

on, besides several large east country ships.

Extra of a letter from our correspondent at the Hague, August 31.

"According to more circumstantial accounts from Madrid, the bad success of their fleet in the late attempt was merely and solely owing to a jealousy which reigned amongst some capital officers, so that the commander in chief found it far more prudent to return home-wards, in order to examine the conduct of some commanding officers, than to try the success of another attack. It is also asserted that capt. O'Reilly is in disgrace."

Sept. 9. A commission is preparing to appoint gen. Howe commander in chief of the forces in America, in the room of gen. Gage, who is expected in England by the time the parliament meets.

Thursday the following proclamation was issued.

"GEORGE K.

"Whereas our parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the 14th day of this inst. September; we, with advice of our privy council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said parliament shall be further prorogued on the 14th day of this inst. September, to Thursday the 26th day of October next; and we have given order to our chancellor of Great-Britain to prepare a commission for proroguing the same accordingly. And we do hereby further declare our royal will and pleasure, that the said parliament shall, on the said 26th day of October next, be held for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs. And the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs, of the house of commons, are hereby required to give attendance accordingly at Westminster, on the said 26th day of October next.

Given at our court at St. James, the 6th of September, 1775, in the fifteenth year of our reign. God save the king.

Thursday morning the lords Sandwich, Dartmouth, Rochford, and governor Hutchinson, were sent for to Kew, where they had a long conference with his majesty and then returned to town.

By private letters from Paris advice is received, that men work day and night in the different ports of France, in building several new men of war, and in repairing the old ones, the court designing to have fifty ships of the line at sea next spring.

They write from Paris, that every step which the king of Spain has taken in his naval and military preparations has been previously concerted with the French court.

On the 4th inst. sailed from Falmouth, with a fair wind, his majesty's frigate Lizard, for Quebec, with dispatches for governor Carleton; and it is reported that she carries orders for raising 10,000 men immediately, to be sent to the assistance of general Gage.

All the men of war at Boston having lain there till they are become very leaky, are ordered home, as soon as those men of war arrive there which sailed from Portsmouth and Plymouth some time ago.

Sept. 12. A council is summoned to meet to-morrow at St. James's on the subject of some advices which arrived at Lord Dartmouth's office on Saturday from America.

A petition is said to be come over from Jamaica, and others are daily expected from the other West-India islands, as they are great sufferers by the present contest with America.

It is asserted that a number of petitions are preparing to be presented to the house of commons at the ensuing meeting, requesting that measures may be taken to restore tranquillity between Great Britain and the American colonies.

Sept. 14. Yesterday eight very respectable merchants of Manchester waited on his majesty at St. James's, being introduced by the earl of Suffolk, with a dutiful and loyal address, offering his majesty the sum of 600,000l. to enable his majesty to carry on the war against the Americans, and expressing their warm attachment to his majesty and the royal family, &c. which was very graciously received.

Extra of a letter from Manchester, Sept. 6.

"At a general meeting of the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, &c. of this town, held this day, the following address to his majesty was unanimously agreed upon:

"To the king's most excellent majesty.

"The humble address of the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, manufacturers, and principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of MANCHESTER, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

"Most gracious sovereign,

"ACTUATED by an affectionate and dutiful regard for your many royal virtues, and firmly attached to that constitution which secures us the enjoyment of liberties known only to British subjects: We presume, in the most loyal and respectful manner, to offer our tribute of gratitude to your majesty, for the many blessings we have enjoyed under the benign influence of your government.

"Since your majesty's accession to the throne, commerce, the great source of wealth, hath been not only successfully encouraged, but firmly established in this island; and, under the auspices of peace, hath been carried to an extent unknown to your royal predecessors: Manufactures flourish in every part of your majesty's dominions, particularly in this town and neighbourhood, where they are daily advancing towards perfection, and where the lowest of your subjects are fully employed, and are blessed with the peaceable enjoyment of the fruits of their industry.

"Thus happy under your majesty's government, we look with horror upon every attempt to disturb its tranquillity, and it is with inexpressible concern we behold the standard of rebellion erected in some of the American provinces, and our fellow-subjects involved in an unnatural war against their lawful sovereign. We observe with regret that the lenity shown by your majesty towards the insurgents has been of no avail, but instead of reclaiming, hath seemed rather to irritate and urge them on to more daring acts

of Boston. Gentlemen, I SINCERELY lament the miseries brought upon this dark contrivances of ambitious men, to raise themselves from obscurity to power and emoluments: Nor can I reflect, without pain, upon the infatuation of the multitude who enjoyed perfect liberty, who felt no oppression; but deceived and betrayed, have flown to arms to avert evils that only existed in imagination; and in lieu of liberty, have madly erected a tyranny upon the ruins of the most free, happy, and lenient government.

