and Elizabeth his wife, do and shall appear bill within fix months from the date hered, cause to the contrary, a final order and de. pass, and be given by the said court of than

N eminent American merchant had 2000 pounds worth of bills of exchange (which had been remitted him from his correspondents on the other fide the Atlantic) fent him on I hursday from the people in power, together with such extracts from his letters as referred merely to matters of business, but the letters

June 24.

themselves were kept back. June 27. It is at length determined in the cabinet, to withdraw the troops from America, and to block up every port and harbour belonging to the Americans fo that no ship of any nation whatever will be admitted to trade or carry on any trathe of any kind with them. A number of frigates are ordered to be put in commission immediately, which are to cruize round the

coait of - merica. On saturday evening an order arrived at the Tower for the immediate getting ready 3000 fland of small arms; the place of their defination is not publicly known, but it is generally imagined they are to be fent

Governor Hutchinson's fon - is appointed secretary to the excise office, in the room of Stamp Brocksbank, Fiq; lately appointed a commissioner.

bank, Efq; lately appointed a commissioner.

Yesterday the sheriffs went up to St. James's to know this Majesty's pleasure when he would be pleased to permit the lord mayor, aldermen, common council, and livery, to wait on him with their petition and remonstrance; his Majesty being at Kew, they went thither, where they waited about three quarters of an hour, when his Majesty signified to them by a lord in waiting, that they should go up to at. James's to morrow for an answer. They returned to the mansson-house at nine origin.

it is now confidently reported, that parliament will meet for a few days in the mouth of August or early in the month of September, in order to take the very alarming and critical state of America into consideration.

June 28. The sheriffs Plomer and Hart waited on his Majesty at St. James's. In consequence of the king's appointment last Saturday at Kew. Mr. sheriff Plomer and irested his Majesty in the following words. 66 May it

addressed his Majesty in the following words: "May it please your Majesty, we are ordered by the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London, in common hall affembled, to wait upon your Majelly, humby to know your Majelly's royal will and pleafure, when your Majelly will be pleafed to receive, upon the thone, the humble address, remonstrance, and peti-tion." his Majesty replied, "You will please to take not ce. that I will receive their address, remonstrance, and petition, on Friday next; at the levee." Mr. she-riff l'lomer then said, "Your Majesty will permit us to inform you, that the livery, in common hall affembled, have rejoived not to present their address, remointrance, and petition, unless your Majesty will be pleased to receive it sitting on the throne." The king answered, "I am ever ready to receive addresses and petitions---

but I am the judge where."

At a meeting of the livery of London, in common hall assembled, on Tuesday the 4th July, 1775, R. folored, That the king is bound to hear the petitions of his people, it being the undoubted right of the subject to be heard, and not a matter of grace and saven

Resolved, That his Majesty's answer is a direct denial of the right of this court to have their pet tions heard.

Resolved, That such denial readers the right of petitioning the Throne, recognized and established by the

revolution, of no effect.

Refolved, That whoever advised his Majesty, directly or indirectly, to refuse hearing the humble address, remonstrance, and petition, of this court, on the throne,

is equally an enemy to the happiness and security of the king, and the peace and liberties of the people.

The following is the address, petition, and remonstrance, agreed to by the common hall on the sath of June, and intended to have been delivered to the king on the threne. on the throne.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty, The humble address, remembrance, and petition, of the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of London.

Most gracious Sovereigu,

E your Majesty's most faithful subjects, the lord VV mayor, aldermen, livery, &c. of London, in common hall affembled, are compelled again to disturb your Majesty's repose with our complaints.

We have already expressed to your Majesty our abhorzence of the tyrannical measures pursued against our fellow subjects in America, as well as of the men who fecretly advite, and of the ministers who execute these measures.

We defire to repeat again, that the power contended for over the colonies, under the specious name of dignity, is to all intents and purpoles, despotism; and that the exercise of despotic power, in any part of the em-pire, is inconsistent with the character and safety of this

As we would not fuffer any man, or body of men, to establish arbitrary power over us, we cannot acquiesce in any attempt to force it upon any part of our fellow subjects; we are persuaded that by the sacred unalterable rights of human nature, as well as by every principle of the constitution, the Americans ought to injoy peace, liberty, and fafety; that whatever power invades these rights ought to be resisted; we hold such resistance, in vindication of their constitutional rights. to be their indispensable duty to God, from whom those rights are derived to themselves, who cannot be safe and happy without them; to their posterity, who have

a right to claim this inheritance at their hands, unviolated and unimpa red.

