

The same House of Commons, impressed not only with a proper sense of the national justice which the Loyalists contend for, but with the policy and necessity of holding out *distinguishing rewards*, and marks of the national favour and approbation to those who had and should distinguish themselves by their zeal and fidelity,

Resolved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to confer *some marks of his ROYAL FAVOUR* on those Governors and Officers in the several colonies, who distinguished themselves by their zeal and fidelity in supporting the dignity of the Crown, the just rights of Parliament, and the supreme authority of Great Britain over the colonies, *during the late disturbances* in America."

In the year 1775 the preceding tumults and insurrections against the authority of the Crown and the rights of Parliament, encreased to "open and avowed rebellion." The leaders assumed the rights of independent legislation, of judicial enquiry, sentence, and execution. The prevalence of the power and violence of the insurgents was such, that, in a little time, those who appeared *desirous* to support

support the authority of the Crown and rights of Parliament, or refused to unite with the insurgents, were *disarmed, tarred, feathered, and inhumanly treated*. The King's forts were dismantled. The Governors and the Officers of the Crown, who had continued faithful to their trust, together with all others who had opposed the sedition, were reduced to the alternative of escaping from the tyranny, or of being imprisoned in loathsome dungeons or polluted mines, in which situations *numbers have perished*. Whereupon his Majesty laid this state of the colonies before the two Houses of Parliament, who concurred in assuring his Majesty, "That it was their fixed resolution, at the hazard of their lives and properties, to stand by his Majesty, against all rebellious attempts, in maintenance of his just rights, and of the two Houses of Parliament."—And the aids were accordingly granted for that purpose.

In pursuance of these spirited measures of the Parliament, his Majesty, on the 23d of August in the same year, published a proclamation at St. James's, in which, after reciting that an "open and avowed rebellion existed in America," as the reason of the proclamation, his Majesty adds, "To the end, there-