In a full consideration of the present situation of affairs, and of the extraordinary circumstances which have produced it, I am induced to put an end to this session of parliament: I feel it a duty, which I owe to the constitution and to the country in such a situation, to recur as speedily as possible to the sense of my people, by calling a new parliament.

I trust that this measure will tend to obviate the mischiefs arising from the unhappy divisions and distractions which have lately subsisted; and that the various important objects which will require consideration may be afterwards proceeded upon with less interruption and with happier effect.

I can have no other object, but to preserve the true principles of our free and happy constitution, and to employ the powers entrusted to me by law, for the only end for which they were given, the good of my people.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION

For dissolving this present parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve this present parliament,

which now stands prorogued to Tuesday the sixth day of April next: We do, for that end, publish this our royal proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said parliament accordingly: And the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for the shires and burghs of the house of commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Tuesday the said sixth day of April next. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known, to all our loving subjects, our royal will and pleasure to call a new parliament: And do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our privy council, we have, this day, given order to our chancellor of Great-Britain to issue out writs, in due form, for calling a new parliament; which writs are to bear teste on Friday the twenty-sixth of this instant March, and to be returnable on Tuesday the 18th day of May following.

Given at our court at the queen's house, the 25th day of March, 1784, in the 24th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A proclamation is likewise issued for the election of the sixteen Scotch peers, at Edinburgh.

Extracts from the journal of Congress.

March 12. Congress took into consideration the report of a committee in answer to the address from the house of representatives of the state of Connecticut, enclosed in Mr. W. Williams's letter, of the first of November, and the following paragraph, respecting the resolution granting half pay for life to the officers of the army, was debated and agreed to.

"The resolution of Congress referred to, appears by the yeas and nays, to have been passed according to the then established rules of that body in transacting the business of the United States; the resolution itself had public notoriety, and does not appear to have been formally objected against by the legislature of the state till after the confederation was completely adopted."

March 16. On the report of a committee to whom were referred a letter of November 21st, and one of December 25th from doctor Franklin, with sundry papers enclosed, together with a letter of 20th October, and one of the 14th November, from Thomas Barclay:

Resolved, That it is inconsistent with the interest of the United States to appoint any person not a citizen thereof, to the office of the minister chargé des affaires, consul, vice consul, or to any other civil department in a foreign country; and that a copy of this resolve be transmitted to Messieurs Adams, Franklin and Jay, ministers of the said states in Europe.

That the said ministers be instructed to inform Mr. William Hodgden, merchant of London, that Congress have a grateful sense of his benevolent and humane attention to the citizens of these United States, who were prisoners in Great-Britain during the late war.

That a copy of the application of the Danish minister, to doctor Franklin, and of a paragraph of his letter to Congress, on the subject of the capture of the Danish ship *Providentia*, be sent to the supreme executive of Massachusetts, who are requested to order duplicate and authentic copies of the proceedings of their court of admiralty, respecting the said ship and cargo, to be sent to Congress.

That a copy of all the letters from Mr. Robert Montgomery, of Alicante, with their inclosures to Congress and the secretary for foreign affairs, be transmitted to the said ministers, who are instructed to enquire on what grounds Mr. Montgomery has undertaken to write in the name of the United States, to the emperor of Morocco, a letter by which their characters and interest may be so materially affected; and to take such measures thereon, as may be proper and consistent with the interest of the said states.

That a copy of a letter from Thomas Barclay, consul of the United States in France, of the 20th of October last, to Congress, be transmitted to the said ministers, who are instructed to take the necessary measures for obtaining free ports in that kingdom, one or more on the Atlantic, and one on the Mediterranean.

March 18. On the report of a committee to whom was referred a memorial of Mr. Francis Cazeau,

Resolved, That as the depreciation of the paper currency (mentioned in Mr. Cazeau's memorial) did not arise from a voluntary act of Congress, but was an evil forced on us by our exigencies, hath been injurious to our own citizens as well as to foreigners, and as no compensation hath been made the former for the losses they have sustained thereby, the United States in Congress assembled, cannot with justice discriminate between them and any other class or description of men.

Resolved, That whatever stores or provisions Mr. Cazeau, purchased and collected for the use of the American army, by engagement of the officer commanding the detachment or other person duly authorized by him for that purpose, whether they reached the detachment or not, if so purchased and collected they were destroyed, and he in that degree injured, the United States are in honour and justice bound strictly to make good the loss he sustained thereby, provided it shall not appear in the liquidation of his accounts, that the said stores and provisions were to have been at his risk until the delivery thereof.

