

ed by People from Tyre, they afterwards came to be a State not only independant of their Mother Country, but Ten Times more powerful; yet they always shewed the strongest Attachment to it, and tho' they were in the strictest Alliance with Alexander the Great against the Persians, yet when he demanded their Assistance against Tyre, they peremptorily refused it. The more rich and powerful North America is, the more rich and powerful will Great-Britain be, if they act that Part by them they ought, but if we turn their Oppressors instead of supporting and protecting them, we deservedly expose ourselves to their Resentment, and as a Brave and Free People they will naturally defend themselves against Oppression; and it must always be the Interest of Great-Britain to wish their Prosperity, and that all Ministers, who from wrong Heads or wicked Hearts, shall endeavour to hurt or impoverish them, should be punished as Traitors to their King and Country.

The late Ministry have had a perpetual Administration in their View: it seems by putting us into so miserable a Situation that nobody else would wish to succeed them, as thinking it impossible to prevent that Ruin they seem to have intended; but I hope our present Ministers will follow that Rule established by that Roman Patriot Cicero:—

Nunquam desperandum est de Patria.

[We ought never to despair in the Cause of our Country.]

I hope our Ministers will restore Harmony and Peace with our Brethren in North-America; and instead of employing ineffectual Negotiations with France, to oblige them to fulfil their Articles of the Peace, as the late Ministry did, take this effectual Step, which will immediately have the desired Effect, viz. let them know, that till they fulfil their Part of the Treaty, they are not to be allowed to fish on our Coasts of North-America; for no Party, in any Contract, can claim any Right to what he is entitled to by that Contract, if he does not perform his Part of it, and as they get by the Fishery near Two Millions Sterling Yearly, and maintain upwards of 12,000 Sailors, they will at once make them comply.

There can be no Objection to the taking of this Method but one; France will in that Case threaten to invade Hanover, and so it will be said we may be involved again in a German War. To this there is no Answer but this: If we are to make the Defence of these Foreign Dominions necessary for us to engage in, this is at once pronouncing the Ruin of Great-Britain. France will encroach on our Trade and Settlements by Degrees; and whenever we shew an Inclination to do ourselves Justice, this Bugbear will be thrown out; so that attempting the Defence of these Foreign Dominions is inconsistent with the very Being of Great-Britain, and at the same Time beyond our Power, against the Power of France.

I am Sir, Your humble Servant,
An Independent Whig,
Connected with no Party.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, the Seventeenth Day of December, 1765.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

THE present General State of Tranquility in Europe, gave me Hopes, that it would not have been necessary to assemble my Parliament sooner than is usual in Times of Peace.

But Matters of Importance have lately occurred in some of my Colonies in America, which will demand the most serious Attention of Parliament; and as further Informations are Daily expected from different Parts of that Country, of which I shall order the fullest Accounts to be prepared for your Consideration: I have thought fit now to call you together, in Order that Opportunity may thereby be given, to issue the necessary Writs on the many Vacancies that have happened in the House of Commons since the last Session; so that the Parliament may be full, to proceed immediately, after the usual Recess, on the Consideration of such weighty Matters as will then come before you.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, on Tuesday, the Seventeenth Day of December, 1765.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-

ral, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for Your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We should be wanting in our Duty, not to assure Your Majesty, that when Your Majesty shall have been pleased to communicate to Your Parliament, those Informations and Advices which have been, or shall be, received from America, we will proceed to the Consideration of those weighty Matters, with an Attention equal to the Importance of the Subject, and with a Resolution to do every Thing which the Exigency of the Case may require.

Attentive to every Event which affects your Majesty, permit us to congratulate Your Majesty on the Birth of a Prince. Whatever adds to Your domestic Happiness, and the Stability and Increase of that illustrious House from which these Kingdoms have received the most important Benefits, must always afford the highest Satisfaction to Your faithful Subjects.

