

Civil Magistrate calls for their Assistance; and that his Majesty had given Orders to have the State of the Commissions and the military Commands in that Country laid before the Crown Lawyers, in order that it might be revised and rectified, and put upon a constitutional Footing.

A Variety of Resolutions relative to America were lately moved, when, after long Debates, they divided upon the second Resolution, purporting, that the Letters and Orders sent by the Ministry to the Governors in America were the Causes of the present Discontents there, viz. 79 for the Resolution and 196 against it.

It is rumoured that Governor Pownall, formerly Governor of Massachusetts Bay, will, at the Desire of the Ministry, re-assume his Government, until the Disfranchisement at Boston and the Colony in general are subsided. We are told that a certain Colony Agent has proposed to Administration to settle the American Disputes by Arbitration; Five Arbiters to be chosen by the Ministry and Five by the Americans, and those Ten to be at Liberty to call in Five more; the Place of Arbitration London, and the Award to be made in Three Months from their first Meeting.

It is asserted that Lord Chatham has Eight more Motions to make before the Close of the present Session.

We hear that the President of a certain great Assembly spoke extraordinary well in Favour of passing the late Privilege Bill.

Wednesday Two more of the Publishers of the Evening Papers were ordered to be taken into Custody, for publishing the Proceedings of an august Assembly, contrary to their express Rules and Orders.

Letters from Berlin, dated April 14, mention, that his Prussian Majesty still continues very ill of the Gout, but that it is hoped his Life is not in Danger.

We hear that some late Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Emperor of Morocco had agreed to open the Communication with his Dominions, and in the mean Time to send an Ambassador to England, to settle the Differences at present subsisting between the Two Courts.

A patriotic Nobleman and his Friends have frequent Consultations on the present State of Affairs in America, the Result of which will be communicated to a great Assembly the Beginning of the approaching Week.

It is said, that some important Matters will be agitated in an august Assembly on Monday next, relative to Boston; and that the Revenue Acts will be again considered.

We are informed, that the Report of several Ships of the Line having been lately ordered to America, is entirely without Foundation; and that no Measure of any Kind will be carried into Execution on that Continent, till the Sense of Two great Assemblies is known.

It having been doubted by some Persons, whether an august Assembly could with Propriety call in Question the Affair of the sudden Prorogation of a great Society in a neighbouring Kingdom, it may not be amiss to mention a patriotic Gentleman's Opinion on the Question. "This House (says he) has a coercive Power over Ministers in every Part of the British Empire, and I hope the afflicted Country of Ireland will obtain from the Legislature here that Reparation which her own Parliament can no longer give her, and that your Policy and Interest will induce you to do that which Justice demands from you."

May 15. Earl Temple, the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Lyttleton, the Right Hon. George Grenville, and Thomas Pitt, Esq; dined with Lord Mansfield at his Lordship's House in Canewood on Saturday last.

After the Division in a certain Society on Wednesday last, a Gentleman in Administration exultingly told a worthy Baronet in Opposition, that they had gained a complete Victory: "No Wonder, replied the Baronet, Your Troops are better paid than ours."

Counsellor Wedderburn, speaking of American Affairs a few Days ago, said, "In the Reign of Charles the Second you conquered America—in the Reign of George the Third you lost it; for I cannot consider it now as any Part of the British Empire."

The Sheriffs and City Remembrancer, who were yesterday to St. James's to know when his Majesty would be pleased to receive the City's second Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, are ordered to go again To-morrow for his Majesty's Answer, when he will be waited on by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, for that Purpose.

A Correspondent says, "The Reception to be given to the second City Petition, Address, and Remonstrance, has been determined on in a late Council."

We hear a Meeting of the Principal Inhabitants of Westminster will soon be held in their Guildhall, to consider of a second Remonstrance to the Throne, and that the County of Middlesex will follow the Example.

Some Letters from Venice mention Advice having been received there of a naval Victory obtained by the Russians over Part of the Turkish Fleet, near the Straight of the Dardanelles, in which the latter met with very great Loss.

We hear that this Day, after breaking up of a Board of Trade and Plantations, some Dispatches were sent off to Falmouth, from Lord Hillsborough's Office, to be forwarded to New-York.

