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Published 3d April, 1775.

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Tuesday,	26 Min. after 11	Saturday,	7 Min. after 3
Wednesday,	21 Min. after 12	Sunday,	59 Min. after 3
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The SPEECH of the Right Honourable the Earl of CHATHAM, in the House of Lords, Jan. 20. 1775, at the following Motion made by his Lordship: That a humble Address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to advise, and beseech him, in order to open the way towards an happy termination of the dangerous troubles in America, by beginning to allow ferments, and soften animosities there; and above all, for preventing the consequences there; any sudden and fatal catastrophe at such a season, any suffering under the daily irritation of an army before their eyes, and posted in their town. It may gradually please his Majesty, that immediate orders be directed to General Gage for removing his Majesty's force from the town of Boston, as soon as the rigour of the season, and other circumstances indispensable to the safety and accommodation of the said troops, may render the same practicable."

MY LORDS,
I BRING with vast astonishment to see these papers* brought to your table in [to late a period of this business; papers, I am free, the contents of which are already known, not only to every noble Lord in this House, but almost to every person in this kingdom, who has made American affairs in the least an object of enquiry; yet now, in the very tail of this business, when measures should be long since determined on, we are furnished with an empty parade of parchments—to tell us what?—why, what all the world knew before—that the Americans, fore under injuries, and irritated by wrongs, strip of their inborn Rights and dearest Privileges, have refused, and entered into associations for the preservation of *that* *liberty* to which life and property are but secondary considerations.

Consider me free to ask you, my Lords, how these allocations have been formed? has the tide of corruption yet flowed in upon their elections? have those delegates been suborned? or have great interest, great power, or great threats been used (as is too much the case in this our boasted mother country) to craven out what conduct they should adopt?—nothing like this has appeared; the electors seem to be prompted by no other motive than that glorious, and exalted one, the *preservation of their common liberties*; and under this idea they have been induced to appoint men competent to go great an undertaking; men of tried and sound principles, embarked in the same great cause, and, from similar sentiments, taught to pity the miseries of the whole.

Involved then with this right, (the choice of a free people) these delegates have deliberated with prudence, wisdom, and spirit; and, in consequence of these deliberations, have addressed the justice, and honour of this country. This is their fault; this is their crime; petitioning for that, without which a free people cannot possibly exist;—yet, for asking this boon, this unalienable privilege of Englishmen, are they reproached, and stigmatised with the epithets of ingrates—traitors---and rebels.

And the early situation of the people of Bolton being attended to, your Lords, it would not have come to this—but the infant complaints of Bolton were literally treated like the capricious squalls of a child. And, it was said, did you know whether it was agrieved, or not? But full well, my Lords, I knew that, at times, that child, if not redressed, would grow into the courage, and voice of a man. The Boltonians did not then complain upon flight, or temporary evil; but on an evil which tipped the very values of their constitution, and reduced all the great bleedings of life to chance, equivocation, and insecurity. Full well I knew that the sons of ancestors, born under the same free constitution, and once breathing the same liberal air as Englishmen,—ancestors, who even quitted this land of Liberty, the moment it became the land of Oppression, and, in resistance to bigotted councils, and oppressive measures, tore themselves from their dearest connexions; I say, my Lords, full well I knew that the offspring of such ancestors would resist upon the same principles, and on the same occasions.

It has, however, gone abroad, that the resolutions, and petitions, of the Congress are not the real resolutions and petitions of the sober, respectable, and dispassionate; but the very dregs and refuse of the people; and to circulate this report the better, letters are handed about from some very respectable merchants (as they are called) from the different provinces. But well I know how to describe such merchants.---little patsy, peddling fellows, venders of twopenny wares, and falsehoods, who under the idea of trade, sell every thing in their power---Honour, Truth, and Conscience.

These fellows (for such is the lot of humanity) are ever to be found in all countries---and are always in great plenty when their country is at stake, who, without ever regarding consequences, and that general ruin might ensue, press forward to the goal of lucre, and cut out the shortest passage to their own interests.

