

Yesterday, received some agreeable Accounts, relative to the conciliating Measures now adopted, regarding North-America.

We hear that the Requisition of Men of War and Troops, to be sent to Virginia, has been disapproved of by a considerable Majority at a late Board.

On Friday last a Man swore the Peace against his Wife for beating him, and she was committed to Bridewell; as she was conducting thither in a Coach, attended by a Constable, the latter happened to laugh on Account of the Oddity of the Offence for which she was committed; whereupon she flew upon him, and beat him in such a Manner, that he was obliged to call in Two Men into the Coach to his Assistance, and it was with much Difficulty that they could all manage her. The Constable is terribly bruised and scratched.

July 10. Letters from Pifa mention, that Lord Pembroke, and several other Persons of Distinction, went from Florence to Leghorn to visit the famous Paoli and that the French, notwithstanding their Affections, had actually lost near 12,000 Men at Corsica.

July 11. It is confidently said, the most effectual Methods will be pursued to put a Stop to the Petitions said to be in Agitation in several Parts of this Kingdom, the Weight they may have with a certain Personage being much dreaded by the ministerial Party.

The Pallas, a Spanish Frigate of War, sailed lately from Cadiz for the Havannah, with the Sieur of Belly, Lieutenant General of his Catholic Majesty's Troops on board, and a Cargo of Twenty-eight Cannon, Eleven Thousand one Hundred and Fifteen Bullets, and Eight Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty Fuses. From these, and the many other Cargoes of the like Nature lately sent to the same and neighbouring Parts, we may judge of the Views of the Spaniards by the Ardour of their Preparations.

The Number of Negro Slaves bartered for in one Year (1768) on the Coast of Africa, from Cape Blanco to Rio Congo, by the different European Nations, amounts as follows: Great-Britain 53,100; British Americans 6,300; France 23,500; Holland 12,300; Portugal 8,700; Denmark 1200; in all 104,100, bought by Barter for European and India Manufactures, chiefly at 15l. Sterling each, amounting in Sterling to 1,561,500l.

On Friday Lord Chatham, when at Court, had some Conversation with Lord Granby, but did not speak to the Duke of Grafton.

Letters from Tunis mention, that the Bey hath ordered his Corsairs to attack the Ships of Corsica, even those who may have hoisted the French Flag; in Consequence of which some have been taken.

July 13. When Lord Chatham was at Court on Wednesday last, particular Notice was taken that he only spoke to the Marquis of Granby, whom he knows to be a Patriot in his Heart; and to Lord Camden, whom he believes to be a Patriot in the Head. The Duke of Grafton made several awkward Advances to speak to his Lordship, but Lord Chatham always obviated every Attempt of that Kind: From which Conduct, the Courtiers begin to augur ill of the Duke of Grafton's longer Continuance in Power.

It is affirmed, that his Lordship said to a great Personage, in a late Conference on the present unhappy and distressed State of Public Affairs; that there were many Things to be done; and spoke of the absolute Necessity there is of healing the Wounds of the Constitution.

We are well informed, that a Prosecution will be immediately commenced by a certain great Man at the West-End of the Town against a great Man in the City.

A certain Letter, we are informed, has occasioned a good deal of Uneasiness to a great Magistrate, and to some other Carriers of a popular Request; nor are the Drawers entirely free from Anxiety.

It is said, that a certain great Personage made a very rich Present to the D. of G. on his late Marriage.

It is generally believed the present Ministry will continue, notwithstanding every Effort to remove them, as they are promised all the Countenance Authority can give.

The Surry Petition, it is said, meets with great Success, inasmuch that it is imagined it will be ready for presenting by Tuesday next.

Yesterday a Committee of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights dined at the London Tavern, after which Mr. Serjeant Glynn took the Chair, when several Letters were read, and divers Subscriptions received from different Parts of this Kingdom, were entered in the Society's Books.

It is said an Academy will shortly be established, for instructing the Alderman of this City in the Court Step and Behaviour, that if any of them should hereafter have Occasion to go to St. James's, the Court Wits may be prevented from remarking, that the Chief Magistrate walks like a Tailor.

It is now said, that Lord C— has strongly recommended a D—n of the present P—t, but was much opposed by a great Personage.

Private Letters from almost every County in England remark, that there is no other Language to be heard, from the highest to the lowest, but Petition, Petition, Petition!

COPY of a LETTER from LORD HOLLAND, to the LORD MAYOR of this City, with his Lordship's ANSWER thereto.

To the Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR.

