The Massachusetts Gazette AND THE Boston Weekly News-Letter

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 thus early together.

THOSE who have long too successfully laboured to inflame My People in *America* by gross Misrepresentations, and to infuse 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 Revolt, Hostility, 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 too wise not to see the fatal Consequence of this Usurpation, and wish to resist it; yet the Torrent of Violence has been strong enough to compel their Acquiescence, till a sufficient Force shall appear to support them.

THE Authors and Promoters of this desperate Conspiracy have, in the Conduct of it, derived great Advantage from [illegible] to amuse by vague Expressions of Attachment to the Parent State, and the strongest Protestations of Loyalty 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 *Massachuset's 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 Effects of the Success of such a Plan. The Object is too important, the Spirit of the *British* Nation too high, the Resources with which God has blessed her too numerous, to give up so 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 Exertions. 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 burthensome 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 applied to the Maintenance of its Authority; and the National Militia, planned and regulated with equal Regard to the Rights, Safety, and Protection of My Crown and People, may give a farther Extent and Activity to Our Military Operations.

WHEN the unhappy and deluded Multitude, against whom this Force will be directed, shall become sensible of their Error, I shall be ready to receive the Misled with Tenderness and Mercy: And in Order to prevent the Inconveniencies 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 Indemnities, 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 its Allegiance. It may be also proper to authorize the Persons so commissioned to restore such Province or Colony, so returning to its Allegiance, to the free Exercise of its Trade and Commerce, and to the same Protection and Security, as if such Province or Colony had [illegible]

[illegible]

I HAVE ordered the proper Estimates for the ensuing Year to be laid before you; and I rely on your Affection to Me, and your Resolution to maintain the just Rights of this Country, for such Supplies as the present Circumstances of Our Affairs require. Among 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 Tranquility through the several Parts of My Dominions, in a close Connection and Constitutional Dependance. 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 add, that as well from the Assurances I have received, as from the general Appearance of Affairs in *Europe*, I see no Probability that the Measures which you may adopt will be interrupted by Disputes with any foreign Power.

L O N D O N, 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 Clerks in the Earl of Darmouth's Office sat up all 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-du-Camp to his Majesty, in the Room of Colonels West and Amherst, preferred to Regiments.

London, Oct. [illegible] 1775.

AT a numerous Meeting of Gentlemen, Merchants and others, held at the London Tavern the [illegible] instant,

ISAAC HUGHES, Esq. in the Chair.

A Subscription was opened, which the King has been graciously pleased to approve, for such [illegible] Conveniences as may be useful to the Soldiers who are, or may be, employed in his Majesty's Service in America, and for relieving the [illegible] Widows and Orphans of those brave Men, who have fallen, or may fall in defending the Constitutional Government [illegible] Colonies.

The following Gentlemen were appointed a Committee for carrying the said Plan into Execution, with Power to meet and adjourn at Pleasure, [illegible] three of the said Committee to constitute a Quorum.

[illegible] Smith, Esq. of Aldermanbury, [illegible] The Right Hon. Thomas Harley, Isaac Hughes, Esq. Z. P. Fonnereau, Esq. Andrew Thompson, Esq. Peter Gaussen, Esq. John Cornwall, Esq. W[illegible] Esq. Richard P[illegible], Esq. J[illegible] Esq. John Hankey, Esq. James Baillie Fraser, Esq. Godfrey Thornton, Esq. James Johnson, Esq. Richard W[illegible], Esq. J[illegible] Esq. John William Anderson, Esq. Thomas Raikes, Esq. Edward Forster, Esq. John R[illegible] Esq. George Staniforth, Esq. Benjamin Winthrop, Esq.

Subscriptions are received at the following Bankers, viz. Mess. Reide, Moorhouse and Co. Lombard-Street; Mess. [illegible], Stephenson and Hoggart, ditto; Mess. Dorrien, Rucker, and Dorrien, Finch-Lane; Mess. Smiths, Aldermanbury; Sir Charles Raymond, [illegible] and Co. Birchin-Lane; Mess. Marlar, Lascelles, Pell and Down, Bartholomew-Lane; [illegible] Fleet-Street; Mess. Hoare and Co. Fleet-Street; Mess. Coutts and Co. Strand; Mess. Drummond and Co. Charing-Cross; Mess. Crofts and Co. [illegible] Mess. Chambers and Co. [illegible] Child and Co. Fleet-Street; [illegible] Sir William Dinan and Co. Mansion-House-Street; Mess. Prescot and Co. Threadneedle-Street; Mess. Smith, Payne, and Co. Lombard-Street; Mess. Walpole and Co. ditto; Mess. Dean and Co. [illegible]

Mess. Fuller and Son, ditto.

