

Arms, in Opposition to your Majesty's Government, and to the legal Authority of Parliament.

We have long beheld with deep Regret many unwarrantable Attempts which have been made to disturb the Tranquillity of your Majesty's Reign.

We now bewail the unhappy Influence of domestic Faction on the remote Parts of the British Empire, which has incited the Colonies to forget what they owe to the Parent State by which they were reared, and on which they depend; and has precipitated them into Measures so undutiful to your Majesty, and so destructive to themselves.

We should ill deserve that Liberty and Happiness, which are secured to us by your Majesty's gracious Government, if we did not declare our fixed Resolution of supporting it to the utmost of our Power; and express our Hopes that, by the Propriety and Firmness of Public Measures, your Majesty's American Subjects will soon be induced to return to their Allegiance, and to place themselves again under the Protection of Legal and Constitutional Government.

That your Majesty's Reign may be long and prosperous, and may continue to diffuse the Blessings of Liberty and Peace among a grateful People, is the united and ardent Wish of,

May it please your Majesty,
Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects,
The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town
Council of your City of Edinburgh.

Signed in our Name, and by our Appointment, the
Seal of the City being affixed,

Edinburgh, *Ja. Stodart, Provost.*
October 11, 1775.

The following Address of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, in General Session assembled; and also of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the same County, has been presented to His Majesty by Sir John Hawkins, Knight, Chairman of the Session, the Reverend Sir George Booth, Baronet, and John Brettell, Esquire, being introduced by the Lord of His Majesty's Bed Chamber in Waiting: Which Address His Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously; and they had the Honour to kiss His Majesty's Hand.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Justices assigned to keep the Peace, and to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and Misdemeanours in the County of Middlesex, in General Session assembled, and also of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the same County, whose Names are hereunto subscribed.

WE, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, resident in this opulent County, sensible of the Blessings which we derive from your Majesty's mild and gracious Government, during which Justice has been administered with an Impartiality unknown to former Ages, and under which every Subject has felt himself protected in the Enjoyment of all those Benefits, which it is the ultimate End of Civil Institutions to ensure, humbly presume to address your Majesty at a Crisis, which we conceive to be a most important one, and such as is not to be paralleled in the History of this or any other Country.

We look back with awful Reverence on that Period towards the End of the last Century, when, by a Revolution, from which it were Impiety to exclude the Interposition of Divine Providence, the Bounds of Regal Authority, and the Measures of Civil Subjection, were mutually adjusted and ascertained, upon Principles coeval with and interwoven in the very Constitution of this Country. To those genuine Patriots and Friends of Religious and Civil Liberty, the Actors in that noble Cause, we at this Day owe it that Persecution is banished to the Realm of Despotism; that illegal Restraints of Civil Liberty are guarded against; that the ancient Power of Parliaments over every Part of the British Dominions is recognized; and the Supreme Legislative Authority, by a wise and happy Temperature of various Interests, declared to reside in the Three Estates of King, Lords, and Commons.

Reflecting on the above auspicious Event, and the numerous Benefits that have followed from it, we seek in vain for the Motives of that unnatural Rebellion in North America, into which the Inhabitants of some of the Provinces thereof, not less by the Artifices of a disappointed and impotent Faction than their own Aversion to our religious and civil Constitution, have been precipitated.

To attain the Ends of a lawless Association, which aims at nothing less than an Independence on the Mother Country; that would draw down Destruction on their own Heads, the Legal Government of the Colonies, now in Rebellion, has by Degrees been subverted, and the Allegiance due to your Majesty from your loyal Subjects there has been extorted by and transferred to a few Usurpers, whose Regard for the Public is absorbed in the Hope of Private Advantage: In the Prosecution of their traitorous Purposes, the Hostilities originally commenced by the Americans have been continued in a Manner practised only by Savages; and in the Conduct of a War, on which, with unhallowed Lips, they implore the Divine Blessing, we behold, with equal Amazement and Horror, the Violation of those Rules of War to which Humanity and the Practice of all civilized Nations have given a Sanction.

Miseries, greater if possible than those of a War thus conducted on the Part of our Enemies, have been denounced against the Mother Country by its rebellious Sons, who, by Resolutions of Non-Importation, have endeavoured to cut off the Sources of our Wealth, and by the Dread of Famine to stimulate the industrious Manufacturers of this Kingdom to oppose that Power which has been their constant Support. But, Thanks be to God, the flourishing Condition of our Trade, the quick Circulation of Wealth, the State of Public Credit, and the amazing Increase of Buildings and mercantile Improvements which present themselves to our Eyes in every Part of this County, are evident Proofs of the Futility of all such Attempts; as they are of the flourishing State of the Kingdom in general.

With very little Attention to the Merits of the Dispute, and without being able to controvert that fundamental Principle of Civil Society, that Protection and Allegiance are reciprocal, the Colonies in Rebellion resist the Payment of Taxes which their Preservation has made necessary; founding their pretended Exemption, not on Reason, Equity, or natural Justice, but upon the Construction of those Grants to which the Colonies owe their political Existence.

The Rights, whatever they are, which the Americans claim, are founded in Charters from Time to Time granted by your Majesty's Royal Predecessors, under proper Limitations and Restrictions: With the greatest Professions of Zeal for Liberty do these infatuated People exalt the Regal into Arbitrary Power; and from Principles of Law and Logic, which are now for the first Time advanced, contend, that the Acts of the Aggregate Legislative Body are of less Force to bind the Subject than those of an integral Part thereof; and with all the insidious Arts of Adulation, your Majesty is courted to accept of that absolute Power which you have uniformly disclaimed, as well by the Whole Tenor of your Conduct, as by referring the Means of preserving the Supremacy of this Country over the Colonies to the Great Council of the Nation.

For this singular Instance of Moderation, as for every other Benefit which we derive from your Majesty's paternal Care and watchful Regard for our Interests, receive, most gracious Sovereign! the sincere and humble Acknowledgements of us your Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects; and as the merciful Forbearance hitherto shewn to the Colonies in Rebellion would, if further extended, be injurious to the Interests of the whole British Empire, accept also this Tender of every Assistance which we are capable of rendering towards establishing the Authority of the British Legislature over its Colonies and Dependencies; while with unfeigned Zeal we supplicate the Supreme Disposer of all Events for Prosperity on those wise and lenient, but steady Councils which have been resolved on, and we doubt not will be pursued for effectuating this important and necessary Purpose.

John Hawkins,
Chairman
Wm. Blackborow
Saunders Welch
George Mercer
George Mercer
John Walford
Thomas Fellows
J. Miller
David Walker
John Brettell
William Kitchiner
William Gaitoigne
John Barnfather
Henry Lambe
John Cox

Philip Dyot
T. Treslove
R. Butler
John Powell
Robert Pell
Joseph Keeling
John Sherwood
David Wilmor
John Staples
Charles Friguet
John Marshall
John Sugar
William Hillyer
Richard Ruffon
John Spiller
W. Farrington

John Powley
Henry Hall
Thomas Duffield
Philip Parker
Richard Vaux
Christopher Hermer
Henry Smith
Wm. Greenwood
Stephen Guion
J. Kenrick
Wm. Addington
John Machin
George Reid
John Lane
James Croft

John