My Lord,

IN a Petition presented by your Lordship it is mentioned as a Grievance—Instead of punishing, conferring Honours on a Paymaster, the Public Defaulter of unaccounted Millions. I am told that I am the Paymaster here censured; May I beg to know of your Lordship if it is so? If it is, I am sure Mr. Beckford must have been against it, because he knows, and could have shewn your Lordship in writing, the utter Falseness of what is there insinuated.

I have not the Honour to know your Lordship; so I cannot tell what you might have heard to induce you to carry to our Sovereign a Complaint of so atrocious a Nature.

Your Lordship, by your Speech made to the King at delivering your Petition, has adopted the Contents of it; and I don't know of whom to enquire but of your Lordship concerning this Injury done to an innocent Man, who am by this Means (if I am the Person meant) hung out as an Object of public Hatred and Resentment.

You have too much Honour and Justice not to tell me whether I am the Person meant, and if I am the Grounds upon which I am thus charged, that I may vindicate myself, which Truth will enable me to do, to the Conviction of the bitterest Enemy; and therefore I may boldly say, to your Lordship's entire Satisfaction, whom I certainly have never offended.

I am with great Respect,
my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient,
and most humble Servant,

HOLLAND.

July 9, 1769.

THE LORD MAYOR'S ANSWER.

Manfion House, July 10, 1769.

THE Lord Mayor presents his Compliments to Lord Holland, and in Answer to the Honour of his Lordship's Letter delivered to him by Mr. Selwyn, he begs leave to say that he had no concern in drawing up the Petition from the Livery of London to his Majesty; that he looks on himself only as the Carrier, together with other Gentlemen charged by the Livery with the Delivery of it; that he does not, nor ever did, hold himself accountable for the Contents of it, and is a Stranger to the Nature of the supposed Charge against his Lordship.

QUERIES to LORD H.

July 15. I. Were you not called upon in the Exchequer to pass your Accounts? And was not that Process stayed by a sign Manual, or how otherwise?

II. Have you completed the passing your Accounts as Paymaster? Or doth a Charge of upwards of Forty Millions still remain against you?

July 15. It is now said, the Account of the Disbursements while Mr. Pitt was Paymaster, was not passed 'til last Year, which is now no less than 11 Years ago.

The Reason alledged for so much Time elapsing before Affairs of so weighty a Nature are settled, is on Account of the Difficulties of collecting the States of the Contractors, &c.

It is no less true than extraordinary, that during the Time Mr. Pitt was Paymaster of the Forces, he never once attempted to employ the public Money then in his Hands to his own private Emolument. He paid into the Hands of his Successors little less than 200,000l.

July 18. By authentic Accounts from Sweden, we learn, that great Divisions have happened among the Court or French Party there, and that the Eyes of the Swedes being now more open, they begin to perceive the ill Effects of wanting to establish an absolute Monarchy in that Country.

Extract of a Letter from Ajaccio, June 23.

It is said that the Count de Vaux hath convoked a general Assembly to be held at Corte, the first of next Month, which is to be composed of Representatives from all the Communities of the Kingdom, in order to deliberate on Affairs of Importance. Probably the first Foundations of the Government of the Island will come under their Consideration.

On Thursday last Sir William Stephenson, sat as Sitting Justice at Guildhall, for Mr. Wilkes, and we hear Sir William will sit during the Course of Mr. Wilkes's Confinement for him, as often as convenient.

Capt. John Elphinston, late of the Royal Navy, who distinguished himself at the taking of Quebec and the Havannah, is appointed Major General and Rear Admiral in the Service of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, and is now on his Passage to Petersburg.

B R I S T O L, July 20.

Tuesday last there was a Meeting of the Citizens at Guildhall, in order to consider of, and draw up a Petition to his Majesty, on the present disagreeable Situation of National Affairs, when Henry Cruger, Esq; was chosen Chairman; who, after having taken the Chair, made a very pathetick and concise Speech, to the following Effect.

"Gentlemen,—Your positive Commands have alone prevailed on me to take this Seat. I came here with no other Design than barely to give my Voice for a Petition to the Throne. The present lamentable State of our American Commerce, makes that more especially my indispensable Duty, as my Ruin must be involved with that of the Public, should the pernicious System of taxing British Manufactures imported into the Colonies be persevered in.

"It is true, there are Reports that those oppressive Acts will be repealed, and that the Ministry intend to adopt milder Measures in the future Government of that Country; but I shall continue to doubt such Reports, until I see them warranted by the Authority of the Legislature.