Yet these are the men, who are held out to us to take a true tale of the country from; Men who act, upon the most illiberal principles, children of the world; who have no fixed residence--no lasting attachments, but to the shrine of Mammon. But it is not such that ever speak the voice of a people--it is the proprietors, and tillers of the ground--men who have a permanent--natural right in the place--and who from being nursed in the bosom of cultivation, form strong and honourable attachments to their country--it is to these, credit and authority are to be given, and from these our best informations are to be drawn.

** The whole of the American papers just then delivered in at the table by Lord Dartmouth, at the command of his Majesty.*

rity of Parliament in these cases, and when men are
 driven for want of argument, they fly to this as their
 last resource—"Acts of Parliament (say their advocates
) are sacred, and should be implicitly submitted to
 ; for if the supreme power does not lodge some-
 where operatively and effectually, there must be an
 end of all legislation." But my Lords, they who
 argue, or rather dogmatize in this manner, do not
 feel the whole of this question on great, wise, and li-
 beral grounds; for in all free states the constitution
 is fixed, and all legislative power and authority,
 wherever placed, either in collective bodies or indi-
 viduals, must derive under that constitution who
 framed them....As of legislation, therefore, how-
 ever strong and effective they may be, when they are
 framed in the spirit of this constitution, yet when
 they resist, they attack their own foundation; for it is
 the constitution, and it alone, that limits both so-
 vereignty and allegiance.

This doctrine, my Lords, is no temporary doctrine, taken up on particular occasions to answer particular purposes, it is involved in no metaphysical doubts and intricacies---but clear, precise, and determined. It is recorded in all our law books, it is written in the great volume of nature---it is the essential, unalterable right of Englishmen---it accords with all the principles of justice and civil policy, which neither armed force on the one side, nor submission on the other, can upon any occasion whatever eradicate.

It was this doctrine that was the great guide and spirit to the framers of the bill of rights, at the period of the glorious revolution---men of the greatest accuracy, wisdom, and honesty; and, without any disparagement to the present day, few such counsellors are now to be seen. Recollect, my Lords, for a moment, the arguments used by them then---and see how wise, liberal, and constitutional they were; turn then to their opponents, and how flimsy, thin, and unpromised they appear! if then we applaud our ancestors for obtaining such liberties for us, at a time when all the rights of Englishmen were trampled upon, and despotism had trodden down the laws, surely we cannot, in reason, deny that portion of liberty (so hardily and honourably obtained) to our own brethren---brethren by the same common parent, and who are unquestionable heirs of the same glorious inheritance.

The fids being then, my Lords, as I have stated them, what has government done? they have sent an armed force, consisting of above seventeen thousand men, to dragoon the Bostonians into what is called their duty, and for the chastisement of a small rabble, consisting of the necessitous and characterless in doing an unlawful act, have involved above thirty thousand inhabitants in the greatest difficulty, oppression, and conflagration. Is this the way to win men to their duty, and recover in them the principles of affection and British allegiance? Do you think, that men who could be roused to forego their profits, their pleasures, and the peaceable enjoyment of their dearest connections—all for the sake of liberty, will be whipped into vassalage like slaves? Why, my Lords, this conduct in government is so fantastical and aerial in practice, that it by far exceeds the boldest wing of poetry; for poetry has indeed read pleasing, as well as instructive lessons to mankind; and though it sometimes amuses herself in fiction, that fiction, to please, should be founded on verisimilitude. But in this wise system there is nothing like truth, nothing like policy, nothing like justice, experience, or common sense.

nothing like justice, experience, or
But, my Lords, government, too fat from con-
turning its eyes to the policy and destructive conse-
quence of this scheme, are constantly sending out
more troops; and we are told, in the language of
menace, that if seventeen thousand men went do,
fifty thousand shall. 'Tis true, my Lords, with this
force they may ravage the country; waste and destroy
as they march; but in the progress of seventeen
hundred miles, can they occupy the places they have
passed? will not a country, which can produce three
millions of people, wronged and insulted as they are,
start up like Hydraz in every corner, and gather fresh
strength from fresh opposition? nay, what dependance
can you have upon the soldiery, the unhappy engines
of your wrath? They are Englishmen, who must
feel for the privileges of Englishmen; and their carry-
ing muskets and bayonets about them, surely does
not exclude them the pale of civil community. Do
you think that these men, then, can turn their arms
against their brethren?—Surely no— a victory must
be them a defeat— Carnage—a sacrifice.

