



THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1776.

His Majesty's most Gracious SPEECH to both HOUSES of Parliament, on Thursday, the 26th Day of October, 1775.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,
THE present Situation of America, and My constant Desire to have your Advice, Concurrence, and Assistance on every important Occasion, have determined Me, to call you this early Morning.

Those who have long been successfully laboured to instill My People in America by their Representations, and to instill into their Minds a System of Opinions repugnant to the true Constitution of the Colonies, and to their subordinate Relation to Great Britain, now openly avow their Revolts, Hostilities, and Rebellion. They have raised Troops, and are collecting a Naval Force; they have seized the Public Revenue, and assumed to themselves Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Powers, which they already exercise in the most arbitrary Manner, over the Persons and Properties of their Fellow Subjects; And although many of these unhappy People may still retain their Loyalty, and may be to be won not to see the just Consequence of this Separation, and wish to resist it; yet the Torment of Violence has been strong enough to compel their Acquiescence, till a sufficient Force shall appear to support them.

The Authors and Supporters of this desperate Contumacy have, in the Pursuit of it, deprived Great Britain of the

to be used by vague Expressions of Attachment to the Parent State, and the strongest Professions of Devotion to Me, whilst they were preparing for a general Revolt. On our Part, though it was declared in your last Session that a Rebellion existed within the Province of the Massachusetts Bay; yet even that Province We wished rather to reclaim than to subdue. The Resolutions of Parliament breathed a Spirit of Moderation and Forbearance; Conciliatory Propositions accompanied the Measures taken to enforce Authority; and the coercive Acts were adapted to Cases of Criminal Combinations amongst Subjects not then in Arms. I have acted with the same Temper; anxious to prevent, if it had been Possible, the Effusion of the Blood of My Subjects, and the Calamities which are inseparable from a State of War; still hoping that My People in America would have discerned the traitorous Views of their Leaders, and have been convinced, that to be a Subject of Great Britain, with all its Consequences, is to be the freest Member of any Civil Society in the known World.

The rebellious War now levied is become more general, and is manifestly carried on for the Purpose of establishing an independent Empire. I need not dwell upon the fatal Consequences of such a Plan. The Consequence is too important, the Spirit of the British Nation too high, the Resources with which God has blessed her too numerous, to give up to many Colonies which she has planted with great Industry, nursed with great Tenderness encouraged with many commercial Advantages, and protected and defended at much Expence of Blood and Treasure.

It is now become the Part of Wisdom, and (in its Effects) of Clemency, to put a speedy End to these Disorders by the most decisive Exertion. For this Purpose, I have increased My Naval Establishment, and greatly augmented My Land Forces; but in such a Manner as may be the least burthenome to My Kingdoms.

I HAVE also the Satisfaction to inform you, that I have received the most friendly Offers of Foreign Assistance; and if I shall make any Treaties in consequence thereof, they shall be

laid before you. And I have in Testimony of My Affection for My People, who can have no Cause in which I am not equally interested, sent to the Garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon a Part of My Electoral Troops, in order that a larger Number of the established Forces of this Kingdom may be employed to the Maintenance of its Authority, and the National Militia, planned and equipped with equal regard to the Rights, Safety, and Protection of My Crown and People, and give a stricter Extent and Activity to Our Military Operations.

When the unhappy and misguided Multitudes, against whom this Force will be directed, shall become sensible of their Error, I shall be ready to receive the Mission with Tenderness and Mercy; And in Order to prevent the Inconveniences which may arise from the great Distance of their Situation, and to remove as soon as possible the Calamities which they suffer, I shall give Authority to certain Persons upon the spot to grant general or particular Pardons and Indulgences. In such Manner, and to such Persons as they shall think fit, and to receive the Submission of any Province or Colony which shall be disposed to return to My Allegiance. It may be proper to appoint Commissioners to be commissioned to restore such Provinces to Obedience, so as to return to its Allegiance, to the free Exercise of the Trade and Commerce due to the Crown, Parliament, and People, as if such Pro-