"In the Transactions of this Day, I will endeavour to keep within my proper Sphere. The Commitment of Mr. Bingley, the numberless Persecutions and Cruelties exercised against the Person of Mr. Wilkes, with many other Grievances, I feel in common with you all, but these I shall leave to be explained by those who may be more capable of that Talk. I shall speak as a Merchant, and to that Character alone will I confine myself here: This I think my Duty, and from doing my Duty, nothing shall deter me.

"I have only to beg Gentlemen, that this Meeting may be distinguished by its Loyalty to the best of Princes, and by the Decency and Decorum with which it will be conducted."

After which a Question was desired to be proposed, whether there should be a Petition or not, which was carried with only one dissenting Voice. Then it was farther proposed that a Committee be chosen to draw up the Petition, or if any Person present had a Petition that it be read for Approbation; when a Petition was produced, which was accordingly read, and universally approved of. It was then moved, that public Notice should be given of Time and Place where the said Petition might be seen and properly signed, as it was thought the immediate signing it by such a Number of

People, might probably soil it, and consequently render it not quite so decent to be presented to his Majesty.

After the Petition was agreed to. It was unanimously Resolved; "That Lord Clare, one of our present Representatives, by disregarding the Instructions of his Constituents, and insulting them in his Letter to the Chairman of our last Meeting, has forfeited every Claim to our future Confidence and Esteem, and justly incurred our public Contempt."

After the Conclusion of the Meeting, an Attorney desired to be heard, but was refused by the Chairman, on account of the Business being finished; but as he was the only negative Voice, it was requested by some that he might speak. But he began in such an illiberal Manner, that he had not uttered many Words before he was silenced by the Hisses of the Populace; and had he not taken Shelter under the Protection of some of the principal Promoters of the Meeting, he certainly would have been roughly handled. On which Behaviour, a Gentleman took Occasion to observe, "That certain Emisaries of Power, (among whom were some Lawyers,) had industriously propagated about the City, in order to intimidate and prevent the independent Citizens from signing the Petition; that a few of the most considerable, would be called before the House of Commons and thrown into Prison.—And that thus threatening the People of England, for signing a dutiful Petition to their Sovereign, was the most glaring and violent Attack on the Privileges of Englishmen, and the utmost Demonstration of the Existence of every Grievance contained in the Petition."

The whole was conducted with great Order and Decorum, and had it not been for the above trifling Disturbance, it would have concluded the most harmonious and unanimous Meeting, perhaps ever held on so public an Occasion.

N E W - Y O R K, September 4.

On the 17th of August the House of Representatives of South-Carolina, having received and considered the Letter of the Hon. P. Randolph, Esq; Speaker of the late Assembly of Virginia, unanimously came into sundry Resolutions similar to those of that Assembly, particularly with Regard to their sole Right of taxing themselves, their Right of petitioning his Majesty, and using Measures to procure the Concurrence of the other Colonies; their Right of Tryal in the Place of their Residence by a Jury, from the Vicinage; that no Person residing in the Province ought to be sent out of it to be tried. That the Statute of Henry the 3th, for the Trial of Treasons, committed out of the King's Dominions, does not extend to the British Colonies. That an humble, dutiful and loyal Address be presented to his Majesty, &c.

We hear also that the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden, Chief Justice of this Province, is dangerously ill.

Sept. 7. His Honour the Governor gave his Assent to the following Acts, viz.

An Act for granting his Majesty the Sum of £. 73,526 : 7 : 2, and applying £. 36,582 : 13 : 2, then in the Treasury to defray the Charges of Government, &c.

An Act for stamping and issuing £. 106,500 for calling in and exchanging the present lawful Paper Bills of Credit of this Province, which are a Tender by Law in all Payments, and to sundry other Acts.

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

Sept. 11. In a Letter of the Eleventh of July from London, it is said, that Lord Chatham had assured Alderman Trecothick, the Revenue Acts would certainly be repealed next Session of Parliament; and in the same Letter it is also said, that the Petition of the City of London was received with great Coldness.

Other Letters, in general, say, that it was believed the London Petition would be followed by all England and Wales; and that there were great Commotions through the whole Country, but it was hoped they would end without Bloodshed.—Some of the Letter Writers are very sanguine that these oppressive Laws must be repealed next Session; others seem rather to think that they will not; but all agree, that the Measure of Non-importation the Americans have adopted, will be the only Means to bring their Oppressors to Reason.

Extract of a Letter from London, July 5, 1769.