We have already remonstrated to your Majesty, that these measures were big with all the consequences which could alarm a free and commercial people; a deep, and perhaps fatal wound, to commerce, the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, and confequent increase of taxes, the alienation of the colonies, and the blood of your Majesty's subjects.

Unhappily, Sire, the worst of these apprehensions is now realized in all its horror; we have feen, with equal dread and concern, a civil war commenced in America, by your Majesty's commander in chief: Will your Majetty be pleased to consider what must be the situation of your people here, who have nothing now to expect from America but gazettes of blood, and mutual lifts of their flaughtered fellow subjects.

Every moment's profecution of this fatal war may loosen irreparably the bonds of that connection, on which the glory and safety of the British empire to d.

If any thing could add to the alarm of these events,

it is your Majelly's having declared your confidence in the wildom of men, a majority of whom are notoriously bribed to betray their constituents and their country It is the misfortune of your Majerty; it is the mistortune and griet of your people, to have a grand council, and a representative under an undue and dangerous influence; an influence, which, though procured by your ministers, is dangerous to your Majesty, by deceiving you; and to your people, by betraying them. In such a situation your petitioners are bound to declare to your Majesty, that they cannot and will not sit unconcerned; that they will exert themselves at every hazard, to bring those who have adviced these ruinous

hazard, to bring those who have advised these ruinous measures to the justice of this country; and of the much

We have already fignified tour persuasion that these evils originate in the secret advice of those who are equally enemies to your majeffy's title, and to the rights of your people. Your petit oners are now compelled to fay, that your throne is furrounded by men avowedly inimical to those principles on which your majetty possesses the crown, and this people their liberties: At a time of fuch difficulty and danger, public confidence is effential to your Majesty's repose, and to the p eservation of your people: Such considence cannot be obtained by ministers and advisers who want wildom, and hold princi, les incompatible with freedom; nor can any hope of relief be expected from a parliament, chosen under a national decusion insidiously taised, by misre-

referrations touching the true state of America, and artfully embraced by a precipitate dissolution.

Your petitioners therefore again pray and beferch your majesty to disinis your present mini ters and advisers from your personand counsels for ever; to dissolve a parliament, who, by various acts of cruelty and injustice, have manifested a spirit of persecution against our preserve in America, and given their and one to our brethren in America, and given their fanction to popery and arbitrary power; to put your future confidence in ministers, whose known and unstraken atta hment to the constitution, joined to your wisdom and integrity, may enable your majesty to settle this alarming dispute upon the sure, honourable, and lasting foundations of general liberty.

And a motion being midde, and question put, to agree to the said address, remonstrance, and petition, the same was resolved in the affirmative.

Signed by order. Our whole infantry confifts of 70 regiments (besides foot guards and marines) seven regiments and one battalion of the first regiment are at Gibraltar; six regiments and the second battalion of the first regiment are at Minorca; one in the Caribbee islands, three in Jamaica, one in Antigua; and one in the Grenadoes. There are twenty regiments and five companies already on the commons of America: so that having thus forty regiments and five companies abroad, we have no more than twenty regiments in Ireland, and nine regiments and some companies of two others in Great-Britain. These, with the horse, and horse-grenadier guards, four regiments of horse; three regiments of dragoonguards, and eighteen regiments of dragoons, form the whole military defence of Great-Britain and Ireland.

July 6. The warmest advocates for administration begin to own that France and Spain have a greater for e now at sea, or ready to put to sea at a sew days notice, than Great Britain by its utmost efforts could equip or fit out in twelve months: the united or confederate fleets amounting to 93 men of war of the line, and the most sanguine promites of the First Lord of the Admiralty not exceeding 80 men of war of the line within the above-mentioned period, that is to say, 30 within a menth, 20 more in four months, and the remainder in the course of the year. remainder in the course of the year. Such is the humiliating state of Great-Britain, once the mistress and great arbitress of the ocean.