But, my Lords, it is not merely three millions of people, the produce of America, we have to combat with, in this unnatural struggle; many more are engaged in this contest, and are to be seen on their side, dispersed over the face of this wide empire. Every Whig in this country is for them. Ireland is with them to man; nay, even those Englishmen, who may be now temporarily inactive, when they once come to be re-awakened to a sense of recollection; when they come to weigh the great line of right, for which their brethren in America are contending; for which their own danger will instruct them to the sense of their own danger will instruct them to stand up on their side.

Who then, in the name of Heaven! could advise this measure? or who can continue to give this strange and unconstitutional advice? I do not mean to level at one man, or any particular set of men; but thus much I will declare, that if this Measure continues to hear such counsellors, he will not only be badly advised, but undone. He may wear his Crown; indeed, it is true, but it will not be worth his wearing; he will lose its lustre, and no longer beam that effulgence which should irradiate the brow of Majesty. What then is become of this boasted country of England, once so renowned in arts, as well as arms? what is become of her constitution, that has hitherto been the wonder as well as the envy of surrounding nations! has she changed her civil power, and salu-

tary laws for a military code? or has she transferred her seat of empire to Constantinople?----Has she, who has often shed her dearest blood in the manly resistance of despotism, now not only tamely submitted to it, but sat down herself to forge the arbitrary chains?

It, but I turn hereafter to forgive them. But our prelate governors, alas! I think to little of this matter, that I hear General Gage has been thought to have acted too tardy in this business--that he has not been swift enough to execute vengeance, and sheath the sword in the bowels of his countrymen. I really pity the unfortunate situation of that gentleman, who has approved himself on many occasions a gallant soldier, and humane man; for what, from being under the disagreeable predicament of doing his duty on the one side, and his own feelings of justice and policy on the other, what a conflict must he have! his situation, my Lords, puts me in mind of a similar transaction in the civil wars of France, when the great Conde on one side, and Marshal Turenne on the other, commanded different armies; the latter conscious what terrible consequences a victory must produce to himself and country, though often in his power, avoided blows as much as possible. After the affair was over, the Marshal was thus reprimanded at court for not at least taking the Prince, *pourquoi ne l'avez vous pas pris?* But that great General very sensibly replied, *parceque, Sire, j'ai toujours fait tout Paris en reconnoissance m'aurait pris.* "Should I take him, please your Majesty, I was afraid all Paris would take me."

In this alarming crisis, this distracted view of affairs, I come, my Lords, with this paper in my hand (holding out his motion) to offer to the best of my experience and advice, which he deeply pleaded to give immediate orders to General Gage to withdraw his troops from before the town of Boston, in order to open the way for a plan of concord and reconciliation; and this, my Lords, upon the most mature and deliberate grounds, is the best advice I can give you at this juncture. Such a conduct will convince America that you mean to try her cause in the spirit of freedom and equity, and not in letters of blood; it will be a pledge to her that you mean nothing more than friendship and equity, and she, I trust, will meet you half way. But how can she trust you with the bayonet at her breast? nay, how does she know, but after having submitted to the sword, you mean to forge for her heavier chains, the general conference of ferocious victory.

I have crawled, my Lords, to this house to day, to tell you so--I think it my duty to give the whole of my experience, and council to my country at all times; but more particularly, when she is in so much need of it; and having thus entered on the threshold of this business, I will knock at your gates of justice, and never stop, except infirmities shall nail me to my bed, until I have at least, tried every thing in my power, to heal those unhappy divisions.