"You ask me to be particular with Regard to American Affairs. With Respect to them, nothing at all, at least nothing decisive, can be done 'til the next Session of Parliament; and if nothing extraordinary happens, they will not meet 'til January; and the Consequences of keeping Things as they are, in a State of the most teasing Incertitude, every Body must feel will be disagreeable in various Shapes.—But, untoward as the present Situation of Affairs are, they may still produce good Effects to all concerned. This Delay, which is now unavoidable, will give both Sides an Opportunity of duly weighing their several Interests, with Regard to the present Differences. The Americans will have Time to reflect on the Consequences that may result from the Laws they complain of; and if they find it necessary to refuse or elude Obedience to them, at all Adventures, they will persist in every legal, prudent, and efficacious Method of obtaining Redress from the Mother-Country, or in making the best Use they can of the Resources they have among themselves, for furnishing the Necessaries and Conveniences of Life they are now obliged to have from Britain.—And we, at home, will have experienced, and felt, probably, the Folly and Indiscretion, to say no worse of it, of pushing so large a Body of our Fellow Subjects to disagreeable Extremities, and the absolute Necessity (which is the Mother of Invention) of endeavouring to supply themselves with a Variety of Commodities, which formed a principal Part of our most beneficial Commerce; and which our Colonists actually were content to purchase, at the Expence of the whole Amount of all their Industry, and of their Traffic with other Countries.—What, in Reason, could we wish for, or desire, beyond this?—Laying Duties, in any Shape, on People, who before spent their All with us, can serve no valuable Purpose; but to lay these Duties in the most exception-

able, most oppressive, most expensive, and most unaccountable Manner, is absolute and unaccountable.

Extract of a Letter from London.
"The Revenue Acts, which so Trade of America, will most certainly next Session of Parliament. People were alarmed at your spirited Address for they now begin to think without them. Old Roman Valour commended, than the Unanimity of the Sons of Liberty on this Side the Sea now a general Stagnation of Politics are expected to take Place at the next Session. Only continue to act and, with Heaven on your Side, preferre your Freedom.—Our great Trecothick, is to be the next Lord's Address to the King, is the Side it is much applauded."

Extract of a Letter from New-York.
Five o'Clock, P. M.
"One Hour and a Half ago, dep Governor, Sir Henry Moore, Bar, will, it is said, take the Administration Packet is delayed a Day or Two on

To be Sold to the highest Bidder, on the Day of October next, for Sterling Money Bills of Exchange or Currents, fit the Purchasers.

VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, of 200 Acres by Patent, lying in Great-Seneca, within one mile of Grift-Mill, commonly known as Mr. Joseph West's Mill.—The Tract is very rich Marsh fit for Meat and Pasture.—The Title is good. Particulars enquire of

(w3) A

To be sold, at Public Vendue, on the Day of October next, on the Premises, Bills of Exchange, or Currents, fit the Purchasers.

PART of a Tract of Land, called PORTER'S-FANCY: And a Tract of Land, call'd HOWARD-RANGE; both of which Parcel whereon are Three Plantations settled on every Account, and adjoining the Severn Chapel. Whoever inclines to purchase, every Thing in Regard to the same, at my Plantation on Elk

* * * The Reason of the above is, that I have purchased Richa which adjoins my other Lands

Annapolis
T O B E
FOUR Convict Servant Makers, and good Work Particulars enquire of

RAN away on Sunday last in Queen-Anne's Count Branch, an English Convict NATHANIEL POWELL, a slim made Fellow, thin V. complexion, wears his thick blue very low down his Forehead Country Dialect, he is a very Down-Look, he understands and Mowing; Had on, when colour'd Jacket, with long Pair of Snuff colour'd Breeches, Stockings, with Holes in the with a Hole in One of the Whoever takes up said Runaway any Jail, so that his Master shall have Three Pounds Ten reasonable Charges, if brought

N. B. The same Person was to Lancaster Prison, by the Brown.

THERE is at the Plantation near the Head of Elk, as Strays, an old Chestnut Horse and Tail; and a Year old Owner or Owners may have Property and paying Charge

THE Subscribers being confined to Jail for Debt, hereby petition, that they intend to assemble for Relief.

RAN away from the Sul Man named ANTHONY, a Tailor by Trade, luffy, a very fair Skin, freckled, short Hair of a d. drawling Voice, a very red Lips, and has had a freckle and it is bruised and black he went away, was a light Breeches, red Jacket, good Hat.

N. B. 'Tis supposed he is therefore may change of these went away with a Woman, named Margaret George Smoot of Charles Co