July 8. It is faid that gen. Gage has written in the most ir fling terms, either to be recalled or have-

A regiment of marines is going to be raised in Ire-land, which is to consist of a thousand men, exclusive of

It is confidently afferted in the city, that the minif-try have received advice from Lifbon, that the spaniards are drawing a large army towards their frontiers, and therefore it is apprehended that they defign to invade some part of the Portugueso territories; that in fuch case the court of Portugal requests an immediate aid and affiltance from England.

July 11. Friday at a court of common council held at Guildhall, in order to take into confideration the letters received by the lord mayor from the committee

at New-York, Mr. Stavely moved, that a number of resolutions he produced should be presented to the king by the court; which not being approved of, Mr. Hunt

made the following motion:

"That an humble address and petition be presented to his majesty, praying that he will be pleased to cause hossilities to ceale between Great-Britain and America, and to adopt such measures as will restore union, confidence, and peace over the British empire."

This motion, after several debares, the question being put, upon the shew of hands, was carried in the affirmative.

The number for the motion were: Six aldermen, tixty-fix commoners, and two tellers,

Against the motion: two tellers,

Total 59 Majority for the motion Mr. Hunt then inoved, that a committee of fix aldeprien and twelve commoners might be directly ap-pointed to draw up the petition and adders, which passed in the assemative. The committee withdrew, and in a short time returned with a most respectful petition and address, which met with the approbation of the whole court, except one differting alderman.

The theriffs are directed to attend his majesty at St. James's next Wednerday, in order to know when he will be pleased to receive the above address, which will be presented by the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council, in their gowns.

There is a report current, that the congress has wrote to lord Dartmouth a conciliatory lette to fettle the difference between Great-Britain and America. -This letter is to be laid before the privy-council and the congress delegates are to remain at Philadelphia, in an adjourned state for their answer.

CAMBRIDGE, August 31.

· I aft Saturday night about 2000 of the united troops of this continent, entrenched on what is called Plow'd hill, within point blank shot of the enemy, and not. withstanding a continual fire from them almost all Sunday, we had only two killed and two wounded, viz. adjutant Mumford, of Rhode-Illand, and another man killed, Mr. William Simpson, a volunteer of Pennsylvania, lost a leg, and another man wounded, neither dangerous. We have not heard how many the enemy lost, though it is said one officer and several men were feen to fall.

Reen to fall.

Bunk r Hill, Plow'd-Hill, and Winter-Hill. and fituated in a range from east to West, each of them on or near Mystic river; Plow'd-Hill is in the middle, and is the lowest of the three, the summit of which is about half a mile from the enemy's works on Bunker-Hill.

The enemy, finding but little effect from their firing last rabbath, began to relax on Monday; they, however, at times, still to time their fire---Our men are now well secured in their new post, and are complete.

now well fecured in their new post, and are compleating their works with great expedition.

WORCESTER, August 30.

Cur last advices from the eamp mention, that the enemy abated their fire on Monday, at the detachment of our army at Plow'd-Hill, who continued bufy with their work---that the chief firing on that day was from a floating battery in Mystic river, by which another of our army, who was standing on the works, was killed .-- When our advice came away, it rained very hard, which still continues with little intermission, so that we conclude but little has been done to annoy either fide.

We are informed that the continental troops funk another, on Sunday laft.

N B W . Y O R K, September 4.

Thursday evening a boat being perceived coming from the transport lying in the North river, in which were two negroes and two white men; they were waited upon when they came on shore by a number of the inhabitants to know upon what design they were on; but receiving but little fatisfaction from them. they were all carried before the congress. The negroes faid they were freemen, and had been hired to carry two women on board the transport, which they did. and then fetched there men on shore. The negroes and one of the white men were discharged, the other, being a suspicious fellow, and of a retractory temper, was committed to the care of the guard in the barracks till further examination. The people that were on the wharf drew the boat out of the water, and carried it to the Commons, where they fet it on Are, and reduced it to affies, amidst the acclamations of thou-

Extrall of a letter from New-London to a merchant in this city, dated August 31...

