

... formed in this city in behalf of drowned persons. In the fifth, which is just published, 13 of these unfortunate people called to life again, and for whom as many premiums have been distributed, presenting a spectacle that equally interests the mind and the heart.

L O N D O N, July 16.

Though the Quakers do not choose to demonstrate their dissatisfaction in the noisy manner the less orderly though not less feeling colonists have adopted, it is said they profess themselves ready to concur in every measure which promises to preserve the natural rights of the Americans.

July 19. Though the crown, says a correspondent, cannot turn out judges as formerly, yet no law secures the people from having bad, corrupt, ignorant or wicked tools of state, appointed to preside on their liberty and property, for it is only corrupt judges, and tame and prejudiced jurors, who are to be feared for the occasion, that the general liberties of the country can ever be shaken or undermined.

July 20. It is said that an edict has lately been published at Vienna against duelling; the offence is made capital in both the principals and the second.

A private letter from the Hague mentions that three new objects of attention and concern to the Dutch have lately arisen, viz. the sinking state of the British fishery in the northern seas; the great increase of the Prussian mercantile company at Embden; and the great naval preparations of all the maritime powers of Europe, particularly those encouraged in the late war. The first bids fair to rival them in their fishery; the second in some material interesting branches of trade; and the last cannot fail of being beheld with a very jealous eye.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, July 9.

A dispute between the courts of Vienna and Petersburg is very like to take place, and on the following account. The Ottoman porte having either lost all hopes of recovering the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia from Russia, or with a view to effect a quarrel between Russia and Austria, has ceded these provinces to the latter, to whom they formerly belonged; but Russia is by no means willing to give them up, as she claims an undoubted right by the great law of conquest: the Austrian troops in the mean time are marching towards these provinces, and put up the imperial eagle wherever they arrive, which, as it seems, gives great offence to the empress of Russia; but some other courts endeavour to stifle that dispute in its breaking out, and to effect a speedy reconciliation; however, this day two very respectable noblemen from the court of Vienna, the duke Braganza and count Zinzendorf, passed this place in their way to Petersburg, being charged by the emperor with a commission relative to the above affair.

July 22. The emperor of Germany has established a new court for hearing and determining the claims of such of his subjects as complain of having been injured in their property in the course of the late war.

July 25. The emperor of Germany has lately begged permission to throw up his military pretensions, but has been peremptorily refused.

We are assured that a plan for the effectual prevention of our naval officers and seamen from entering into foreign service, is now under consideration.

The hopes of the Dantzickers are said to be revived, on account of the late behaviour of a certain court, respecting the treatment they have met with; which court they imagine they shall be able to interest yet more deeply in their affairs.

July 28. It is most certain that the new Portuguese ambassador is charged with some instructions of a very important and private nature, respecting the commercial connections of this country with Portugal, and which, we are assured, will be ultimately of the highest benefit to this country.

It is asserted that Lord Mansfield and some other Judges of the law, have been for some time past employed in framing a bill for preventing emigrations.

The ministry are satisfied that the Quebec bill will either make or mar them. They are sensible this bill will have great weight at the ensuing election, and that if the love of liberty and true zeal for the church of England is in the hearts of the electors, the court candidates will have but little hopes of success; and should the distresses and luxuries of the times favour the minister's friends on the day of election, they are convinced the real patriots, joined by the pretended patriots of the city, as well as such as do not think religion a farce, a mere political trick, will make a vigorous push in parliament to repeal this popish act, which is worse in tendency than the American stamp-act, or the Jew bill; and if they succeed, the present ministry will be totally routed; but then they are equally certain that, if the minister secures a proper majority, and the Quebec bill shall stand its ground, his power is rivetted, the standard of despotism is immovably fixed, his will is the law, religion, property, liberty, and life of every individual.

By the last accounts from Ireland we learn that very large orders have been received there for the exportation of butter, hides, tallow, and salt provisions, for France and Holland.

Extract of a letter from March, dated July 21.

"M. de Maurepas has signified to the Prussian ambassador, that his most christian majesty cannot refrain from interesting himself exceedingly in the fate of the city of Pantzic, that the utility of its free commerce was an object which concerned every power in Europe, and that his majesty was well informed of their sentiments on this head. That he was instructed to give him no other answer, and that his demands required no other reply; that this majesty wished, and intended to continue in peace and friendship with the king of Prussia, but that he could not refuse concurring with the other powers in maintaining the rights of a republic, in the fate of which humanity was materially interested. His signification was made by M. de Maurepas on the 7th instant, and on the 8th the ambassador dispatched a courier to his court. The king of Prussia has too much prudence not to make good use of this answer, which is concerted with England and Holland."

Aug. 2. Orders were on Saturday last given from the admiralty board for the squadron of observation in the Mediterranean to be immediately augmented

with four ships of the line and two frigates from Portsmouth. It is expected that this armament will visit Algiers.

Aug. 3. There is a strong report that some disputes are likely to happen between the courts of London and Madrid.