I HAVE ordered the proper Expenses for the ensuing Year to be laid before you; and I have also ordered the necessary Resolution to maintain the just Rights of this Country, for such Supplies as the present Circumstances of Our Affairs require. Amongst the many unavoidable ill Consequences of this Rebellion, none affects Me more sensibly than the extraordinary Burthen which it must create to my faithful Subjects.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,
I HAVE fully opened to you My Views and Intentions. The constant Employment of My Thoughts, and the most earnest Wishes of My Heart, tend wholly to the Safety, and Happiness of all My People, and to the Re-establishment of Order and Tranquillity through the several Parts of My Dominions, in a close Connection and Constitutional Dependence. You see the Tendency of the present Disorders, and I have stated to you the Measures which I mean to pursue for suppressing them. Whatever remains to be done that may farther contribute to this End, I commit to your Wisdom. And I am happy to see, that as well from the Assurances I have received, as from the general Appearance of Affairs in Europe, there is no Probability that the Measures which you may adopt will be interrupted by Disputes with any foreign Power.

LONDON, October 26.
Extract of a Letter from Gosport, Oct. 21.
"Three more Frigates, viz. the Juno, Pearl, and Aquilon, were Yesterday ordered to fit out for Sea.

"Some of the Newfoundland ships are daily expected for their Stations."
The Clerk in the Earl of Dartmouth's Office set up a Night on Saturday last to receive Dispatches from Gen. Gage, and early Yesterday Morning a Messenger arrived with Dispatches from on board a ship, which were forwarded to his Majesty at Kew.
Lieut. Col. John Douglass, and Lieut. Col. Alexander Leslie, are appointed Aids-Juncamp to Sir Miesley, in the Regiment of Colonel West and Amherst, preferred to Regiments.

London, Oct. 25, 1775.
A numerous Meeting of Gentlemen, Merchants, and others, held at the London Tavern the 25th Instant.

ISAAC HUGHES, Esq. in the Chair.
A Subscription was entered into, which being the first, graciously pleased to receive, for the Relief of the Poor of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and the Relief of the Poor of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, who are suffering under the Effects of the late War.

The following Gentlemen were present: C. Mordaunt, Esq. for carrying certain Bills and Resolutions, with Power to meet a second time at Pleas, on the 27th. Mr. John G. Mordaunt, Esq. for carrying certain Bills and Resolutions, with Power to meet a second time at Pleas, on the 27th. Mr. Thomas Mordaunt, Esq. for carrying certain Bills and Resolutions, with Power to meet a second time at Pleas, on the 27th. Mr. Thomas Mordaunt, Esq. for carrying certain Bills and Resolutions, with Power to meet a second time at Pleas, on the 27th.

Subscriptions are received at the following Banks: Mr. Mordaunt, Esq. for carrying certain Bills and Resolutions, with Power to meet a second time at Pleas, on the 27th. Mr. Thomas Mordaunt, Esq. for carrying certain Bills and Resolutions, with Power to meet a second time at Pleas, on the 27th. Mr. Thomas Mordaunt, Esq. for carrying certain Bills and Resolutions, with Power to meet a second time at Pleas, on the 27th.

It is said to be absolutely determined, that the good and loyal citizens of Bristol will no longer remain under the influence of the bad example of the Metropolis, but will address his Majesty next week, and shew themselves the friends of monarchy and constitutional liberty true patriots and friends of Old England. And it is reasonably supposed, if the sense of the majority of the nation had been thus generally made known to our American brethren a year ago, they would not have been deluded into open rebellion by such gross and misrepresentations from our modern patriots here, as appear daily in the American newspapers, to kindle the flame of civil war, and make it burn the brighter.

They write from Scilly that the Storm on Thursday Evening last was the most dreadful they ever remember, as the Night was uncommonly dark. Eleven Vessels were lost between St. Mary's and Melagham.

Yesterday a Presentation passed the Great Seal to the Rev. Frances Crane Parsons, B. A. of the Vicarage of Holbeton, otherwise Holbeton, in the Deanry of Plympton, in Devonshire, on the Presentation of his Majesty.

Also a Presentation to the Rev. Thomas Humphries, of the Vicarage of saint Chads, in Salop, on the Presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

A SUBSCRIPTION BALL

It is proposed to be held at the Crown and Hall, on Thursday the 18th Instant. Subscriptions are received at Messrs. Mordaunt and Mordaunt's Printers to School Street, where further Particulars may be known. Tickets and Notices will be given in this Paper of the second Ball.

