

prevented by a very indifferent state of health, I was compelled to quit town before that most cruel and impolitic measure, the Prohibitory Act, was passed. If any thing remained undone, that measure finished the business. I do assure your Lordships, that nothing but the pressing necessity of immediately coming to some sudden resolution, which may lead to a reconciliation, could have induced me to trouble your Lordships this day, particularly in my present state of health. My spirits is, I hope, active, and my inclinations warm, in the interests of my country, though they inhabit a very shattered, weakly constitution; but I do assure your Lordships, as long as I have a leg to stand upon, I shall continue to come down, day after day, to this house, whenever an occasion, such as the present, offers; and supplicate and intreat your Lordships, as I do now, that you will agree to some measures of conciliation, which may deprecate that approaching destruction, which seems to await us on every side. Before I sit down, I cannot help observing to your Lordships how ripe the nation seems for destruction; if people may judge from what we hear in private companies, in current conversations, and in print. Publications of a very extraordinary and alarming nature, indeed, daily make their appearance; such, I will venture to affirm, as have not seen the light for 40 years before. I do not choose to descend to particulars. When doctrines, subversive of the constitution, and condemning that celebrated era which established it on its present footing, are promulgated by persons who, from their situations, are intrusted with the education of our noble youth, of children of family and fortune, it may produce very bad consequences; but when we go a step higher, and find a person who, from his offices and public stations, is intrusted with the care and education of the immediate royal family, with the instruction of the very persons who, by their birth and relation to the throne, may be called to reign over us, controverting the justice of the revolution, or reprobating the principles which gave birth to it, your Lordships will agree with me that it is a most alarming circumstance, and will account why some persons were not thought fit for discharging a trust of so high and important a nature.

The Archbishop of York. I find myself alluded to, by something which has just fallen from the noble Duke who spoke last. The discourse alluded to I acknowledge to be mine, and am ready to affirm and prove that it contains nothing but the truth. I thought that no time could be more proper to defend the constitution, than when it was attacked by factious men and factious principles. I never said any thing against the revolution. What I advanced was in defence of the constitution, which I am ready to support at any risk, and as a proof I appeal to my words. I maintained, in the publication alluded to, that a resistance against law was unjustifiable. I am ready to abide by it still, that government founded in law is intitled to demand and exact obedience. I might well expect this kind of treatment from faction. I might surely look for calumnies and detraction for daring to oppose such as would employ a good principle in effecting purposes very different from those they venture to avow. The noble Duke is a whig, but I say he knows not what whiggism is. I am ready to stand the test of any enquiry, either into my conduct or opinions, and to maintain them against every attempt which may be made to controvert or misrepresent them.

The Duke of Grafton said, he did not know how directly to take notice of what fell from the Right Reverend Prelate, as it was disorderly to take notice of any thing personal in debate relative to publications, or any expressions which passed at a former debate. However, as the Right Reverend Prelate had owned the publication, and avowed himself to be the author, he looked upon himself at liberty to take notice of the publication itself, without any reference to the author as a member of that house. He said perhaps he might be ignorant of the true principles of whiggism, but whether he was or not, he would accept the Reverend Prelate's offer, and prove that the publication contained several propositions which, if true, were directly repugnant to the spirit and system of government recognized at the revolution. Even according to his own explanation, a government of law included every species and kind of government whatever, both as to its frame and exercise.

The Archbishop of York replied, with great warmth. He said he was ready to face all consequences, to have his opinions enquired into, and to defend them. He called on his Grace to make good his assertions, and assured him he was willing to meet him on the fair ground of argument, whenever the matter came to be considered in a debateable shape. He made no doubt but his honesty and sincerity had created him many enemies; he would not, however, be frightened from his duty by any threats; nor would he sacrifice his opinion, nor submit to be dictated to by the proudest Peer in the land.

The Duke of Grafton disclaimed any personal allusion; he merely considered the publication as utterly inconsistent with the doctrines on which our present establishment was built. He trusted very little to his own judgment in the matter, but referred the Reverend Prelate to the writings of Hoadley (Bishop of

Winchester) and some other eminent divines, who maintained doctrines of a very different complexion from those avowed by the Right Reverend Prelate.