There is no time to be lost—every hour is big with danger—perhaps even whilst I am now speaking, the decisive blow is struck, which may involve millions in the consequence; and believe me, the very first drop of blood that is spilled, will not be a wound easily skinned over—it will be *irritabile valens*; a wound of that rancorous and felering kind, that, in all probability, will mortify the whole body.

all into that, why, my Lords, I instantly begin with this business, I tell you, as not act, as hitherto has been acted—taking it up by bits and scrapes, as exigencies demand, without any regard to general relations and dependencies. What signifies merely repeating this, or that particular act? this is but meanly sneaking out of one difficulty perhaps to get into a worse, and can never answer the purposes of a wife, amicable, and constitutional system. The mere annihilation of a few, little dirty threads of parchment—can never produce any lasting effect on the happiness, and commerce of three millions of people, hitherto ground down with miseries and wrongs, and in hourly dread of having them occasionally reheated.

of moving them occasionally relative to each other. We must look on this great business in one large connected view, work on it, step by step, with caution, and liberality, and in the better light of it until it is accomplished. This is the way, and the only to obtain confidence for the present, but solid, and lasting happiness for the future. The line thus drawn, the Americans will have something to trust to—and we shall be taught not to transgress that line.---- Thus mutual confidence will be begun, and mutual benefit must follow. I know that it has been in circulation, but if the *stamp act* had never been repealed, we should be at this hour in peace and quietness with America; and from this many people urge the danger, as well as inefficacy of conciliating measures at present. But though I could readily refute the fall-doubt, and absurdity of this assertion, by appealing to the very official letters from our American governors at that period.---I shall waive this ground, and only mention to your Lordships a circumstance, which will let this matter in a still clearer light, and shew you the temper, firmness, and complexion of the Padonians at that occasion.

The Bostonians on that occasion.

Some time after the repeal of that act, I happened to be in company (at the house of a mutual friend above ten miles from this town) with one of the most considerable, and intelligent merchants in this country; in a conversation I had with him upon this subject, I begged him to be as explicit as possible in giving me his opinion on the repeal. This gentleman then told me, and confirmed his account by several written and respectable evidences, that the people of Boston, previous to the repeal, waited in full silence the deliberations of the British parliament, and were positively determined, if that day's victory had not been obtained, immediately to abandon the town, their residence, and all the benefits of commerce; to the country they were determined to retire with their families and friends, more happy to

be *freemen*, tho' tillers of the earth, than *slaves* under the greatest prosperity. Does this resolution look like tamely submitting to indignities? or does it shew that it is owing to this *just relaxation* of government, that they have been taught to act with that firmness, and perseverance, they have since that period pursued?

I would not, however, wish, my Lords, by this to encourage America to proceed beyond the line of right.—I reprobate as much as any of you those acts of violence which a few of her mobility have committed; but when her inherent, constitutional rights are invaded, those rights she has an equitable claim to the full enjoyment of, by the fundamental laws of the English constitution, and ingrafted on that constitution by the unalterable laws of nature; then I own myself an American; and feeling myself as such, I shall, to the verge of my life, vindicate her Rights. If America, however, sould, at any time lose sight of this Line, I shall be an Englishman, and defend those Rights against any power, under Heaven, that would oppose them.-----

Administration appeared to be startled at this fair, honest, candid, and impartial representation; but, resuming their former countenance, Lord Suffolk said to rise up, and after condemning the conduct of the Americans with great vehemence, said that government had took every gentle measure that was in their power, but to no effect; that things were at last come to that crisis, that either the mother country must assert their authority or resign, that for his part he was proud to acknowledge himself as one of his Majesty's Ministers who first advised coercive measures, and he would abide by such advice at all hazards.