January 11, 1776.

of defending their liberties, their consciences should be of great assistance. Dearly my countrymen I am convinced that you will be pleased with this convention, which undertakes to carry on a war with the power of Great Britain, be assisted at a few millions of dollars. Their resources are abundant; the issuing of paper money is in my opinion, and while you are compelled to take it, the confidence will be enabled from persevering in its resistance. Unhappily for them, they have discovered to your advantage, that there will be much for your interest to know, viz. That the expense of this civil war will be a burden too heavy for the shoulders of you or your posterity to bear: Consider, that already three millions of dollars have been emitted in paper, and that 434,000 dollars, equal to 4,976,000 U. S. is applied on the province of the Massachusetts Bay, to redeem their paper, and how much more must be raised to carry on this unnatural war, which was commenced to gratify the pride and desperation of many of your leaders, time alone will discover: You have just entered the lists, but there is much yet to be done; to finish the mighty independent empire, which time has planned for you, demands such resources as it will require one century to sponge away. Most of you have resigned under a tax of about 2 or 300,000 pounds old tenor, but when millions were thrown into the scale, they will press you down ever to the more.

You officers tell you, that men who are possessed of a vivacity of genius, though brave and in all other respects unexceptionable, are totally unfit for service. This is a new doctrine advanced to make good officers and soldiers: It is a mystery, which I leave to that dulness and stupidity which your officers have compromised you with to unravel; the meaning of it you are best acquainted with, but I put me in mind of what I have heard from the mouth of an arch traitor, who was disappointed in his expectations of the promotions of his near relations, viz. 'Tis but the people were a set of—d stupid asses and were fit only to be drove.

You are, further, told, that the present campaign is far from being a hard one: How true you have worked and how much duty you have done, you yourselves can tell best. Men, who have seen your labours, have thought them great; and I am much inclined to believe, that you have gone through some difficulty, especially when your officers, having lost the popularity of this language, smell in the next breath tell you that the loss you at present sustain, has far exceeded and far surpassed by infinite labour. It is an old proverb, that he who conquers a battle, conquers one, but he who conquers a campaign, conquers many.

You are next addressed, in the invariable stile for years pill, of news papers and gazette harangues, with the stufles of ministers and generals: this may keep up your spirits for ought I know: Town meeting oratory I know has frequently had this effect, 'till the spirit of it was evaporated, and then it scattered like so much white powder: They boast much of the attachment of Nova Scotia and Canada, to what they call your interest, as well as of the rest of the continent. I give you one word of advice, and as it is from a book which it is said you are fighting for, I suppose that you will not totally disregard it; it is this, let not his that putteth on the harness boast as he that putteth it off. But as to the success of unjust, which you have met with, the same book says, that rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft: It is so my countrymen! In a double sense; for in the first place, no person but one who was bewitched, would run the risk of engaging in a rebellion; and in the next place, which is the true meaning of the word; as witchcraft is renouncing the authority of God Almighty and applying to the devil, so rebellion is withdrawing allegiance from a lawful sovereign, overturning his government and laws, and joining with a power inimical to him.

You are also told, that as the southern provinces have ever placed the greatest confidence in your zeal and valor, they think it necessary to raise any bodies in the other provinces for this particular service. Do you believe my countrymen! that any of the Massachusetts officers were concerned in drawing this address to you? If so, beware of them, before it is too late. I will not believe it! It surely must be drawn by some of your foreign officers, when you have disgraced yourselves by suffering them to command you, when you had men of your own province, who were at least equal to them and who would have more naturally cared for you: But you may have felt the ill consequence of it ever now, and it may be too late for redress. The true English it runs thus—'The Massachusetts have a different interest from the rest of the continent: they are a set of brave hardy dogs, and are always marching upon their neighbours, and ought to be humbled; and when we have established our independency, we shall have much to fear from them: Let us therefore make them the mercenaries, they will sacrifice every thing for money, we can pay them in paper which they are so fond of.' By engaging them for soldiers, they will

maintain and support the same interests, they will have no objection to pay us for them; they will have an easy way to get the provinces, and can pursue them on almost every side we may think proper.