A Report prevails, that Mr. Lyttleton, now his Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon, will speedily be recalled, and will be appointed Governor of New-England, in the Room of Sir Francis Bernard.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

A Letter from the MERCHANTS COMMITTEE of New-York, to the MERCHANTS COMMITTEE in this Place, dated July 10, 1770; with the Answer, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

IN Pursuance of the printed Advertisement inclosed you by our last Express, we are directed to acquaint you, that the Sense of our Inhabitants has been again taken, according to the inclosed written Proposal from our Committee, which was not finished until last Night; and as there appeared a great Majority for importing every Thing, except such Articles as are, or may here-

after be subject to Duty, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America; and, in Consequence thereof, many Orders for Goods may be sent by the Packet to sail To-morrow or next Day, we are ordered to give you the most early Advice of this Event by another Express, that if your Merchants should chuse to send any Orders, they may avail themselves of a Vessel, which, we hear, will be ready to sail from your Port for London on Saturday next. Another Opportunity will also offer from hence for Liverpool the same Day.

We are very sorry our late earnest Endeavours to harmonize with our Brethren of Philadelphia have proved abortive; but we flatter ourselves the Event will abundantly justify the Measure adopted by the Majority of our Inhabitants, although they appear just now to be singular in their Opinion. We remain, With great Regard,

GENTLEMEN,
Your most humble Servants,
To the Committee of Merchants in Philadelphia.

In the foregoing Letter was inclosed the following.

THE above Persons are requested by the Committee of Merchants to divide themselves in Pairs, one of each Party, and to take the Sense of their Ward for and against Importation, by taking down the Names of the Inhabitants, after reading to them the following Proposition, without using any other Arguments, viz.

As by the Return of our Expresses from Bolton and Philadelphia, we are advised by Letters from their Committees, that a Majority of both Places are for maintaining their Non-importation Agreements on their present Footing:

Is it your Sentiments, that we should also abide by our Non-importation Agreement, or to import every Thing, except the Articles which are or may hereafter be subject to Duty?

It is expected, that every Person who is waited on will candidly give his Opinion for or against Importation, and that the Committee appointed to wait on them will make a Return of their Voices to the Committee of Inspection, at Mrs. Wragg's, on Monday Evening, the 9th of July, without fail.

By Order of the Committee.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1770.

GENTLEMEN,
WE are sorry to find, by your Letter of the 10th Instant, by Express, that a Majority of your City have determined to break your Non-importation Agreement; a Measure which we think will be prejudicial to your own, and the Liberties of all America. Arguments are now vain—To Posterity and to your Country you must answer for the step you have now taken.—The Disposition you shewed on a former Occasion, and the Letters we received from you, since the passing of the Act of 7 Geo. III. promised a different Conduct.—We cannot even flatter ourselves the Event will justify the Measure you have adopted. You have certainly weakened that Union of the Colonies, on which their Safety depends, and will thereby strengthen the Hands of our Enemies, and encourage them to prosecute their Designs against our common Liberty. We cannot forbear telling you, that however you may colour your Proceeding, we think you have, in the Day of Trial, deserted the Cause of Liberty and your Country. We are,

GENTLEMEN,
Your humble Servants,
And assured Friends,
To the Merchants Committee of New-York.

The News being spread, that the Merchants of New-York had departed from their Non-importation Agreement, and had resolved to import every Thing, except Tea, and such Articles upon which a Duty is or should hereafter be laid, the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs, and a great Number from the County, assembled at the State-House, and having nominated JOSEPH FOX, Esq; Chairman, entered into the following Resolves.

1st. Resolved, THAT the Non-importation Agreement, entered into by the Merchants and Traders of the Colonies, is a safe, peaceable and constitutional Way of asserting our Rights, and if persisted in, there is Reason to believe it will produce the desired Effect, and therefore ought to be considered as a Bulwark of our Liberty.

2d. Resolved, That the good Effects of this Measure depend upon Perseverance, and that the Strength of the Colonies consists in their Union.

