

my will reap great advantages by being comfortably quartered during the winter; and I apprehend cannot be much harrassed by Washington's army. I am under great obligation to a friend for affording me an opportunity of writing you by this man of war, which carries despatches to the General. Interested as you are in the event of this rebellion, and knowing your warm attachment to this country, I am afraid the dispatches which now go will seem very displeasing, and that you will be apt to think your friend Lord N— has lost that usual fortitude of mind, for which I have heard you so often extol him. But be not too hasty in pronouncing judgment. Many concurring, and, I may add, unfortunate circumstances have forced him to pursue those measures, which he would willingly have avoided. You know how unwillingly his lordship took the reins of government. It was at a time when some of the most able men in the kingdom had absolutely abandoned them. The disturbances in America were then fast growing into rebellion. The minority in both houses of parliament were not only encouraging the Americans privately in their opposition to legal government, but they espoused their cause openly in both houses. Lord Chatham rejoiced that America had resisted. When the outrages of the Americans rose so high, that parliament found it absolutely necessary to declare them in rebellion, the minority still gave their countenance to their rebellious proceedings. They have, during the war, thrown every obstacle in the way of the minister to retard the operations. The principles of these men have pervaded more or less through every department. In short, they have hung like a mill-stone round the neck of the minister. The unfortunate defeat of the brave General Burgoyne, was matter of triumph to the opposition. It had a different effect on the nation at large. It roused the sleeping Lion; and from every quarter of the three kingdoms his majesty had an offer of the purse and persons of his royal subjects— This alarmed the factious minority, and it was necessary to ring the alarm bell. They objected in parliament to the mode of raising new levies. They pretended to be apprehensive of an invasion, and of course bawled forth the impropriety of sending any more of the old regiments out of the kingdom. They complained, that a proper use had not been made of the force already sent to America. That there were not, nor had not been, any terms held out to the rebels, should they incline to submit. That it was proper to declare on what footing they should be received, if they returned to their allegiance; and many arguments of the like nature, which were only thrown out as stumbling blocks to the minister. Lord N—, sensible that the minority did not mean what they expressed, determined to attack them in their own way, and therefore moved for the two bills which now go by this conveyance. It is not expected that the Congress will rescind their claim of independence. But as they have now an offer in explicit terms of what they pretend they have been alone contending for, they must either accept of these terms, or show their cloven foot, which they have attempted to conceal under the cloak of contending for their legal and constitutional rights. The consequence of which will be a total overthrow of all opposition in this country. It is likewise expected that some good consequences will arise on your side of the water from these measures. We are confidently assured that many people are heartily tired of the tyranny of the Congress. At any rate be not alarmed, but rest assured that every vigorous measure is now pursuing to compel America to submission. And whatever may be the issue of the terms now offered, the people in America, who have manifested their loyalty to the king, and their attachment to the constitution, will be properly attended to. *The commissioners, you may be assured, will have a proper retinue. Adieu.*

F I S H - K I L L. April 23.

Abstract of the speech of Lord George Germaine, copied from a London paper.

LORD GEORGE GERMAINE defended himself with great ability, against the attack of Mr. Fox; he acknowledged there was little or no prospect of success, if America continued united, and was resolved to resist; he said, however great the power, strength, and resources of this country were, they were unequal to the task. He passed the highest encomiums on the offi-

cers, naval and military, commanding in America; particularly on Sir Henry Clinton, who had done things scarcely paralleled in history. He imputed our disappointments, or rather hopes to a want of proper information; he insisted, that every thing advanced from time to time was strictly true, both in point of fact and probability, according to information he had received; if his information proved bad, it was not his fault.—he still insisted that what he related of the British troops was strictly true, that an equality of number would always ensure victory, on the part of the British troops, and that the last dispatches proved for General Howe had only 13,000 rank and file, on his landing at the head of Elk. His lordship, however, concluded, in a very extraordinary manner, for tho' he confessed it impracticable he declared against negotiation, and said, if America must be treated with, in any other light, but as dependent states, he had much rather declare the colonies independent, than treat with them or permit them to prescribe terms: He added, he scorned to conceal his sentiments as others did, he gave his opinion in that house in a free, open and candid manner as a member, and advised his sovereign in the same ingenuous spirit as an honest man.

B A L T I M O R E, May 26.

BY several intercepted letters, from New-York, it appears that the speech of Lord North, (which is called a dying one) and the prospect of a speedy war between Great-Britain and France, have involved the merchants there in the utmost distress and consternation.

Congress have recommended to the legislatures of the respective states, to disqualify, by law, all prisoners and deserters from acting as substitutes in the militia, during the war, to render all such contracts void, and to authorise any prisoner or deserter who may be engaged as a substitute, to appropriate to his own use all monies received by him on such agreement.

Secret intelligence transmitted to America, a correspondent says, by one of the clerks in the Secretary of State's Office, in London.

LORD NORTH depending entirely on the success of his campaign 1777, was extremely mortified to find all his high guine expectations, and the fruits of his labour, rewarded by the capture of Philadelphia only. This, he was very sensible was far wide of the object he aimed at, and would by no means answer the large assurances he had given the King and people. All he could hope for in such a situation was, to fall on a method by which he might save, in some degree, the honour of his nation, and his person from the resentment of the disappointed multitude. For this purpose he wrote in January, 1778, Monsieur Girard, at the court of France, earnestly soliciting him to exert his influence with the king to acknowledge the independence of America—To which Monsieur Girard replied, "that his royal master would, as he hath always done, regulate himself by the principles of justice and true policy—That whatever advantages the court of Great-Britain, or his lordship, might derive from this conduct of the court of France, he was sure the king would not alter his system, merely for the purpose of disappointing his lordship.—That it was more than probable the independence of America would be acknowledged; and he had no objection to his lordship's using such an event, should it happen, as a screen for his own conduct, or an excuse for not prosecuting the war with success—but that these were objects of no importance to him or the Grand Monarch."

On the declaration of the court of France soon after, and her entering into an alliance with the Congress, Lord North, and his adherents, took great pains to inculcate, amongst the people, an idea that the conquest of America was a certain event—that the measures taken by administration would have insured success, and that every circumstance tended to a happy conclusion of the war, had not the perfidious French openly espoused the cause of rebellion.

June 2. The following extracts, taken from a letter lately received from an American gentleman in France, in high employment, will serve to counteract the nefarious arts of Tories and their abettors, who are now busily employed in deluding the