" Yesterday morning there was a tender came into Stonington, and fired on the town, and then went out again, and returned with the Role man of war and two other tenders, who immediately began to fire directly into the hours; the ship came to an anchor, but the tenders kept under fail, standing close in, tacking firing, &c. the whole day, and this morning the firing is begun again. I foon expert them here. By express from there, had we have two men killed. Great num; bers from all parts are going there; Camrot get any particulars how the aftray began. The tender first chased two small sloops in, who had men on board to go on Block-Island to prevent their taking the flock off. The men landed at Stonington, and ar stands

miles, with reasonable travelling expenses, the legal charge under the act or assembly, tf THOMAS TOMES THOMAS JONES. Frederick county, August 15, 1775.

tzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Diba et

us-Against-Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth is dark Elinis wite; which faid Elizabeth is devite of oher Wilkinsen, late of Queen-Anre's coan.

regaged by the faid complainants paying the price. terest due on the said mortgage. This is to give notice, that unless the said Thorst

more county, Patapico Neck, April 3, 1775.

, a mulatto flave, fornetimes known by the

of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the

uck, took on abrupt leave of his overfen

efday, and has not yet returned; heir i

itto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, itrong mile

rtful, and deceptive in conversation, fire

g in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, to imper, and plaufible in speech: he has fre.

aveiled through a confiderable part of the

part of the province of Pennfylvania; i

n, it is supposed, in the borough and councaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia abby therefore re-visit these places. His

loaths were a home manufactured long cies

with fleeves, and breeches, yarn stocking, irr, and good shoes, nailed with hobs: he

of and has taken with him a blue German a green broad cloth veft, two pair of cot.

ne pair of thread stockings, two white firm

the breast, a good castor hat with band and

pair of good pumps, with a pair of drung ver buckles. He has a mark of diffinition,

m modesty, or some other m tive, he is care, ceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot);

y less than the other. The above it was

d if he hould be taken up out of the pre-

60 miles from Baltimore town in the pro-l brought home; five pounds if at the di-

o miles, three pounds if 30, and forty fill-

WENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For appprending a Runaway.

GEO. RANKEN, região

Signed per order,

IN CHANCERY. REAS the faid Daniel Matzler, and Eliza eth his wife, and Elizabeth M. Manus, have bill in this court against the said device and ators of the faid Christopher Wilkinson, ts em to reconvey and affign certain lands there. ned, to the complainants which were here rtgaged by them to the faid Christopher Wil.

To all whom it may concern, REAS Sarah Helm, my wife, hath e'opel em me, after running me into fundry debts, is hereby defired not to crea't her, the al m, any more upon my account, as I all y fums contracted by her, the faid Sarah y tums control 3 Yoseph Helm.

E is at the plantation of Narhaniel Martin, g in Baltimore county, taken up as a stray, are, aged about 8 or 9 years, near 14 s on her back, supposed to be hurt with a wishle brand. The owner may have he proving property, and paying charges. 2

d by the subscriber at public vendue, on the 3eth of September, for current

andred and fifty acres of land, (lying ca nett's creek, in Frederick county, within of the widow Dowden's, and fourteen miles ck town) containing two plantations, of welling-l ove and below with a Itone chimney, 1 corn-house, and tobacco house, togethe , peach, and cherry orchards, and rent ounds-on the other is a dwelling and form nouses, and rents for fix pounds ten shillings n inclinable to purchase, may view the same g to Nathan Browning, living near the pro 4 w BENJAMIN BROWNING to be fold the fame day a negro boy, and

Vienna, August 18, 1775 to leave Maryland in a few weekt. SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK.

es too tedious to mention.

by public vendue, on Friday the eighth of er, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on the

SE for 36 years, of part of a lot, number with the improvement thereon, it being put e of the late Charles Bryan, deceafed. ALLEN QUYNN. FRANCIS FAIRBROTHER. }

ED about three weeks ago from the fub-, a large red cow, about \$ years old, fis purchased from a person who brought he nack woods, where it is supposed the will to make; the has a white streak from the r back to her tail, and some white in he give to shillings currency to any perfor

J. CLAPHAM

BEN.

liver her in Annapolis.