3d. Resolved, That a Breach of the Agreement at present cannot be owing to any Want of real Necessaries, especially in the Northern Colonies; and that the partial Repeal of the American Revenue-Act is no just Foundation for deviating from the Agreement entered into, as the Claim of a Right to tax us, without our Consent, is still kept up, and the Duty on Tea retained as a Test of that Right.

4th. Resolved, That the Alteration adopted by a Majority of the Inhabitants of the City of New-York, is a fordid and wanton Defection from the common Cause, and that by that Defection they have, as much as in them lies, weakened the Union of the Colonies, wounded the public Character of America, strengthened the Hands of our Enemies, and encouraged them to prosecute their Designs against our common Liberty.

5th. Resolved, That all the bad Consequences that may ensue to the Liberties of America, by their Defection, are chargeable upon a prevailing Faction at New-York.

6th. Resolved, That as a Testimony to the World of our Disapprobation of the late Measure adopted by that prevailing Faction, we will break off all commercial Intercourse with New-York, so far as not to purchase of any of the Inhabitants of the Colony of New-York any Goods, except Alkaline Salt, Skins, Furs, Flax and Hemp, until they return to their Agreement, or until the Act of 7th of Geo. III. is totally repealed. And we pledge ourselves each to the other, that if we know of any Person attempting to bring into this City or Province, any Goods from New-York, except those above enumerated, that we will immediately give In-

formation of them to the Merchants Committee, that their Names may be published in the News-Papers.— Provided always, that every Inhabitant of this Town and Province, who has Effects at New-York, may have Liberty to remove them from thence, provided it be done within Six Weeks from this Date.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1770.
The following Address was handed about previous to the above Meeting.

GENTLEMEN,
YOU are come here this Day to determine whether you will be FREEMEN or SLAVES. The New-Yorkers have betrayed a Meanness and Cowardice, in deserting us, in the present important Juncture, which wants a Name. May Infamy be their Portion! And may the Names of a Bute, a Grenville, a Bernard, and a Yorker, hereafter be synonymous Words. Let no Arguments from Necessity or Interest have any Weight with you, to lead you to tread in their Footsteps.— Much more is incumbent upon us than ever. It is our Business to support our sinking Country, where they have stabbed it. Let us remember that we are Pennsylvanians—and oh! let us not fully that illustrious Name, by an Act that will bring Infamy and Slavery upon our Country. The Eyes of all Europe—nay of the whole World, are fixed upon us. Heaven itself cannot be disinterested in the Event of the present Contest. Let us be firm—let us be united—and Success WILL crown our honest and manly Efforts to save ourselves, and our Country from Destruction.

A PENNSYLVANIAN,
Philadelphia, State-House, July 14, 1770.