I have said that you are to be full of compunctious and misery, in order to catch your posterity, that I cannot help blushing for you, and if you are caught by it I shall thank pity you, and you will blush for yourselves.

That you may not plead ignorance, in justification of yourselves in case the fate of war should be against you, I will now let you into the origin and progress of the public disorders which for many years past have sickened the state of this province, and at last hath terminated in a most unnatural and ungrateful rebellion. I am persuaded, my countrymen! that you are ignorant of the true title of your disorders; the aim of your laws hath been to keep you in ignorance; they knew that your ignorance was their protection: Had you known your views you would not only have perceived the thought of overturning the constitution, but I venture to say that some of you would have dragged them to the bar of justice, there to have received that punishment which now awaits them, and I will not say that you were any more involved in, as partakers in their crimes.—The history was thus, and every page of it is capable of simple proof.

Know then, for many years past this province hath been deeply immerged in the smuggling business. Perhaps some of you are ignorant what I mean, all of you are not, of the meaning of smuggling business: I will tell you what it means; it is an importing of goods contrary to the laws of the society to which we belong; it is a defrauding the King of those duties which the laws hath granted to him; words fine and elegant in grammar, but to the injury of a private person; it is a violation of the laws of Christianity; it is injuring, and it is running our neighbours in the earth when it is enough to offend the laws of every nation, and to offend every justice that is in the world. This is the nature of the smuggling business, and it is here where I fix the foundation of the present rebellion.

In order to evade these laws against unlawful trade, those who were concerned in it excited themselves to defeat them. Unhappily for the government, at that juncture, a person, who had a long while been leading a dissipated life, was appointed of his property, on which a mortgage was taken, and he was a man who had vowed to himself that he would be the first in the province to stand in a flame if he did in the attempt; he finished his oath and burnt his fingers to such a degree that he hath irrecoverably left the use of them. Remember my countrymen! that there is one sort of flame, that consumes not only a man's property but also a man's understanding, and robs, very often his posterity also.—This man's adroitness in law was thought necessary to be engaged in the cause of defeating the laws of parliament: He was engaged, and he had resources enough to start a thought which, artfully pursued, hath generally its expected effect in all popular commotions; he said, that it was necessary to enlist a black regiment in their service; the bait was snapped at; and on my mother's oath the gospel, too many for the honor of the christian religion joined in the cry. The priests then roared out their liels; the sacred desk, which ought to have been devoted to the doctrines and precepts of the Prince of peace, rang its charges on government and founded the trumpet of sedition and rebellion: Boys who had just thrown away their satchels and who could scarcely read English, mounted the pulpit and ventured to decide on matters which had puzzled the sages of the law. Nay, they could not be contented to decide controversies of law in their harangues to their audience, but must show their parts in their solemn addresses to the Supreme Being, telling him who had been guilty of murder where the law had pronounced the supposed crime to be on your self-deed, and some of them even defiled the sacred character, by setting on the table in the public street, to insult a person who was obnoxious to the leaders of the mob. At the same time a notorious defaulter who had pocketed a large sum of the public monies, in order to screen himself, took it into his head to mowth it for patriotism; and by artful wiles and smooth demeanour he talked the people out of their understandings, and persuaded them to give him a discharge from the debt, on account of his patriotism. This man, whom but a day before hardly any one would have trusted with a shilling and whose honesty they were jealous of, now became the confidence of the people: With his oily tongue he duped a man whose brains were shallow and pockets deep, and whered him to the public as a patriot too: He filled his head with impudence and emptied his pockets, and as a reward hath kicked him up the ladder, where he now presides over the twelve united provinces, and where they both are at present plunging you, my countrymen,

of the Laws of this Country.

of the Laws of this Country.

of the Laws of this Country.

of the Laws of this Country.

of the Laws of this Country.

of the Laws of this Country.