Extract of a letter from Seville, July 1.

"The following ships of war have just arrived here from Cadiz—the St. Domingo and St. Jago of 70 guns each, with two frigates and eight sail of transports. This fleet is to be augmented here by the Eschiale of 60 guns, and the Angelos of 60, and is then to take on board 3000 troops, which are daily expected to arrive here. This armament is well known to be intended for the West-Indies, but on what expedition cannot be known, as the officers are commanded to keep their orders an inviolable secret. The utmost diligence is used in fitting out the two ships here, and the whole fleet will sail as soon as the troops are embarked."

B O S T O N, September 22.

At a meeting of the freetholders of this town, yesterday, at Faneuil hall, the following gentlemen were chosen to represent them in the general assembly, to be held on the 5th day of October, viz:

- The Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq;
Mr. Samuel Adams,
The Hon. John Hancock, Esq;
William Phillips, Esq;

Sept. 26. At the adjournment last Friday, the town made choice of Dr. Joseph Warren, Dr. Benjamin Church, and Mr. Nathaniel Appleton, to serve as delegates in the provincial congress, to be held at Concord, on the second Tuesday of October next, in addition to the four representatives of this town—and the following instructions for our representatives were voted, viz. "

GENTLEMEN,

As we have now chosen you to represent us in the great and general court to be holden at Salem, on Wednesday the 5th day of October next ensuing; we do hereby instruct you that in all your doings as members of the house of representatives, you adhere firmly to the charter of this province granted by their majesties king William and queen Mary, and that you do not act that can possibly be construed into an acknowledgment of the validity of the act of the British parliament for altering the government of Massachusetts-bay, more especially that you acknowledge the honourable board of councillors elected by the general court at their sessions in May last, as the only rightful and constitutional council of this province. And as we have reason to believe that a conscientious discharge of your duty will prove your dissolution as an house of representatives, we do hereby empower and instruct you to join with the members who may be sent from this and the other towns in the province, and to meet with them at a time to be agreed on in a general provincial congress, to act upon matters as may come before you in such a manner as may appear to you most conducive to the true interest of this town and province, and most likely to preserve the liberties of all North-America.

At a meeting of the selectmen and committee of correspondence, September 24, 1774.

OUR friends in the neighbouring towns and the country in general, having expressed their uneasiness lest the workmen in this town, by assisting the army in building barracks, should give occasion of umbrage to their friends who dwell more remote whether in this or the neighbouring colonies, particularly to our brethren of New-York, who have nobly rejected the application of the barrack-master for mechanics and other assistants from that place; therefore, having debated this matter, in compliance with the application of our friends in the country. It is the opinion of this joint committee, that should the mechanics, or other inhabitants of this town, assist the troops, by furnishing them with artificers, labourers, or materials of any kind to build barracks or other places of accommodation for the troops, they will probably incur the displeasure of their brethren, who may withhold their contributions for the relief of the town, and deem them as enemies to the rights and liberties of America, by furnishing the troops with conveniences for their residence and accommodation in this town.

Capt. William Wyer of the brig Polly, arrived at Cape Ann on Saturday last, from Tretuan, on the coast of Barbary, in 47 days, informs, that the Alarm frigate arrived from Smyrna at Gibraltar a few days before he sailed, with the advices that the Russians and Turks had a battle near the Danube, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 60,000 men, which battle it was generally suggested would settle the present Russian and Turkish wars. In lat. 41 N. long. 50 W. he spoke the brig Dolphin, John Reynold, master, from Philadelphia, bound for London, out fourteen days, all well.

PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

By the GOVERNOR,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

Sept. 29. WHEREAS on the first day of September instant, I thought fit to issue writs, for calling a great and general court, or assembly, to be convened and held, at Salem in the county of Essex, on the fifth day of October next; and whereas from the many tumults and disorders which have since taken place, the extraordinary resolves which have been passed in many of the counties, the instructions given by the town of Boston, and some other towns, to their representatives, and the present disordered, and unhappy state of the province, it appears to me highly inexpedient that a great and general court should be convened, at the time aforesaid; but that a session, at some more distant day, will best tend to promote his majesty's service, and the good of the province.

I have therefore thought fit to declare my intention, not to meet the said general court at Salem, on the said fifth day of October next. And I do hereby excuse and discharge all such persons as have been, or may be elected and deputed representatives, to serve at the same, from giving their attendance; any thing in the aforesaid writs contained to the contrary not-

withstanding; whereof all concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

And the sheriffs of the several counties, their undersheriffs, or deputies, and the constables of the several towns within the same, are commanded to cause this proclamation to be forthwith published and posted within their precincts.

By his excellency's command, THOMAS GAGE, Thomas Flucker, secretary.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, dated the 1st of August, to his correspondent in Boston.