Lord Lytt-----n supported Lord Suff----. He began by paying every respect to the great authority of the noble Earl who opened the debate, and was very sorry to differ from him ; but his own candour and opinion decided him to reprobate highly the conduct of the Americans, whom he called Rebels and Infurgents. In short, he rested the principal part of his argument on the infallibility of Acts of Parliament, which any power that resisted, he said, should be compelled to submit to.

Lord Shelburne spoke ably in defence of the Americans; said he stood totally unconnected both with men and measures, but that the noble Earl's motion, carried with it such a conciliating mode, that he heartily adopted it.

Lord Camden rode next, and in a very persuasive, argumentative manner, supported the opinions of his noble friend Lord Chatham. He went into an able and masterly examination of the original rights of a free people, which he defined with his usual accuracy, temper, and precision. He observed, in an inference from these premises, that arbitrary power may as well be lodged in a collective body as a single person; but

wherever it was exerted, it was unlawful, and may be
be refuted; --- that this was no novel doctrine, but as
old as the constitution, and may be found in all the
law books, from Selden down to a gentleman (mean-
ing Judge Blackstone) whose Commentaries had been
so justly and universally received in the world; ---
that therefore ads of the state were not always infal-
lible doctrines, but were, and ought to be, in

particular cases, subject to the rights and freedom of the people at large, who had the original right vested in them, of delegating their power and authority. [To which give me leave to add, no people have a right to delegate to others the power of taking away that right of delegation; 'tis the birth-right of their sons and of their sons sons, and this can never happen but where tyranny and arbitrary power destroy the liberty of the people.]

Lord Townshend is said to have quoted several Acts of Parliament, on which the Americans had trampled upon legislative authority; he should therefore be for reducing them to obedience by force of arms.

The Duke of Richmond, in his usual matter-of-fact manner, took a large view of the question; and on the whole, concluded with coinciding with the opinion of Lord Chatham for withdrawing the troops from Bolton, as the only way to open a plan of reconciliation. He next answered the assertion thrown out by some of the Lords in office, that the Americans would not be content with being excluded from internal taxation, but wanted a repeal of the navigation Act. This he did by going to the table, and referring to the petition of the Congress, which he read in his place, and by which it appeared that they asked no such matter. He concluded by drawing a comparison between the timid behaviour of Administration at the surrender of Falkland's islands, and their swaggering conduct now used to their own children.

Marquis of Rockingham very pathetically lamented the unhappy situation of the town of Bolton and asked what good fending the soldiery had already produced. That they had been there for some time incapable of using their arms, or bringing about the purposes of government. From this experience of your ill concerted measures (continues his Lordship) you ought to be taught wisdom and prudent legislation; and the only way to recover fidelity to your councils, and open a door to reconciliation, will be to begin by withdrawing the soldiery from the town of Bolton.

After the Lords Gower, Rochford, and Weymouth had avowed the settled resolution of government, to compel the Americans to submit to what demands government should think fit to impose upon them, the question being put whether Lord Chatham's motion to address his Majesty to withdraw his troops from the town of Boston, should pass or be set aside, ministerial influence carried it with a high hand.

Against -- 18 that were Content.

Against -- 18 that were Content.

To the PRINTER,
You are requested to publish the following Resolutions,
unanimously entered into, at the most numerous
town-meeting that has been held here for many years
past.

At this critical time of public danger and distraction,
when it is the duty of every honest man
and friend to his country to declare his sentiments
openly, and use every endeavour to ward off the im-
pending calamities, which threaten this once happy
and peaceful land: We the freeholders and inhabi-
tants of Hempstead, in Queen's county, in the pro-
vince of New-York, being legally assembled on the first
Tuesday in April, 1775, have voluntarily entered
into the following resolutions:

1. That as we have already borne true and faith-
ful allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third,
our gracious and lawful Sovereign; to we are firmly
resolved to persevere in the same line of duty to him
and his lawful successors.

2. That we esteem our civil and religious liberties
above any other blessing; and those only can be se-
cured to us by an happy constitution: We shall in-
violably adhere to it, since deviating from it, and in-
troducing innovations, would have a direct tendency
to subvert it; from which, the most ruinous conse-
quences might be justly apprehended.

