

*honour and justice* of Parliament, that they would at all events afford them the protection due to them by law, and so solemnly promised.

In the year 1781, the Loyalists, being alarmed at the distinction made in the articles of capitulation of York, in Virginia, between British subjects and the Loyalists who had rendered themselves amenable to the sanguinary laws of the New States, his Excellency William Franklin, Esq. Governor of the province of New Jersey, wrote to Lord George Germaine, then Secretary for the American department, on the subject. In answer to which letter, his Lordship wrote to the Governor on the 2d of January 1782, That "the alarm  
" taken by the loyal Refugees at the fifth article of Lord Cornwallis's capitulation is  
" not to be wondered at. The King's  
" ANXIETY to remove the *fears*, and restore  
" the *confidence*, of those ZEALOUS and MERITORIOUS SUBJECTS, has induced HIS  
" MAJESTY to direct me further to express  
" to Sir Henry Clinton (then Commander in  
" Chief of all the British Forces in America)  
" his royal pleasure, that he should, in his  
" MAJESTY'S NAME, give them the FULLEST assurances of the continuance of HIS  
" AFFEC-

" AFFECTION and REGARD for their HAPPINESS, and that, IN ALL EVENTS, they  
" may RELY upon the utmost attention being shewn to their SAFETY AND WELFARE."

At length, in the year 1782, a negociation for peace was opened at Paris between the contending parties. Here it will not be denied that the Loyalists, after such strong assurances of protection by his Majesty and Parliament, had good right to expect an article would be obtained for annulling the sanguinary laws which attainted their persons and confiscated their property, and that, according to all usage on similar occasions, it would be restored to them. But in this they found themselves fatally mistaken. The American Commissioners declared they had no authority from the States to make it; and besides, if they had the authority, and the restitution was insisted on, they would also insist that Great Britain should pay for all the damages done, and property taken, by the British armies during the war, which would amount to much more than the confiscated property\*. The Minister, on the part of Great Britain, considering the state of the nation, the enormous expence of carrying on

\* See the Appendix.