"We are not intimidated at the prohibition laid by the Americans on the importation and exportation of goods to and from the British dominions; but extensive trade happily flows in so many different channels, that the obstruction of one can but little distress, much less deter us from our duty to our king and country. But whatever check our manufactures may receive by a necessary war, we shall cheerfully submit to a temporary inconvenience, rather than continue subject to lawless depredations from a deluded and unhappy people; as we are fully persuaded, that trade with America can never be established on its true basis until the colonies are reduced to a proper submission to the government and laws of Great-Britain.

"As Englishmen we are led by inclination, as well as impelled by interest, to preserve the authority of the British legislature, and to protect the dignity and prerogative of the crown (as founded on the principles of the constitution) sacred and inviolate. And we further beg leave to assure your majesty, that we are ready to support, with our lives and fortunes, such measures as your majesty shall think proper for the punishment of rebellion in any part of your dominions, being convinced, that the sword of justice will be directed by the hand of mercy towards such of your subjects as have been deluded by the artful designs of a discontented faction."

Sept. 18. A vessel is stopped at Gravesend with 3000l. in money, besides a quantity of naval stores, said to be bound to America for the provincials.

Sept. 19. A great number of officers, who are under orders to go out with the regiments destined for America, have desired leave to retire from the service.

Sept. 20. Five thousand troops are clandestinely shipped in Ireland and are absolutely failed for Boston.

No less than nine different plans are now hanging about, for effecting a reconciliation with the colonies. They are to be recommended to the consideration of the great by their respective authors.

Sept. 21. On Thursday eleven transports, all bound to America, passed by the back of the Isle of Wight in their way to Ireland, in order to take in the soldiers that are ordered for Boston.

WATER TOWN, Oct. 30.

An address to the gentlemen and principal inhabitants of the town of Boston, to his Excellency Gov. Gage.

May it please your Excellency.

THE gentlemen and principal inhabitants of Boston beg leave dutifully to address your Excellency, on your departure for Great Britain.

We can very sincerely assure you, Sir, that we have ever considered your appointment to the chief command of this province, as a distinguishing mark of his Majesty's paternal disposition towards us; and that the full effect of so wise and benevolent a designation, we most earnestly hoped, in those undisturbed operations of law and settled government, which are so essential to real liberty.

Your attention to the true interest of this unhappy town, was, in our opinion, very early manifested, and your compassionate desire, that some steps might be taken that should put it in your power to rescue us from impending ruin in our trade and navigation, we shall with gratitude for ever remember.

We cannot forbear to express our sentiments, that could a restoration to quiet and good order have been effected in this province, by the influence of personal character, a gentleman of your Excellency's established reputation for candour and justice, for moderation and an obliging disposition, invested at the same time with the supreme military authority, could not have failed to have procured it.

Unhappily for this country! the general sentiments were too strong, and too far heightened for the efficacy of your humane exertions: It must, however, be evident, we think, to all the world, that to allay the ferment in this province, without the effusion of human blood, has been your Excellency's first object; and the pursuit will be your fame.

We have imagined, Sir, with great pleasure, your truly laudable intention and most noble ambition, of being viewed as the happy instrument in the appeasing all animosities; and in the reviving that mutual affection, as well as sense of united interest, which was once the strength and glory of Great-Britain and her colonies.

We need not with your Excellency a higher enjoyment, than what must arise from your own reflections on your constant sincere endeavours for the safety and happiness of the people under your government; and from that countenance of approbation, which we anticipate for you in the king.

John Erving, William Brattle, Isaac Winslow, Thomas Hutchinson, John Troubeck, Byfield Lyde, Silvester Gardner, Stephen Greenleaf, Richard Clarke, William Bowes, William Walter, Benjamin Fanewill, jun. John Tompkins, James Perkins, Thomas Amory, Nathaniel Coffin, Philip Dumaresq, George Brindley, John Winslow, jun. Ralph Inman, Alexander Bymer, Henry Lloyd, Edward Winslow, Joshua Loring jun. Robert Hallowell, William Lee Perkins, Benjamin M. Holmes, Robert Jarvis, George Leonard, William Jackson, David Phipps, Thomas Brinley, Richard Green, John Taylor, Lewis Deblois, Nathaniel Taylor, Daniel Hubbard, James Murray, Archibald McNeil, Samuel Fitch, Joseph Scott, Francis Green, John Atkinson, Peter Johannott, Benjamin Davis, Joseph Turill, Nath. Cary, John Simpson, Samuel Hirst Sparhawk, Martin Gay, William Taylor, Ebenezer Bridgman, Samuel Hughes, John Inman, William Codner, William Coffin, jun. William Perry, Jonathan Snelling, Adino Pad-dock, John Gore, Benjamin Gridely, Andrew Cazeau, Isaac Winslow, jun. Gilbert Deblois, Henry Liddel, Thomas Courtney, Edward Hutchinson, Theophilus Lillie, John Lovel, Miles Whitworth, Henry Barnes, Hugh Harbet, Daniel M'asters, M. B. Goldthwait, Nathaniel Perkin, John Hunt, tert. Lewis Gray, John Powell, James Lloyd, Nathaniel Brinley, James McKrig, William M'Alpine, John Jeffries, jun. William Cazeau, Archibald Cunningham, John Greenart, William Dickson, David Black, John Barron, William Hunter, John Semple, Robert Semple, Henry Laughton, John Joy, Gregory Townsend, Archibald Bowman, James Anderson, Jonathan Simpson. (In all 98.)