3. That it is our ardent desire to have the present
unnatural contest between the parent state, and her
colonies, amicably and speedily accommodated, on
principles of constitutional liberty; and, that the
union of the colonies with the parent state, may sub-
sist till time shall be no more.

4. That as the worthy members of our general
assembly, who are our only legal and constitutional
representatives, have lately taken the most rational
and effectual measures to bring about this much
wisht for accommodation, by petitioning his most
gracious Majesty, a memorial to the House of Lords,
and remonstrance to the House of Commons: We
are determined, therefore, patiently to wait for the
issue of these measures, and carefully avoid every
thing that might frustrate those laudable endeavours
of our representatives.

5. That as chusing Deputies to form a Provincial
Congress, or Convention, must have this tendency,
to be highly disrespectful to our legal Representatives;
and also be attended, in all probability, with the most
pernicious effects in other instances, as is now actu-
ally the case in some provinces, such as shutting up
the Courts of Justice, levying money on the subject
to inflame men, for the purpose of fighting against our
Sovereign, diffusing a spirit of Sedition among the
people, destroying the authority of constitutional As-
semblies, and otherwise introducing many heavy and
oppressive grievances: We therefore are determined
not to chuse any deputies for such provincial con-
gresses, or convention, nor consent to it; but do in-
solently bear our testimony against it.

6. That we are utterly averse to all mobs, riots,
and illegal proceedings; by which, the lives, peace,
and property of our fellow subjects are endangered;
and that we will, to the utmost of our powers, sup-
port our legal magistrates in suppressing all riots,
and in preserving the peace of our liege Sovereign.

The above resolves passed, nem. con.

HULET PETERS, Town-Clerk.

White Plains, in the County of Westchester, the 14th Day
of April, 1775.

On the 28th of March last, the following Gentle-
men having received letters from the Chair-
man of the Committee of the city and county of
New-York, relative to the appointment of Deputies
for this county, met at this place, for the purpose of
devising means, for taking the sense of the county
upon the subject, viz.

Col. Lewis Morris,	Theophilus Bartow, Esq;
Thomas Hunt,	William Sutton, Esq;
Abraham Leggett,	Capt. Joseph Drake,
James Horton, jun. Esq;	James Willis,
Stephen Ward,	Benjamin Drake,
Abraham Guion, Esq;	Moses Drake.

Who having taken the same into consideration,
agreed to send the following notification to the prin-
cipal Freeholders in the different Towns and Districts
in the county, viz.

March 28th, 1775.

SIR,

A Number of Gentlemen from different Districts
in the county of Westchester, having this day met
at the White Plains, to consider of the most proper
method of taking the sense of the Freeholders of the
said county, upon the expediency of chusing Deputies,
to meet the Deputies of the other counties, for the
purpose of electing Delegates, to represent this colony
in the General Congress to be held at Philadel-
phia, on the 30th of May next; are of opinion, that
the best way of proceeding for that purpose, will be
to have a general meeting of the Freeholders of the
said county. As this county is very extensive, we take
the liberty of recommending the meeting to be held at
the White Plains, on Tuesday the 11th day of April
next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Court-
house; and therefore do desire you to give notice
of the same to all the Freeholders in your District,
without exception; as those, who do not appear and
vote on that day, will be presumed to acquiesce in
the sentiments of the majority of those who vote.

WE ARE &c.

The above notice having been generally given and
distributed, a very numerous body of the Freeholders
of the county, assembled at the Court-house at the
White Plains, on the day, and chose Col. Lewis
Morris, for their Chairman. An considerable
number of persons (among whom were many
Tenants, not entitled to a vote) with Isaac Wilkins,
Esq; and Col. Philips at their head; then appeared,
and Mr. Wilkins in their behalf, (as he said) de-
clared that they would not join in the business of the
Day, or have any thing to do with Deputies or Con-
gresses; but that they came there for the sole Purpose
of protesting against such illegal and unconstitutional
proceeding; after which they departed.