Resolved, That whatever Mr. Cazeau advanced to express, to give necessary communications to our generals, should be repaid him.

Resolved, That the sale of his goods to the inhabitants of his province, to promote our interest upon cheaper terms than he might otherwise have obtained, was an act of benevolence not authorized on our part, and can therefore in justice give him no claim for retribution.

Resolved, That an interest of six per cent. per annum, from the first day of May 1777, be allowed to Mr. Cazeau, on the above advances, and

on the amount of the articles so purchased and collected.

Resolved, That the superintendent of finance be, and he hereby is directed to advance to Mr. Cazeau, the sum of five thousand dollars on account, and to order his account to be adjusted, and to give him certificates for the payment of the balance at such early and convenient times, as the finances of the United States will admit of.

Resolved, That in settling the accounts of Mr. Cazeau, his own testimony under oath be admitted in support of such other evidence as the circumstances of the case will admit.

March 23. **Resolved,** That the determination of the question on the resolution of the committee on the letter of the 6th of November, 1783, from the legislature of New-Hampshire, touching the proceedings and sentence of the court of appeals in cases of capture, on the case of the brig *Lufannab*, be further postponed till to-morrow.

Resolved, That the comptroller of accounts be, and he hereby is authorized and directed, to cause a settlement to be made of the accounts between the United States, and the secret and commercial committees of Congress, and all others existing under contracts made with the said committees, according to the usual mode of settling accounts at the treasury, and to report such settlement to Congress.

March 24. **Resolved,** That in consideration of the former conduct of the dragoons belonging to colonel Baylor's regiment, who deserted on May last from South-Carolina, and that during the time of active and dangerous service, they had faithfully discharged their duty, their accounts shall be settled as those of other dragoons, except that they shall be charged with the horses they brought off, at the price the remaining horses belonging to the same corps sold for in South-Carolina, and for their accoutrements, at what the officer settling those accounts may find to have been their average value.

By the GENERAL COURT, May 12, 1784.

WHEREAS his Excellency the Governor hath communicated to the court, that he hath been repeatedly informed by the honourable the Congress of the necessity of a full representation of the States and that he is well assured, the present important affairs under their deliberation require the attendance of Mr. Thomas Stone and Mr. Jeremiah Townley Chase, two of the delegates, without whom a representation of this state cannot be preserved: And whereas it appears to the court, that one or both of the said gentlemen are employed as counsel in almost every civil cause assigned for trial at this term, and that the affairs of individuals, and the more important business of this state, and of the United States, cannot be conducted at the same time, the Court therefore determines to continue all civil causes marked for trial until the next term, and that each cause shall stand for trial on the same day of the next term, as is noted on the docket for the present term; and notice is hereby given, to prevent the burthenome, unnecessary and fruitless attendance of suitors, witnesses, and others.

By order of the court,

THO. B. HODGKIN, Clk.

Just published, and to be sold at the post-office, A PAMPHLET, entitled, "Political schemes and calculations." Price three shillings and ninepence for a single copy, or thirty-five shillings per dozen.

Annapolis, May 14, 1784.

Wallace, Johnson & Muir,

HAVE just imported, in the ship *Pearce*, captain Thomas Moore, from London, a large assortment of goods suitable to the season, which will be opened in a few days, at their store at the head of the Dock, and will be sold, at wholesale, on reasonable terms. 3w

Charles county, May 1, 1784.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at private sale, THAT very valuable plantation whereon he lives, known by the name of the Indian-town, and contains about nine hundred acres of very rich level land, as well calculated for farming, grazing, or planting, as any in the state. It is pleasantly situated on Nanjemoy creek, which abounds with fish and wild fowl; there is a great sufficiency of timber, and a good dwelling house, with four rooms upon a floor, and other convenient out houses, &c. About three fourths of this very valuable seat is enclosed by water. If it is not sold in six weeks from this date, it will be rated, with the hands, stock, &c.

1784 GEORGE HUTCHISON.

ALL persons who are indebted to, or have claims against, the estate of the late Mr. William Lock Weems, deceased, of Prince-George's county, are requested to bring in their accounts properly proved, for an adjustment by

1784 AMELIA WEEMS, executrix.

Calvert county, March 25, 1784.

TAKEN up a-drift, by the subscriber, in December last, on the Cliffs of Patuxent river, an old row-boat, about ten feet keel, mulberry timbers, and has been repaired. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

1784 WILLIAM HUNTER

May 6, 1784.

COMMITTED to Calvert county gaol, as a runaway, on the 1st instant, NEGRO TOM, who says he belongs to John Somervell, of St. Mary's county. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges.

HENRY HUNTER, sheriff.