of the... into... lally feasible
 of the... out into... this Colony has been
 mild, and the... of seeking redress of grievances,
 and that a set of factious men, filling themselves
 Committees, Conventions and Congresses, have
 violently, and under various pretences, usurped the
 legislative and executive powers of government, and
 are thereby endeavouring to overturn our most happy
 constitution, and have incurred the guilt of actual
 rebellion against our most gracious Sovereign. We
 have therefore taken an oath of joining their authority,
 and solemnly promising, in the presence of Almighty
 God, to bear faith and true allegiance to his Majesty
 George the Third, and that we will, to the utmost
 of our power and ability, support, maintain and defend
 his laws and dignity against all traitorous attempts
 and conspiracies whatsoever. And whereas arms of
 bodies of men are collected in various parts of this
 Colony, without any legal authority, we wish them to
 be dispersed, that however unwilling we should be to
 shed the blood of our countrymen, we must, in discharge
 of our duty to God and the King, and in support
 of the constitution and laws of our country, oppose
 their marching into this colony, where their coming
 can answer no good end, but on the contrary, must
 expose us to the ravages and horrors of a civil war;
 and, for that purpose, we are determined to take
 advantage of our happy situation, and will defend the
 passes into our country, and neighbourhood, to the
 last drop of our blood.

Capt. Lord Dunmore's orders to the militia Captains.
 It being requisite to raise a Body of men in this
 Colony, for the immediate protection of the lives
 and properties of his Majesty's loyal Subjects, inhabi-
 tants thereof, now exposed to the lawless violence of
 those who are meditating their destruction, and that of
 the most excellent constitution, under which they have
 hitherto enjoyed perfect tranquillity, I require in you,
 therefore, to call together, at the most convenient
 place, the company of militia under your command,
 Monday, the 27th Instant, and draught out of it 15
 young men, or more, capable to bear arms, to serve
 6 Months, to me, and send them, with a list of their
 names, to me, in Norfolk on or before Wednesday
 next following, and although this measure is adopted
 merely for their own defense, I am willing for the
 encouragement of such persons, to allow them the
 same pay and provisions which his Majesty's Troops
 now have, with one guinea and a crown bounty money,
 in hand paid to them; and good clothing, viz. a
 coat, waistcoat, breeches, and a hat, which you are
 hereby authorized to assure them of. Being also desirous
 to study the inclinations, together with the interest
 of the People, under my government, you are desired
 to return me the names of such persons as you think
 are proper to serve as officers, and are agreeable to
 the persons they are to command.

Given under my hand on board the William, the
 22th day of November, 1775. (A 49.)
 To Capt. William Mudge. DUNMORE.
 To his obedience to his Lieutenant.

W. M. now ordered by his Excellency the Governor,
 to give immediate notice to raise your company
 of militia with all the expedition you can, and
 march the 7th down to the Standard, in order to take
 the oath prescribed by him, and to see his articles,
 which I have been myself. I am your humble servant,
 (A Copy) JOHN WILLOUGHBY.

To Capt. William Hodges,
 Norfolk county, November 23, 1775.

NEW JERSEY.
SPEECH of his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN,
 Esq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander
 in Chief in and over the Province of New Jersey,
 and Territories therein depending in America,
 Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c.
 To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, of the said Province,
 convened at BURLINGTON.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
 Gentlemen of the Assembly.
 I have called this meeting that you might have
 an opportunity of transacting such business as
 the exigencies of the province require.
 I have said so much to you concerning the
 present situation of public affairs, and the
 measures which have been adopted in the
 name of the presence of necessity, and as I do
 not think that I bring any more arguments on
 this subject than I have a chance of producing any good
 effect, nor endanger the harmony of the
 session by a farther discussion of the subject
 necessary, however, that you should be in-
 formed, that his Majesty laments to find his Sub-
 jects in America so lost to their own true interest as
 either to accept the resolution of the House of
 Commons of the 20th of February, nor make the
 basis of a negotiation, when in all probability it
 would have led to some plan of accommodation;
 and that, as they have preferred engaging in a
 rebellion which manaces to overthrow the constitu-
 tion, it becomes his Majesty's duty, and is his
 firm resolution, that the most vigorous efforts should
 be made both by sea and land to reduce his rebel-
 lious Subjects to obedience.—But it is hoped that,
 unfavorable as the prospects are at present, the
 time will come when men of sense, and friends to
 peace and good order will see the fatal consequences
 of the divisions, which have led to the measure
 the people of America are now pursuing, and that

they will see the public wrongs they are doing
 on the ground of the measures led by his Majesty
 and the Parliament.