Animated by the same Sentiments of Zeal and Duty to your Majesty, and Your Royal Family, and under the deepest Impression of Concern, we beg Leave to approach Your Throne with our sincere Condolence on the Loss of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

The many Eminent public and private Virtues, the Extent of Capacity, and the Magnanimity of Mind, the Affection for Your Majesty's Person, and the eminent Services performed for this Country, which distinguished that great and excellent Prince, as they have left a lasting Memorial in Your Royal Breast, so have they made an Impression never to be erased from the Minds of your grateful People.

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

My LORDS,

THE Assurances you give Me of your Loyalty and Affection are truly pleasing to Me.

I have the strongest Reliance on your Resolution to do every Thing that may be most expedient, in the present State of my Colonies in America.

I see, with particular Pleasure, those Sentiments of Zeal and Duty to Me and my Family, with which you express your Satisfaction on the Birth of my Third Son, and your Concern for the Loss I have sustained by the Death of the Duke of Cumberland.

L O N D O N, December 2.

We hear that on the first Day of the Meeting of a great Assembly, an Enquiry will be made into the present State of the Northern Colonies.

Dec. 5. It is reported, that the last Dispatches to New-York, contained Orders for a temporary Suspension of the Stamp-Duty on public Gazettes and News-Papers in America.

It is rumoured, that a certain Lieut. General is upon the Point of being nominated Ambassador Extraordinary to their High Mightinesses the States General of the united Colonies in North-America; with full Powers to negotiate, and conclude a perpetual Compact of Amity and Commerce between the said States and the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain; and that in that Case a certain Colonel is to be appointed Secretary to the said Embassy.

Dec. 11. We hear that a Gentleman of great mercantile Knowledge has prepared a Plan, which is intended to be laid before the Parliament next Session, for the better and more lucrative commercial Union of Great-Britain, and her American Colonies, at this very critical Juncture.

It is now said, that there will in a few Days be great Changes in the Ministry.

Among other Changes the following are confidently mentioned:

Lord Temple, President of the Council.
The Duke of Bedford, to be Lord Steward of the Household.

It is still said, that Mr. Pitt will be again appointed First Minister of State.

It is reported, that the Rt. Hon. Hans Stanley, Esq; will be appointed Treasurer of the Navy.

It is said that Lord Viscount Townshend is to go on an important Commission to North-America.

The Right Honourable the House of Peers is adjourned to the 14th of January.

The House of Commons adjourned to the same Day.

We hear that as America was conquered in Germany so the Favourite will at last be subdued in America, and that he will soon fall into the PITT, which he has long been digging for others.

We hear that the Merchants upon Change, on Wednesday last, received upwards of 100 Letters from New-York, countermanding their Orders for Goods.

N E W - Y O R K, February 20.

Extract of a Letter from London, Dec. 17, 1765.

"Every Thing will be done on this Side the Water, that is possible for your Relief: The principal Merchants having chosen a Committee among themselves, who correspond with the chief manufacturing Towns in the Kingdom, and will make the utmost Efforts to free you from the Stamp-Act, which you deem so great a Grievance, as well as from a Number of Restraints, which your Trade labours under. We sincerely hope their Representations will be attended with Success, in which Case we think all Parties will be benefited."

Another Letter of the same Date, mentions, "We are very sorry to receive no new Orders from you, and to understand, that it proceeds from the general Distress and unhappy Interruption your Trade labours under at present, which gives equal Alarm here, and we believe will be the first Matter that will be taken into Consideration when the Parliament meets, and we hope will be accommodated to general Satisfaction, and that Trade will return to its former Channel; which we heartily wish to see for mutual Benefit."

Extract of a Letter from Manchester, per Packet.

"We can now with Pleasure congratulate you on the prudent Measures the new Ministry have taken, the Consequence we expect will be a Restoration to Trade, and will put a Stop to the present Commotions: It is very certain, that all the Ships of War have received Instructions, not to molest any foreign Ships coming to the Islands or the Continent, with Bullion, "and that every Thing in Matters of Commerce, is to be as formerly, in Rules, Orders, or Regulations made by the late Ministry notwithstanding." This is a Copy of the Minutes of the Board of Treasury, which was sent down to this Place by one of the Lords of the Admiralty, as a Reply to a Memorial sent to said Board by the chief Manufacturers here, touching the great Difficulties our Trade laboured under, from the late anti-ministerial Orders, we therefore hope that Trade will once more flourish, and that we may live to see a total Eradication of the late arbitrary impolitical Proceedings."