The Defection of New-York, with all its peculiar Aggravations, gives us a most sensible Concern. Some important Events are so interesting, and their baneful Consequences so immediately anticipated by the Sufferer, as to stun the Passions instead of exciting them. Such are the Horrors which oppress our Spirits, when we reflect on the Perfidy of the New-Yorkers. Nobody raves at them; their and our Children, born and unborn, stand fettered before our Eyes, in Consequence of their fatal Cowardice and Avarice—Propagated Misery will keep the Remembrance of their Treachery alive, but all the Groans, Tears and Execrations of the present and future Generations can't remedy it.—'Tis said of New-York, that liberal Learning, and generous manly Sentiments have never been much cultivated in that Place; there has indeed, once in an Age, appeared a LIVINGTON or SMITH, who have done them signal Honour, but these were rare Aves among them; the uncultivated Mass of them have now brought forth Fruit, by which they may and will be known—And so little do they appear to be acquainted with the World, that most of them really think it a notable Honour to be a Yorker—But what if New-York wants Faith, generous Sentiments and Honour; must therefore all the American Colonies drop these Virtues and sink into Slavery, quit their Spirit and Virtue, and lament like Children in Despair, we are betrayed and undone by New-York, and can't help ourselves?—Not so, my Countrymen, New-York indeed wants Virtue, Faith, natural Affection to their Ourspring, Humanity and Public-Spirit; but, thank Heaven, they want Numbers, Riches, and Independence too—A narrow Strip of Land, not 25 Miles wide, between Connecticut and New-Jersey, makes the fairest and most considerable Part of their Province, and were their Neighbours of Connecticut and Jersey to withdraw their Connexions, they would sink into a Character as little respectable for Merchandize or Mechanic Arts, as for Faith and Honour.— Indeed the abandoned Perfidy and Parricide of New-York, gives the Two Colonies of Connecticut and New-Jersey an Opportunity of displaying those Virtues, which indeed they always had the Happiness and Honour of possessing, but never of exercising effectually till now.—There are Times, critical Periods, in which single Persons, Cities, Provinces, Kingdoms have an Opportunity to exhibit their Virtues to the utmost Advantage, and perpetuate their Honours to the latest Posterity, and the wickedest and most abandoned Characters often furnish these Opportunities. Tarquin's detestable Brutality enabled Brutus to become immortal. Such an Opportunity have the Colonies of Connecticut and New-Jersey at this Time, arising from the unexampled Baseness of New-York. Those Colonies have no Capital trading or manufacturing Towns, in which their Virtues and Weight can be collected and illustrated equal to their Merits, but have perhaps as much public Spirit, Truth, and genuine Love of their Country, diffused through their scattered Settlements, as can or ever could be boasted of either in the more populous Towns of America; or even in ancient Greece or Rome.—They have now an Opportunity by general Consent, to exhibit all these Virtues in full Blaze to the Public, and in their full Efficacy too; for they may thereby not only sufficiently mortify and disappoint the avaricious and detestable Designs of the Yorkers in importing, but save their Country too, oblige the neighbouring Provinces with their Trade, increase their own Wealth and Importance, and gain Honour as immortal as the Histories of this critical alarming Period of American Liberty shall be.—Let them resolve to have no Commerce with New-York; there is not an Article they export to New-York, except Onions, which will not bring so quick a Sale and good or better Price at Philadelphia, and always better Pay: Nor is there an Article which they purchase at New-York, (the detestable imported Goods excepted) which may not be bought at Philadelphia of equal Quality and Price, and commonly cheaper and of better Quality. All North-America will herein acknowledge their Public Spirit, and Philadelphia be obliged to them for their Preference in Trade. All the other English Colonies on the Continent will join them in avoiding New-York; as they would a poisoned City, lest they should be scabbed with their Principles, as well as corrupted with their Goods.

ANNA P. R.

The Committee for this Williams and Company have Tea, and sold the far above what had been Years before the Association down to the Store of the company, to be satisfied when not; and Mr. Joseph Williams, appearing, the Company Price he sold his Bqhea-T Shillings: The Committee was the first Cost, and He then questioned the A and peremptorily told the make any such Enquiry Committee cannot but give them was true, and Company have been in break through the Ass without any Regard or F of their Country. The ticular, and of the Provi will hold the said teach and Company, in that which such despicable C as they clearly evince, they have no other Feeli mean and fordid Selfish every Man, who is a Fri have Spirit enough to them. To deal with Me to give Encouragement Country, and to make a and fair Trader.

N. B. The above C Williams, Thomas Charle liams.

To be SOLD at Public the Subscriber, on Thur next,

TWO Servant Men, upwards of Two a Tailor, who has upwa Likewise sundry Mares Ewe Lambs. The Sale of Exchange, or One M upon giving Security, i

(w2)

N. B. The Sale to be Afternoon.

RAN away from the Creek, in Frederick sons, viz.

ANDREW KEITH about 5 Feet 10 Inches with him, a blue close Pair of Leather Breech Rolls, and several Irish DANIEL MACDONALD 18 Years old: Had on, Cotton Coat, Osnabrig BELL RILEY, suppo the above Servant Men away, a green short G and blue Cardinal. Servants, and brings for Pounds Reward for each

N. B. Several Serv went off at the same l all together.

To be sold, in Pursuance of Edward Digges, deceased;

SUNDRY Tracts, One of which, th a Tract of Land, call Acres, lying on Great the main Road that I tremly well watered, Farming and Meadow purchase, may depend Normand Bruce's about

All Persons who h against the Deceased, in, and those who are Payment.

WILFR BLEA (3w) RAPH GEOR

ON the last Day of the House of t Land; about 50 Acre and all within Four Land will be shown an August, by

(w3)