It is likewise proper that you should know, that
 the commanders of his Majesty's squadrons in
 America have orders to proceed, as in the case of a town
 in actual rebellion, against such of the seaport towns
 and places, being accessible to the King's ships, as
 shall offer any violence to the King's officers, or in
 which any troops shall be raised, or military works
 erected, other than by his Majesty's authority, or
 any attempts made to seize or plunder any public
 magazine of arms or ammunition.

Although the King's officers in this province
 have not as yet (except in one or two instances)
 met with any insult or improper treatment from
 any of the inhabitants, yet, such has been the
 general infatuation and disorder of the times that,
 had I followed the judgment and advice of some of my
 best friends, I should ere this, have fought (as
 other of the King's Governors have done) an
 asylum on board of one of his Majesty's ships. But as I
 am conscious that I have the true interest and
 welfare of the people at heart (though I am so un-
 happy as to differ widely in opinion with their
 representatives, respecting the best means of serving them
 in the present crisis) I shall continue my confidence
 in that affection and regard, which I have, on so
 many occasions, experienced from all ranks during
 my residence in this colony. I have, indeed, the
 stronger inducement to run this risk, and to use
 my influence with the other crown officers to do
 the same, because our retreat would necessarily be
 attributed to either the effect or well grounded
 apprehension of violence, and of course subject
 the colony to be more immediately considered as
 in actual rebellion, and be productive of mischief,
 which it is my earnest inclination and determination
 to prevent as far as may be in my power. Let me
 therefore, Gentlemen, entreat you to exert your
 influence likewise with the people, that they may not,
 by any action of theirs, give cause for the bringing
 such calamities on the province. No advantage can
 possibly result from the seizing, confinement, or
 ill-treatment of officers adequate to the certain
 damage such acts of violence must occasion the
 province to suffer.

However, Gentlemen, if you should be of a
 different opinion and will not, or cannot answer for
 our safety, all I ask is, that you would tell me so
 in such plain, open language as cannot be mis-
 understood. For as statements of independency are,
 by some men of present consequence, openly avowed,
 and they are already appearing in the public pa-
 pers to ridicule the people's fears of that horrid
 measure, and remove their aversion to republican
 government, it is high time that every man should
 know what he has to expect. If, as I hope, you
 have an abhorrence of such design, you will do your
 country an essential service by declaring it so full
 and explicit terms as may discourage the attempt.

You may always rely on finding me ready to
 cooperate with you in every proper expedient for
 promoting peace, order and good government;
 and I shall deem it a particular happiness to have
 an opportunity of being instrumental in saving this
 province from the present impending danger.

WM. FRANKLIN,
 Council-Chamber, Nov. 16, 1775.

NEW YORK.
 In Provincial Congress,
 On Motion.—The Congress taking into Consideration
 his Excellency Governor TROYEN's Paper of
 the 4th Instant, directed to the Inhabitants of New-
 York; come into the following Resolutions, to wit.

Resolved. That it is the Opinion of this Congress, that
 those of the People of this Colony, have with-
 drawn their Allegiance from his Majesty.
Resolved. That the supposed present "turbulent
 State" of this Colony, arises not from the want of a
 proper Attachment to our Prince, and the Establish-
 ment in the illustrious House of Hanover, nor from
 a Desire to become independent of the British Crown,
 or a spirit of Opposition to that just and equal Rule,
 to which by the British Constitution, and our an-
 cient and established Form of Government, we are sub-
 ject; but solely from the Inroads made on both by
 oppressive Acts of Parliament, devised for enslaving
 his Majesty's nege Subjects, in the American Colonies,
 and the hostile Attempts of the Ministry to carry
 those Acts into Execution.

Resolved. That the Colony, in Conjunction
 with the other united Colonies, has had Recourse
 to the appointment of Congresses and Committees,
 for the more orderly and effectual Redress of their
 numerous and heavy Grievances; yet it is by no
 means the Office or Design of its Inhabitants, to
 dissent much from the ordinary Course of
 Legislation; so that they highly Esteem their Right
 to be represented in General Assembly.
Resolved, nevertheless. That it is the Opinion
 of this Congress, that nothing of a Statutory Nature can

be made in this Colony, without the Consent of
 the Legislature, and that the said
 Motion wherein the same was proposed, was
 unconstitutionally and unparliamentarily
 introduced, and that the said Motion, if
 carried into Execution, would be
 highly dangerous to, and totally inconsistent with the
 glorious Plan of American Union, which this Colony
 expressly their separate Sense on the above men-
 tioned supposed constitutional Proposal on this Part of
 Great-Britain.

