

Address of the House of Commons to his Majesty, requiring to know who were the Advisers of those fatal Measures, which have planted Popery and arbitrary Power in America, and have plunged us in a most unnatural civil War, to the Subversion of the fundamental Principles of English Liberty, the Ruin of our most valuable Commerce, and the Destruction of his Majesty's Subjects. To know who were the Advisers of a Measure so dangerous to his Majesty's Happiness and the Rights of the People, as relating to hear the Petitions and Complaints of his Subjects. You are further instructed, Gentlemen, to move for an Impeachment of the Authors and Advisers of those Measures, that by bringing them to public Justice, evil Counsellors may be removed from before the King, his Throne may be established, the Rights of the People be vindicated, and the whole Empire restored to the Enjoyment of Peace, Liberty and Safety.

*Ordered*, That the said Resolution be fairly transcribed and signed by the Town Clerk, and by him delivered to our Representatives in Parliament: That the Sheriffs do wait upon his Majesty, and deliver into his Majesty's Hand, in the Name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, in Common Hall assembled, a fair Copy of the Resolutions agreed to on Midsummer-Day, and this Day signed by the Town Clerk: That the Sheriffs, attended by Mr. Remembrancer, do Tomorrow wait on his Majesty with the aforesaid Resolutions.

The following is the Address, Remonstrance and Petition, which was agreed to in Common Hall on Saturday the 27th Ult. and intended to have been presented to his Majesty:

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"WE, your Majesty's most faithful Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, are compelled again to disturb your Majesty's Repose with our Complaints.

"We have already expressed to your Majesty our Abhorrence of the tyrannical Measures pursued against our fellow Subjects in America, as well as of the Men who secretly advise, and of the Ministers who execute these Measures.

"We desire to repeat again, that the Power contended for over the Colonies, under the specious Name of Dignity, is to all Intents and Purposes, Despotism; that the Exercise of despotic Power, in any Part of the Empire, is inconsistent with the Character and Safety of this Country.

"As we would not suffer 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 enjoy Peace, Liberty and Safety; 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 that Inheritance at their Hands unviolated and unimpair'd.

"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 consequent Increase of Taxes; the Alienation of the Colonies, and the Blood of your Majesty's Subjects.

"Unhappily, Sir, the worst of these Apprehensions is now realized in all its Horror; we have seen, with equal Dread and Concern, a civil War commenced in America by your Majesty's Commander in Chief: Will your Majesty be pleased to consider what must be the Situation of your People here, who having nothing now to expect from America, but Gazettes of Blood, and mutual Lists of their slaughtered fellow Subjects.

"Every Moment's Prosecution of this fatal War may loosen irreparably the Bonds of that Connection, on which the Glory and Safety of the British Empire depend.

"If any Thing could add to the Alarm of these Events, it is your Majesty's having declared your Confidence in the Wisdom of Men, a Majority of whom are notoriously bribed to betray their Constitutions and their Country. It is the Misfortune of your Majesty, it is the Misfortune and Grief 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 advised these ruinous Measures to the Justice of this Country, and of the much injured Colonies.

"We have already signified our Persuasion that these Evils originate in the secret Advice of those,

who are equally Enemies to your Majesty's Title, and to the Rights of your People. Your Petitioners are now compelled to say, that your Throne is surrounded by Men, avowedly inimical to those Principles on which your Majesty possesses the Crown, and this People their Liberties: At a Time of such Difficulty and Danger, public Confidence is essential to your Majesty's Repose, and to the Preservation of your People: Such Confidence cannot be obtained by Ministers and Advisers who want Wisdom, and hold Principles incompatible with Freedom; nor can any Hope of Relief be expected from a Parliament, chosen under a national Delusion, insidiously raised, by Misrepresentations touching the true State of America, and artfully embraced by a precipitate Dissolution.