[To be continued.]

ANNA POLIS, October 16.

The thanks of Congress were unanimously voted to be given to General Washington, for his wife and well concerted attack upon the enemy's army, near Germantown, on the 4th instant, and to the officers and soldiers of the army, for their brave exertions on that occasion.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, October 7, 1777.

"Last night a young Lady arrived here from Philadelphia, (having a pass from General Cornwallis) by her we have the following good consequences of the action of the 4th instant. In her presence several officers, who had returned from the engagement, declared that the attack was made with great judgment, and supported with equal bravery, and that they had not received such a drubbing since Bunker's Hill. General Agnew was killed on the spot, and General Grant mortally wounded (reported to be dead the morning she left Philadelphia) two Colonels killed, a great number of other officers killed and wounded. Rooms were engaged at Mrs. Yard's for six; that it would take all our hospitals, and some other houses, to contain the wounded. That the city appears to be in mourning, the British officers wear long faces, and the Tories cry they must leave the city with General Howe. Mrs. Kearsley has received Dr. Shippen's house, as a reward for services done. Mrs. House and — are ordered out of your's and Mr. Dickenson's, which are to be given away to some of the faithful. A Gentleman who has left the city says Kniphausen is killed."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14, 1777.

Extract of a letter from camp, dated 5th of October.

THE night before last our army marched in order to attack the enemy; the distance was very great, I believe 14 miles. The disposition was a pretty one, but did not take place as concerted. The General himself, with Sullivan's, Stirling's, and Wayne's divisions, and Nash's brigade, composed the centre; General Conway commanded the advance; Green, McDougall, Smallwood, and Fermoy, were to engage the enemy's right. Armstrong, with the militia, composed our right. Unluckily the wings were not up in time. In the centre, General Conway attacked exceedingly clever. Sullivan's division also advanced, and behaved as well as men could do; they bore the brunt of the action for some time, and pushed the enemy from several of their posts. Wayne's also pushed and broke them. The fogginess of the morning was very much against us. I believe in my soul, had it not been for that, we would have totally routed their army. Our men were afraid to follow up their advantages after driving them, as they could not see any distance who were before them. General Green did not come up for some time, but when he did advance he also drove them. We completely surprised the foe, and did not make an attack in a single place without routing them. I was attached to General Washington, and had an opportunity of seeing the behaviour of the centre; we drove them near three hours. Another unfavourable circumstance was our engaging them in Germantown. They took possession of the houses, from which they annoyed us exceedingly; one party from Mr. Chew's house was very troublesome. I was apprehensive for the General. They fired on us from the windows. The General ordered some field pieces to be drawn up against it, which raked it pretty well. We then sent a flag, to summon them to surrender; they fired on the flag, shattered the gentleman's leg who carried it, and kept us in play from this house till they had a reinforcement, I believe their grenadiers from Philadelphia, and then pushed down a column on us, which we were not able to withstand. General Nash had his thigh shattered with a cannon ball, and must die (he is since dead) Colonel Stone is shot through the ankle, Col. Hall bruised, Colonel Hendricks, who newly led on his regiment, and gave the enemy the bayonet, is wounded in the head, but not dangerously. Jack White, who behaved bravely, I am afraid, is gone. Capt. Cox is killed. Young Baylor was struck on the instep with a 4 pound ball, which passed through the middle of fifteen or twenty of us, the General at our head, and only wounded Baylor; he will lose his leg. Lord Stirling and General Conway had their horses shot. Our loss is not by any means considerable. We had a good many wounded, but brought them off very generally. The enemy must have suffered greatly; their breaking and running in the manner they did testifies that they were very roughly handled. They left their tents standing, with their blankets and provisions in them."

Extract of another letter, dated York-Town, 10th of October.

"On Saturday morning, about day-break, our troops attacked the enemy in Biggar's town and Germantown, two miles below it, nearly at the same time. We continued to drive them from every post we assaulted for three hours; they at last took