Resolved. That it is the Opinion of this Congress,
 that this Colony is fully and effectually represented
 in the Continental Congress, for the Purpose of ex-
 pressing the Sense of its Inhabitants as to the
 Measures for the better Regulation of the
 said Colony, and that the Continental
 Congress has had the full and adequate
 expression of the Sense of the Inhabitants of this Colony,
 on the above-mentioned Resolution of the 20th of
 February last.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
 ROBERT BENSON, Secy.

BOSTON, January 11.

On Monday was presented at the Theatre as usual
 the Comedy of the Busy Body, which was re-
 ceived with great applause. The Actors seem'd all to
 have profited by *Impartial's* advice; and we must do
 the Ladies the justice to say, they always were perfect
 as well in their parts as in their Action.—A new Piece
 called the Blockade of Boston was to have been
 presented the same evening, but was interrupted by a
 Sergeant's representing, or rather misrepresenting, the
 burning of two or three old houses at Charlestown as
 a general attack on the town of Boston. But it is
 very evident, the Rebels possess a sufficiency of what
 Faithful regards the better part of valor, to prevent their
 making an attempt that must inevitably end in their
 own destruction.

As soon as their parts in the Boston Blockade which
 are taken by some Gentlemen being ordered to Charles
 Town can be filled up, that Piece will be performed
 with the T. *Legacy of Tamerlane*.

DIED. Mr. Neill McIntyre, Tobaccoist.—Mr.
 Richards, Sparrman's Refiner.—Mr. James Fossdick,
 Pastor, aged 88; also Mrs. Fossdick, his Sister in
 Law.—Miss Mary Salisbury, aged 30.—Mr. John
 DeLaun, late of Malden, Butcher.—Mrs. Martin,
 Wife of Mr. Martin, Shoemaker.—Mrs. Frances
 Fleming, Widow of the late Capt. Fleming.—Mr.
 Jonathan Decosta, Malton.

THE subscriber having been employed
 for some Time past, as a Town Cryer,
 hereby informs the Public that
 Account of his bad state of Health he is obli-
 ged to discontinue in that Business.

JOHN WEARE.
 Boston, Jan. 11th 1776.

A lately found in a Store near Dock-
 street a Barrel, good Brown Sugar supposed to be
 turned in at the time of the late fire in May
 last. Any Persons, claiming the same may
 by describing the marks, hereof from the
 Printer by paying him the charge of Adver-
 tising.

**GENTLEMEN of the ARMY
 and NAVY, Merchants, Shop-
 keepers, Traders, and others,**
 Are invited to the Auction-Office in
 Queen-Street, on Tuesday the 16th
 Instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Morn-
 ing, when will begin to be sold by
PUBLIC VENDUE,
 A large and valuable Assortment of
 Merchandize, as
 Amongst which are,

MADRID Wine, Strip ditto,
 in Bottles, Kilmerack Caps,
 Sherry ditto in ditto, Irish Sheeting, brown and
 Glasgow Beer in ditto, white,
 Best London Porter in ditto, Cambricks,
 Scotch and Rappce Snuff, Broad Cloths,
 Lump, sugar and double Washed Hosi,
 refined Sugar, Checks, and sheet Lin-
 Sugar Candy, en Headkerchiefs,
 Hard-Soap in Boxes, Calicoes and Printed Lin-
 A few Broken dip Candles, nes
 Mens Strong Shoes, Table Cloths,
 Irish Linens of all Widths, Writing Paper,
 and Prices, Mens Gowns,
 Coarse and fine Cambricks, White flow Stocks,
 Mill'd Blanketing, Oatmeal in Barrels,
 With a great Variety of other Articles.

J. LORING, jun. Auctioneer.
 Boston, January 9th, 1776.

N. B. The Sale will continue from
 Day to Day until all is sold.

Printed by J. HOWE, at the Print-
 ing Office in Newbury-Street.