The following Question was then put to the people
by the Chairman, viz.

Whether they would appoint Deputies for this
county, to meet the Deputies of the other counties at
the city of New-York, on the 30th day of April inst.
for the Purpose of electing Delegates, to represent
this Colony in the General Congress, to be held at
Philadelphia, on the 30th Day of May next? To
which Questions they unanimously answered, that
they would. They then appointed the following
eight Persons, and the Majority of them to be the
Deputies of this county for the purpose aforesaid, viz.
Col. Lewis Morris, Jonathan Platt, Esq;

Robert Graham, Esq;

Major Philip Van Cort-

landt.

Col. James Holmes,

John Thomas, jun. Esq;

The two following Resolves were then unanimously
entered into, viz.

Resolved, That the thanks of this body be given to
the virtuous minority of the General Assembly of this
province, and particularly to John Thomas and
Pier Van Cortlandt, Esq; two of our Representa-

tives, for their firm attachment to, and zeal on a late
occasion for the preservation of the Union of the co-
lonies, and rights and liberties of America; and that
this Resolve be communicated by the Chairman to
every Gentleman, of whom that minority consisted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this county are due
to the Delegates, who composed the late Congress,
for the essential services they have rendered to Ame-
rica in general; and that this Resolve be forthwith
published.

After the business of the day was thus concluded,
the people gave three Huzzas for our Gracious
Sovereign, and dispersed quietly, without the least
disorder.

LEWIS MORRIS, Chairman.

At a Meeting of the inhabitants of the town of
Kingston, in Ulster county, a Committee of Ob-
servation was chosen, agreeable to, and for the pur-
poses mentioned in the 11th article of the Association
of the Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia, Sep-
tember last: The persons nominated and appointed for
said Committee, were Ole Sudam, John Beckman,
Johannis Perjen, Johannis Slegbt, Hendrick Schom-
maker, Christiaan Fiero and Egbert Schoonmaker, who,
at their meeting of the 6th instant, chose Johannis
Slegbt for Chairman; information being made to said
Committee, that the merchants and vendors of East-
India Tea had entered into an Association, not to sell
any East-India Tea; and that if any person or persons
should be guilty of vending or selling any East-India
Tea, they should be published in the public news-papers
as enemies to the liberties and privileges of American
subjects, which articles were signed by all the mer-
chants and shippers, who were possessed of any East-
India Tea, Mr. Jacobus Low only excepted, who not-
withstanding all the friendly admonitions and entreaties,
to the contrary declared, he had, and would sell Tea;
upon which information this Committee resolved to send
for Mr. Low, thinking that time and mature delibera-
tion, together with their friendly advice might be able
to alter Mr. Low's determination, but all in vain, for
he declared he was determined to sell Tea as for-
merly he had done, and absolutely refused to comply with
the articles agreed to by the other merchants and shippers
in said town. We therefore in faithfulness to the trust
reposed in us, and agreeable to the recommendation of
the Congress, do publish, and be, the said Jacobus Low
is hereby published as an enemy to the rights and lib-
erties of America: And we do hereby declare, that we
will henceforth break off, and recommend it to others to
abstain from all kind of connections or commerce with
him, until such time, as a change in his conduct shall
induce us to alter our determination.

Signed by order of the Committee,
JOHANNIS SLEGHT, Chairman.
Kingston, Ulster County,
April 7th, 1775.