[We are favoured with Copies of many other Letters, dated from the 14th to the 19th of December last, to Gentlemen in this City, from several Members of Parliament, eminent Merchants and Gentlemen of Distinction in London; from which we have made the following Extracts, viz.]

That, in general, our Opposition to the Stamp-Act has been highly approved in England,—except the Acts of Violence,—the Destruction and Plunder of private Property;—which, though generally disapproved among us, and executed by Men not at all concerned in our Cause, who, taking occasion from the Tumults which Oppression naturally produces, to perpetrate their evil Designs without Discovery, furnish the Enemies of the Colonies, Authors of their Oppression, and consequently of all the Tumults and Disorders arising therefrom, with Arguments which they are glad to improve against them, and endeavour to impute to the general Body of their Inhabitants, whom they would represent as actuated by a rebellious Spirit, disaffected to the legal Government of their Country.—These Disorders are generally blamed in England, but they are even there commonly imputed to the right Authors, that is, to the Contrivers and Promoters of the late oppressive Acts, and especially the Stamp-Act, calculated to strip us of all our most valuable inherent Rights, Liberty and Property, to overturn the English Constitution, and reduce us to the Condition of Slaves.—But the Nature of our Grievances, and the Reasons of our Conduct, having been as much as possible concealed by the Ministry, from the Public in England, were not as yet fully known; so that there were various Opinions concerning our Proceedings.—But it was the general Opinion, especially among the most intelligent People, that the Stamp-Act in particular ought to be, and would be, immediately repealed or suspended, as soon as the Parliament met,—as also some other oppressive Acts and Measures, which were thought to be injudicious, impolitic, and attended with extreme bad Consequences to Great-Britain.

That many Gentlemen in London had so nobly exerted themselves, both by speaking and writing, in Favour of the Colonies, that they had convinced and brought over many, who had formerly opposed them, to espouse their Cause (which is indeed the Cause of Great-Britain also) and become their powerful Friends and Advocates, of which Number Lord C. was one; and that their Cause was becoming more and more popular.

That after a pro- Friends to America, all Merchants trade ther a great Number whom a Committee Gentlemen among particular Colonies unanimously chosen Alderman Trecothick Committee.—Some nittee proposed to particular Article Trade, such as I owe but not mentioning Occasion to mention that such a contract by no Means have nothing less than a Produce of the fore- Exportation of the free from the Fetter restrictive Laws, could Debts in England, lity and Confidence mutual Harmony a On these Representa concluded to adopt ceeding than was at Influence to remove jealousy and Uneas and the Colonies.

ordered sixty Letters manufacturing Town and join them in, a Parliament, and to obtain Relief's 10 Application that ever any Occasion, and with Success.

The Committee them know their In- ence, Countenance Conway, a most an Concern, expected but his Disposition favourable.—Lord R Treasury, Lord D and Plantations, a chequer, all receive nefs, and gave as be wished, shewing Friends to the Cause disposed in their I

Some of our Frie- prehensions, that o- tion from Taxes, e- own choosing, will have very high No- are alarmed at the —And, say the A- repeal it, it is gi- feignly over them; tion is, whether th- or we to them." and invidious —T- the People of Eng- no Right of Sovere- a constitutional Ri- submitted to and a- mission from the- their Rights,— ought to recede.

Our Friends fo- G. G. determined to supp- have a Party in th- Purpose, and Lor- his powerful Supp- Postscript of a Let- our very good Fri- the Pleasure to fin- uneasy Apprehen-

"Nine o'Clock" returned from t- "I had the Pleasur- der, and withdr- "serting in the Ac- "turbances in Ar- "—owing to the- "quence of Mr. "Lord George S-

A Native, and fo- whom all the English- for his unwearied Aff- for his sensible judic- London Papers, unde- Rationalis, and soon t- his Expence, and fol- Agriculture, Arts, an