Upwards of 650l. are already subscribed.

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 [illegible] and misrepresentations from our modern [illegible]triots here, as appear daily in the American news-papers, 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 Melaghan.

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 Chad's, in Salop, on the Presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

A SUBSCRIPTION BALL

is proposed to be held at Concert-Hall, once a Fortnight ——The first to be on Thursday the 18th Instant ——Subscriptions are received at Mess. Mills and Hicks's Printers in School-Street, where further Particulars may be known ——Timely Notice will be given in this Paper of the second Ball.

January 9th, 1776.

[illegible] ADDRESS [illegible] now [illegible] against the Laws of their Country.

FELLOW CITIZENS!

YOU have [illegible] by the general officers of [illegible] army as *fellow soldiers*, and with [illegible] insinuating art which was de[illegible] move [illegible] passions: I would not draw your [illegible] from it, provided you will devote your [illegible] to a dispassionate consideration of [illegible] matter.

[illegible] on my part to address you as *fellow citizens*, for I cannot have such dishonorable thoughts of you, as to suppose that when you put on the soldier that you then put off the citizen; citizens most of you were, you enjoyed the comforts of domestic life, [illegible] followed your different occupations and reaped the profits of a quiet and peaceable industry, and I hope in *God* that you may yet do it, without any disturbance to your innocent wives and children; but in the late courses of your lives, you must not only have given great uneasinesses to your families, but I dare to say, that all of you, were not quite free from uneasiness in your own minds. I know my dear countrymen! that many of you, have been drove to take up arms against your Sovereign, and the laws of the happiest constitution that ever human beings were blest with; some through the necessities incident to human nature, and others by that compulsion which the *malevolent* and ambitious arts of your leaders have made necessary to deceive you with, in order to screen themselves from that vengeance which the *injured* laws of society had devoted them to. Many a tear of pity have I dropped for you and for the fate of my country, and many more tears I fear that I shall be forced to shed for that wrath which awaits you from an offended Heaven, and an injured government. Many of your associates have already quitted the field of battle, to appear before that solemn tribunal where the plea of the united force of all the colonies will be of no avail to bribe the judgment or avert the sentence of an offended Deity. Some of them, in the agonies of death, sent messages to their friends to forbear proceeding any further for they now found themselves in the wrong; others have repeatedly said, that an ambition of appearing something considerable and that only, led them into rebellion; and the unhappy leader, in the fatal action at [illegible]town, [illegible] from ambition only, had raised himself from a [illegible]legged milk boy to a major general [illegible] although the fatal ball gave him not a moment for reflection, yet had said in his life time, that *he was determined to mount over the heads of his coadjutors and get to the last round of the ladder or die in the attempt*: Unhappy man! his fate arrested him in his career, and he can now tell whether pride and ambition are pillars strong enough to support the tottering fabric of rebellion.

But not to divert you from the attention to the *address of your officers*: I would rather wish you to weigh it with exactness and after you have so done, if you then should think that it is better to trample upon the laws of the mildest government upon earth, and throw off your allegiance to the most humane sovereign that ever swayed a sceptre, and submit to a tyranny uncontrouled either by the laws of *God* or man, then blame none but yourselves, if the consequences should be fatally bad to you and to your families.

Your officers, my countrymen! have taken great pains to sooth and flatter you, that you may not quit [illegible] posts and forsake *them* until they have accomplished their ambitious and desperate schemes: Your leaders know that they have plunged themselves into the bowels of the most wanton and unnatural rebellion that ever existed; they think that by engaging numbers to partake in their guilt that they shall appear formidable, and that by so numerous an appearance the hand of justice will not dare to arrest them. Some of you know that this argument hath been frequently urged; but you must know, that much superior powers than this continent can boast of, have been conquered by that government which you are now at war with.