Goshen, in Orange County, April 7, 1775.
At an annual Town Meeting of the Freeholders and
Inhabitants of the Precinct of Goshen, in the County
aforesaid, on Tuesday the fourth instant, the follow-
ing Question, Whether any Deputies should be sent
from this Precinct, to meet Deputies from the other
Counties, at New-York, the 30th instant, to join with
them, in chusing proper Persons as Delegates, on the
Part of this Province, to meet in General Congress at
Philadelphia, on the 30th of May next? was put, and
carried unanimously in the Affirmative. A Motion
was then made by several Persons, that Henry Wisner
and Peter Clowse, Esquires, be appointed Deputies for
the above Purpose; and the Question being accordingly
put, it was carried in the Affirmative, without one
dissenting Voice. And at an annual Town Meeting
held the Day aforesaid, at Cornswoil Precinct, in the
County aforesaid, a Motion was made, that Mr. Israel
Seely, of said Precinct, be appointed one of the Deputies
for the aforesaid County, to meet Deputies from the
other Counties, at New-York, on the 30th instant,
to join in chusing some proper Persons to be sent as
Delegates to represent this Province in General Con-
gress, at Philadelphia, the tenth of next Month; and
the Question being accordingly put, it was carried by
a great Majority, in the Affirmative.

County of Westchester, 13th April, 1775.

MR. GAINE,

Be pleased to insert the following, and you will
oblige a Number of your Friends and Subscribers.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. a very respectable
Number of Freeholders and Inhabitants of the
County of Westchester, assembled at the White
Plains, in the said County, agreeable to Notice giv-
en, that their Sentiments might be known concern-
ing the choice of a COMMITTEE, to meet other
Committees in the City of New-York, for the Pur-
pose of choosing Delegates to represent this Colony
in the next Continental Congress.

The Friends to Order and Government met at
the House of Capt. Hatfield. Those who were for
a Committee, put up at another public House in
the Town. About 12 o'clock Word was brought
to the Gentlemen at Capt. Hatfield's, that the op-
posite Party had already entered upon the Business of the
Day. Upon which they immediately walked down to
the Court-House, although not half of their Friends
who were expected, had yet appeared; where they
found the other Company collected in a Body. The
Numbers on each Side seemed to be nearly equal,
and both together might amount to about 200, or at
most to 250. The Friends to Government then de-
clared, that as they had been unlawfully called to-
gether, and for an unlawful Purpose, they did not
intend to contest the Matter with them; by a Poll,
which would be tacitly acknowledging the Authority
that had summoned them thither; but that they came
only with a Design to PROTEST against all
such disorderly Proceedings, and to shew their De-
testation of all unlawful Committees and Congresses.
They then declared their determined Resolution to
continue steadfast in their Allegiance to their gracious
and merciful Sovereign King George the Third, and
to submit to lawful Authority, and to abide by and
support the only true Representatives of the People
of this Colony, the General Assembly. Then giv-
ing three Huzzas, they returned to Capt. Hatfield's,
singing as they went, with a loyal Enthusiasm, the
grand and animating Song of,

God save great George our King,
Long live our noble King, &c.

At their return finding that many of their Friends
had arrived during their Absence, and that many
still kept coming in, they proceeded to draw up, and
sign the following Declaration, which they seemed to
do with as much patriotic Zeal, as ever warmed the
Hearts of true and faithful Subjects, and afterwards
dispersed to their different Habitations.

WE THE SUBSCRIBERS, Freeholders and
Inhabitants of the County of Westchester,
having assembled at the White Plains, in Con-
sequence of certain Advertisements, do now declare,
that we met here to express our honest Abhorrence
of all unlawful Congresses and Committees, and that
we are determined, at the hazard of our Lives and
Properties, to support the KING and CONSTITU-
TION, and that we acknowledge no Representatives
but the General Assembly, to whose Wisdom and
Integrity we submit the Guardianship of our Rights,
Liberties and Privileges.

Frederick Philips,
Isaac Wilkins,
Samuel Seabury,
Luke Babcock,
Jonathan Fowler, Judge,
Caleb Fowler, Judge,
Jonathan P. Horner, Esq;

William Sutton, Esq;

David Oakley, Esq;

Benjamin Fowler, Esq;

William Davidson, Esq;

William Davidson, Esq;

Isaac Purdy, jun.

Isaac Purdy, jun.

Isaac Purdy, jun.

Isaac Purdy, jun.

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