"Your Petitioners therefore again pray and beseech your Majesty to dismiss your present Ministers and Advisers from your Person and Counsel for ever; to dissolve a Parliament who, by various Acts of Cruelty and Injustice, have manifested a Spirit of Persecution against our Brethren in America, and given their sanction to Popery and arbitrary Power; to put your future Confidence in Ministers, whose known and unshaken Attachment to the Constitution, joined to their Wisdom and Integrity, may enable your Majesty to terminate this alarming Dispute upon the sure, honourable, and lasting Foundation of general Liberty.

July 6. Lord Sandwich, we hear, has settled the disputes of the shipwrights, &c. at Portsmouth and Plymouth, relative to wages, upon such a satisfactory footing, that will ensure tranquillity and industry among them for many years.

Yesterday at one o'clock the Sheriffs, with the City Remembrancer, went up to St. James's to deliver into his Majesty's hand the resolutions of the Common-hall on midsummer day last, and also those of the Common-hall holden on Tuesday at Guildhall. Lord Rochford desired to see the contents; but was told by the Sheriffs that it was their particular orders to deliver the papers which they had brought into his Majesty's own hand, and therefore they could not comply with his Lordship's request; the Sheriffs were then admitted into his Majesty's presence, when Mr. Sheriff Plomer addressed his Majesty in the following words: "May it please your Majesty, We are ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, of the city of London, in Common-hall assembled, to wait upon your Majesty, humbly to deliver into your Majesty's hands, in their name, their resolutions agreed to in Common-hall on the 24th of June last, and of the 4th instant." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then delivered a copy of the resolutions (but not the Address, Petition, and Remonstrance) into the King's hand, which he received without making any reply, and retired immediately.

General orders sent down to the sea-ports to enter volunteers, whether seamen or landmen. The former are intended to man the ships of war sitting out, and the latter for marines, several of whom are to be embarked in the first ships for America.

July 7. Yesterday an express to General Gage was dispatched from Lord Dartmouth's office by a special messenger to Dover, where a ship was ready to sail for that purpose.

The troops which were ordered from Ireland, and intended for New-York, we hear, are countermanded, it being not yet determined to what part of the American continent to send them.

An account is said to be received from Gibraltar, that the Spanish fleet and transports were at last arrived in the Gut; but that, owing to the very hot weather, want of room, and bad food, a kind of pestilential sickness raged to such a degree among the land and sea forces, that they died by hundreds; nay, they are represented to be in so bad a plight, that it is imagined this grand armament, let it go where it will, will not be able to fulfil the project for which it was fitted out.

A regiment of marines is going to be raised in Ireland, which is to consist of a thousand men, exclusive of officers.

July 8. Yesterday arrived a mail from New York, which was brought by the Halifax packet, after a passage of 25 days to Falmouth.

The same day some dispatches were brought to Lord Dartmouth's office from General Gage.

It is reported that General (Lord John) Murray is soon to embark for America with more forces, which are thought to be intended for New-York, where, it is said, Government has adopted a plan, by which 4000 men will sooner effectually restore peace and tranquillity than 10,000 will at Boston.

Orders are sent to Leith and Newcastle, to open houses of rendezvous at both those places for the purpose of entering volunteers for the King's service, and two cutters are stationed at each place to bring them round.

June 9. Lord Mansfield is most studiously employed every Hour which he can spare from the weightier Business of the Law, in framing a Project for putting an End to the Disputes between Great Britain and America immediately; but granting that his Lordship should herein be successful, how will he be able to establish that mutual Confidence which formerly existed between them, and was the very Fountain of our Trade and Power: The Americans must of Necessity be suspicious and dis-

trustful of the Faith, nor will they ever, at least for a long Time, view us but with a jealous Eye.

June 10. Notwithstanding the Secrecy, with which Matters are conducted, it is said an Express was sent off on Wednesday last to General Gage, containing some Proposals which he is to offer immediately to the Delegates.