Your officers tell you, that they have reduced the regiments from *thirty eight* to *twenty six*, and assign as a reason, that *many officers from a puny habit of body found themselves incapable of fulfilling the duty of their station, have been obliged to absent themselves from their posts, and consequently the duty has fallen very heavily upon those who remained*: Whether this is a true reason or not, some of you can tell; be it so or not, why then not appoint others? are none of you fit for officers but those *who absented themselves from their posts*? You generally took up arms about the same time, and I dare to say that many others were as well qualified for commissions as those who left their posts.

Another reason they sooth you with for disbanding *twelve* regiments is, that *the vast expence of attending the maintenance of so many regiments might have* [illegible] *[illegible] defending their liberties, that contest should be of any continuance*. Surely my countrymen! you cannot be deluded with such trifling pleas; Can this continent, which undertakes to carry on a war with the power of Great Britain, be alarmed at a few millions of dollars? Their resources are boundless; the making of paper money is easily accomplished, and while you can be compelled to take it, the continent can *never be disabled from persevering in its resistance*. Unhappily for them, they have discovered to you what will be much for your interest to know, viz. That the vast expence 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 £976 000 O. T. is assessed on the province of the *Massachusetts Bay*, to redeem their parts, 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 entred the lists, but there is much yet to be done; to finish the mighty independent empire, which they have planned for you, demands such resources as it will require one century to spunge away; Most of you have groaned under a tax of about 2 or 300 000 pounds old tenor, but when millions are thrown into the scale, they will press you down never to rise more.

Your officers tell you, that *men who are possessed of a vivacity of [illegible] 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 dullness and stupidity which your officers have complimented you with, to unravel; the meaning of it *you* are best acquainted with, but it puts *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 relation viz. *That the people were a set of d—d stupid asses and were fit only to be drove*.

You are further told, *that the present campaign is far from an hard one*: How hard you have worked and how much duty you have done, you yourselves can tell best. [illegible], 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 forgot the popularity of this harangue, almost in the next breath tell you that *the post you at present occupy, was fortified and secured by infinite labour*. It is an old and just maxim, my countrymen! that *[illegible] ought to have good memories*.

You are next addressed, in the invariable stile for years past, of news papers and popular harangues, with the abuses 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 flattened so as to be quite insipid. 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, so I suppose that you will not totally disregard it; it is this, *let not him that putteth on the harness boast as he that putteth it off*. But as to the success of union 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 words; 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 [illegible] think it necessary to raise any bodies in the other provinces for this particular service*. Do you believe my countrymen! that any of the *Massachusets* 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, whom 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 e'er now, and it may be too late for redress. The true English of it runs thus—*The Massachusetts have a different interest from the rest of the continent; they are a sett of brave hardy dogs, and are always encreaching 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* [illegible] *their [illegible] ruined, and [illegible] our empire, [illegible] shall have [illegible] their [illegible] they will become an easy prey to the [illegible] of the provinces, and [illegible] them out among whom we may think proper*.

The remainder of your [illegible] address to you, I leave to your own remarks; it is so full of compliment and flattery, in order to catch your passions, that I cannot help blushing for you, and if you are caught by it I shall then 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 rise of your disorders; the aim of your leaders hath been to keep you in ignorance; *they knew that your ignorance was their protection*: Had you known their views you would not only have spurned at 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 wish that you yourselves may not be involved in, as partakers in their crimes.—The history runs thus, and every page of it is capable of ample proof.

Know then, for many years past this province hath been deeply immersed in the *smuggling business*. Perhaps some of you are ignorant tho' I am sure all of you are not, of the meaning of *smuggling business*; I will tell you what it means; *it is an importation of goods contrary to the laws of the society to which we belong; it is a defrauding the King of those dues which the law hath granted to him; which fraud is equal in criminality to the injuring of a private person; it is a violation of the laws of christianity; it is injuring and [illegible] our neighbour; in short when it [illegible] engaged in, it naturally tends by deg[illegible] effacing every sentiment of virtue*. This [illegible] of the smuggling business, and it is here where I fix the *[illegible]* rise of the present rebellion.