of Boston. Gentlemen, I SINCERELY lament the miseries brought upon this dark contrivances of ambitious men, to raise themselves from obscurity to power and emoluments: Nor can I reflect, without pain, upon the infatuation of the multitude who enjoyed perfect liberty, who felt no oppression; but deceived and betrayed, have flown to arms to avert evils that only existed in imagination; and in lieu of liberty, have madly erected a tyranny upon the ruins of the most free, happy, and lenient government. I thank you gentlemen, for your address, and I depend on the province in the firm hope that the people will recover from their delusion, and discover, before it is too late, that the government they want to subvert, is the surest guardian of their lives, property and freedom. THO. GAGE

NEWPORT, Oct. 30.

Last Wednesday arrived here his Majesty's sloop of war, Viper, from New-York, having taken two briggs, loaded with salt, and a large hoop loaded with rum and sugar, from Antigua; all belonging to New-York. One of the briggs, Capt. Tiburn, arrived here a few hours after the Viper. The sloop had a midshipman, and a hand put on board; one of whom belonging to Bristol in this colony, was to pilot her into this harbour; instead of which he carried her up near Howland's ferry, where she was taken possession of by some of the troops stationed on this island, and the people made prisoners. The other brig above-mentioned, arrived here yesterday. Yesterday sailed for Boston, wind S. W. the Viper sloop of war, with a brig loaded with salt, and a custom-house schooner.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN CONGRESS, Oct. 18, 1775.

Resolved, that a just and well authenticated account of the hostilities committed by the military troops and navy in America, since last March, be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the fact relating to the number and value of the buildings destroyed by them; also the number and value of the vessels inward and outward bound which have been seized by them since that period, as near as the number and value can be ascertained; also the stock taken by them from different parts of the continent. That Mr. Deane, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Wythe be a committee for that purpose.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec. The above committee request the printers of the several public papers in the united colonies to insert the above for three or four weeks successively, and all persons possessed of any facts relative to, or that may throw light on the above subject, to transmit the same to them as early as possible.

IN CONGRESS, Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1775.

Resolved, That all LETTERS to and from the DELEGATES of the United Colonies, during the session of Congress, pass and be carried free of postage; the members having engaged, upon their honour, not to frank or include any letters but their own.

Ordered to be published.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Congress-chamber, Nov. 9, 1775.

By authentic intelligence from London, by the last vessel, we learn, that on the 21st of August a copy of the petition to the king, which was sent from the congress by Mr. R. Penn, was sent to the Secretary of State for America, and on the first of September the first moment that was permitted the original was presented to him, which his lordship promised to deliver to his majesty.

His lordship was pressed to obtain an answer, but those who presented it were told, "That as his majesty did not receive it on the throne, no answer would be given."

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

An express which arrived here on Wednesday from S. Carolina, informs that the inhabitants of Charleston have taken every measure necessary for their protection and defence, in case they should be attacked by any ships of war, or troops; and that there are up the country more than 10,000 men well armed, who are ready to come to their assistance upon the shortest notice. That the hon. Will. Henry Drayton, Esq. had received a number of persons in the back parts, who, having been imposed upon by some artful incendiaries, had entertained unfavourable sentiments of the present opposition to the arbitrary proceedings of administration.

The Virginia committee of safety have ordered a public magazine to be built at Hanover town, which is to be in the form and size of that at Williamsburg.

Capt. Barr sailed from Cowes the 4th of September, in company with three transports, having on board a large train of artillery, and about 200 matrosses, bound to Boston, under convoy of a 30 gun ship. It was thought no more troops were coming out this fall.

A letter from Bristol says, "From the present disposition of the people, we are in hopes our ministry will see their error, and heartily endeavour to accommodate matters with America, as they must be convinced it is not in their power to effect their schemes by force."

Tuesday last an express arrived at Philadelphia from South-Carolina by land.

Capt. Robinson in a ship from Jamaica for Bristol, was cast away the 24th of September, on the Martiers; and out of five galleons, that sailed from Campeachy, four were dismasted, two of which put into Georgia, two more into South-Carolina, and the fifth supposed to be lost.

The captain of the Tamar frigate took the powder and cash out of the galleons, on their arrival at Carolina, but the Spanish captains in a few days after took charge of the money themselves.

The 27th last month arrived at Hartford in Connecticut, 18 prisoners of the 16th regiment, taken by a party of the provincial army near John's.

The houses burnt on the 18th October at Falmouth, in about 24 by Capt. Mowett, amount to 150 dwelling houses, and 28 stores, without one single prison of the inhabitants being hurt.