If the above Propositions should not be accepted (which the Ministry are in great Expectation will) it is a determined Point in the Cabinet, to take an Army of 10,000 foreign Troops into the Pay of Great Britain, which will be sent to Boston immediately.

Hypocrisy, and a pretended Zeal for Religion, are admirable Cloaks for a tyrannical Secretary of State. Such a Secretary makes no Scruple, in the Morning, to dictate the Order, and subscribe the Mandate on which the Lives of Thousands of innocent Persons may depend; and in the Evening, with all the apparent Sincerity of a good Christian, can forsake every other Business to attend the Vespers at St. Dunstan's Church, and swallow, with Avidity, the pacific Precepts of our holy Religion, as delivered by his devout and apostolic Pastor.

One of the Lords in Administration was actually at St. Dunstan's Church on Thursday Evening to offer up his Prayers for the Arrival of the Sukey, and good News from the King's Friends in America.

A Correspondent informs us, that the faithful have given up all Hopes of the American Secretary; a most pious and venerable Lady of that Sect having recently declared her Opinion, founded upon a thorough Knowledge of his real Character and Principles, "that he was just SAINT enough to play the DEVIL."

A Letter from Berlin says, it is certain that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick has entered into the King of Prussia's Service, with the Rank of General of Foot.

Extract of a Letter from Danzick.

The King of Prussia dropped an Expression lately which has occasioned infinite Speculation here. In a public Conversation he observed,—"The Emperor is very young, and I am very old; yet the Time may not be far distant when he and I may divide Germany between us." This Expression was uttered with an Air seemingly careless; but those who know in what Manner the King of Prussia speaks his Mind, will not forget it.

Yesterday a commission passed the great seal, giving full power and authority to Josiah Martin, Esq; his Majesty's Captain General and Governor in chief of the province of North Carolina, or to the Governor for the time being (after reciting that Herman Husbands, and divers others, had raised a rebellion, and levied war against his Majesty in that province, which hath been suppressed) to pardon, release, and forgive all treasons, felonies, and other crimes by them, or any of them, committed, the said Herman Husbands alone excepted.

Bristol, July 4. Two thousand barrels of flour were bought yesterday for Newfoundland, the people on the fishery being in the greatest distress, only two pound of bread per week per man being the allowance; and it is supposed many will leave the fishery, on account of the want of provisions. It is generally thought the West India islands will soon be in the same state.

## PHILADELPHIA, August 16.

A letter from Cambridge of the 17th instant, says, "While I was at Roxbury, a flag came out of Boston to inquire the fate of a Lieutenant who has been missing since the skirmish on Sunday night; if it is supposed he is killed, and fell into a ditch, as he cannot be found. Hamilton and Parsons of the mercenaries are among the slain of the same evening. Yesterday Capt. Morgan arrived here from Virginia, with his company of rifle-men; but they are grown so terrible to the mercenaries, that nothing is to be seen over their breastworks but a hat. General Gage has built thirteen boats, which will carry 60 men each, and they have, for several days, been practising the men to row them about in Boston harbour, from which we may suppose, some party is to be made by water. Our camp continues very healthy, and we have great plenty. It is reported some of Gage's sheep-stealers have returned with tolerable success. General Gage is preparing for the winter, which is scarce. The inhabitants of Boston are coming out every day, who are scattered through the country in a very distressed condition, but you hear very little complaint. We have various reports of success to the eastward, but they are without foundation. The Indian chief of the Chagnawaga left us a few days ago, well pleased with his journey."

By the above we fear there is no truth in the report of our people having taken five of Gage's ships.

A letter of the 5th instant from the camp, says, "the enemy's army are 60 men worse in killed and taken this week."

Extract of a letter from Frederick Town, August 1.

"Notwithstanding the urgency of my business, I have been detained three days in this place by an occurrence truly agreeable. I have had the happiness of seeing Capt. Michael Creslap, marching at the head of a formidable company, of upwards of 150 men from the mountains, and back words,