"The friends of America are concerned to find, that the people of Boston have not taken measures to open their port, as they think it would have been a conciliating measure, and paved the way to a reconciliation of other differences. We hope good from the general congress (which we hear is to be held at Philadelphia) on the supposition that their resolves will be decent and conciliatory, and shew that it is no enmity to the mother-country, or a desire to throw off their dependency, that occasions the assembling of the deputies of the several provinces, but only to set forth grievances, in which their friends here have joined them to get abolished."

N E W - Y O R K, August 6.

We learn from Philadelphia, that the congress have not yet been able to agree on any one point, so as to cause their determination to be made public; but we daily expect to be made acquainted with the result of their deliberations.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated September 18.

"On the 14th instant arrived his excellency governor Carleton, with his lady and family. All the native Canadians, as well clergy as laity, are now become the happiest people in the world; their gratitude to the king and parliament is not to be expressed. The Quebec bill gives great satisfaction here, except to some individuals, whose interest is affected by its operation."

We hear that the regiment of militia of the county of Providence in Rhode-Island will be put on to respectable a footing as to be prepared for any emergency. A troop of horse is likewise to be raised there immediately.

The inhabitants of East Greenwich, Pawtuxet, Warren, and some other towns, are also about forming themselves into companies, and reviving a military spirit, so necessary and commendable at this time of public danger.

A large quantity of straw, purchased for the troops, has lately been entirely consumed by fire in the town of Boston.

A guard is placed at the door of every gentleman lately called up to the council board, in Boston, by his Majesty's mandamus, and a patrol of the military constantly doing duty every night in the streets.

By a letter from Philadelphia, we are informed, that since the general opinion of a non-importation would be adopted by the congress, the article of gun-powder had been advanced to sol. per cwt. pepper to 3s. 6d. per lb. and pigs to 15s. a pack.

By accounts brought by Mr. Paul Revere, who passed yesterday morning through this city express to the congress at Philadelphia, we are informed that the 200 artificers employed on the barracks had left off working, occasioned by remonstrances of their friends in the city and the country. That his excellency Governor Gage had signified to the members of the great and general court, that having no particular business to employ their attention at present, he would dispense with their meeting; that orders had been dispatched to countermand the marching of the 10th and 53d regiments from Canada; and it was asserted that the embarkation of the royals of Ireland, from Amboy, and his Majesty's 47th regiment from city, is, or will be countermanded. (The last are mere reports.)

The vessel in which Dr. Benjamin Franklin had taken his passage for Philadelphia, is arrived at that place, with letters intimating, that when he was on the point of departure, the Earl of Chatham sent for him, and after a long conference, convinced him of the necessity of his deferring his embarkation until after the next session of parliament, in which that nobleman, aided with his intelligence of the proceedings of the colonies intends to make the most vigorous efforts in favour of this country.

September 29. We have advice from Quebec, that both the English and French there were in general as much dissatisfied with the late Canada bill as any of his majesty's subjects.

We expect to hear of great events soon.

Extract of a letter from London, dated August 18, 1774.

"Since my last, I have procured the act of parliament mentioned there, which enacts that after July 25, 1774 persons shipping tools or utensils used in the cotton, wool, and silk manufactories, in order to export the same, to forfeit all such tools, &c. and 200l. Officers are authorised to seize all such tools, &c. on board the vessels, which may be publicly sold.—One moiety to his majesty, the other to the officer. Master of a ship permitting such tools or utensils to be exported, forfeits 200l.—If the ship belongs to his majesty, the captain forfeits 200l. and his commission.—Officers of the customs allowing an entry outward, of such prohibited utensils, to forfeit 200l.—and his office.—Since the passing of this act, I find there is no probability of passing an entry for any more wool cards, &c. for America."

Extract of a letter from London, July 30.

"It is the prevailing opinion here that the colonies mean nothing, as the arts of administration must eventually divide you.

"The large orders for goods, and the long delay of measures of resistance, give your best friends some apprehension that you will lose the only moment which you can ever have to save America from ignominious slavery—the idea of your growing stronger and this country weaker, may be very true in fact, but not true in point of political strength—your enemies have been imprudent enough to alarm you now—they may grow wiser hereafter, join the snare with more art, and for ever enslave you by imperceptible steps—you will find it the language of administration—their emissaries and subservient merchants with whom you correspond, that if America will be quiet for the present all will be right again.—If you trust such promises you are utterly undone, and deserve the chains of tyrants.—I should think myself entitled to drive you like negroes or bears or burthen, if you act so weak & contemptible a part."

... the character betray—tis the way by which my lord country, and with...

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P H I L A

Saturday last be out this province following gentlemen

P H I L A

Representatives. Dickenfon, Joseph berts, Michael Hill

Sheriffs. William Corners, John Commissioners. A

Affessors. Jacob cer, Peter Dehaven

B U

Representatives. Rodman, Benjamin Kirkbride, Gerrar

Sheriffs. Samue Corners, George Commissioners. C

Affessors. Jofeph Dunagan, Benjamin Bidleman.

A N N A

C U S T

E. I.

Brig Sally Van, Be Brig Becky, John Schooner Peggy an

Brig Etty, Richard ship Tayloe, John

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