In order to evade those laws against unlawful trade, those who were concerned in it exerted themselves to defeat them. Unluckily for the government, at that juncture, a person, who had a long while been hunting after preferment, was disappointed of his [illegible]: On which [illegible] who was versed in the law, vowed revenge [illegible] that *he would set the province in a flame if he died in the attempt*: He fulfilled his oath and burnt his fingers to such a degree that he hath irrecoverably lost 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 ruins, very often his posterity also.—This man's adroitness in law was thought necessary to be engaged in the cause of defeating acts of parliament: He was engaged, and he had shrewdness 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 many ministers of the gospel, too, too many for the honor of the christian religion joined in the cry. The press then roared out its libels; the sacred desk, which ought to have been devoted to the doctrines and precepts of the Prince of peace, rang its changes on government and sounded 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 shew 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 only self-defence, and some of them even debased the sacred character, by setting on the rabble 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 mouth 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 ushered him to the public as a patriot too: He filled his head with importance 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,

... were infulted; the pillars of government were destroyed; and no way to escape the ... ... were crowded with ... mechanicks and lawyers, ... and ... huddled promiscuously into them. Their de... were oracular, and from thence they poured out their midnight reveries. They soon determined to form an independent empire; yes, my countrymen! I assure you, that this independent empire, which you are now assisting these pretended patriots to erect was formed above seven years ago, though I dare say, that most of you are ignorant of the black design: and one of the patriots (peace be to his manes) openly avowed it, and declared that a valuation had been taken of the estates in the town of *Boston*, which he supposed would be destroyed by the naval power of *Great Britain*, and that all the friends of licentiousness were to be reimbursed out of the estates of the friends to government.

The patriots were determined to humble *Great Britain*, and as a first step, they promoted a non-importation agreement at the same time that the wealthy and artful among them had large quantities of goods by them, by the advanced sale of which they made fortunes and ruined the small traders: They promised to send their new imported goods back to *England*, and instead thereof, their trunks were stowed with billets of wood shavings and brick-bats to the eternal disgrace of this province when they were opened in *England*. Some of the patriots carried about papers of subscription against importing goods from *England*, and washing women and porters, in order to swell the list, made their marks, for write they could not, that they would not import coaches or chariots from home: when they were told of the impropriety of such a conduct, and that the scheme would have no effect, they replied, that they were sensible of it but *Great Britain* would be scared by it: they hired mercenaries in *England* to cabal and write for them and raise an insurrection: when they were told that *Great Britain* would be roused, they said, that she was not to be dreaded; that she had neither men nor money; that there was more money in ... ... than in England; that if she should ... that the Colonies would not pay them the ... that were due to her. Not content with ... the General Assembly disavowed any ... Acts of Parliament. *Great Britain*, with her usual lenity, pitied our infatuation, till she was at last forced to send troops to support civil government; those troops we were then to destroy; and we did our best to destroy them; but felt the fatal consequence of the attempt: our violences at last rose to such an height, that injured sovereignty and an insulted government have been roused to assert their authority, in order to curb as wanton and wicked a rebellion as ever raged in any government upon earth.

Thus, my countrymen! I have very shortly stated to you the rise and progress of the present rebellion. I believe that many, if not most of you, were insensible of the ambitious views of your leaders; I do not think that you were so devoid of virtue as to rush into so horrid a crime at one leap; for let me tell you that it is the highest crime that a member of society can be guilty of, and the punishment annexed to it is nothing less than a forfeiture of estate and life: your leaders have deceived you into what they do not believe themselves: they were desperate themselves, and they have involved you in their own just doom: they tell you your *properties* and *religion* are at stake: your ministers tell you so too, and I know you are too apt to take all that they say, for gospel; but pray what danger is your religion in? why, it is said that popery is established in *Canada*, and will be established here: no, my countrymen! popery is not established in *Canada*, let your teachers and leaders assert it never so roundly: it is only indulged to the Roman Catholicks there: your continental congress says, that *God* and nature have given them a right to the enjoyment of their religion: it is what they capitulated for with *General Amherst*: it is what the just, the humane, *King George the third* confirmed to them: this is the King whom you so lately professed allegiance to, in opposition to the parliament; not considering that it was by acts of parliament that the crown was placed upon his head and on the heads of his predecessors: it seems indeed that your leaders have more lately found out that it is as necessary to deny the authority of the King as they have been daring in denying that of his Parliament; witness their late *Thanksgiving Proclamation*, which concludes with a *God save the People*, instead of the heretofore invariable, *God save the King*. Will it not suffice your leaders to mock the King but they must mock Heaven also? read it over, view the cloven foot of one of your spi... ... many a time trod the ... and I dare to ... ... mole like, under-ground cunning and perfidy, that this, once over happy, but now miserably distracted province ... in distress.

I would ask you, ... my countrymen! how your *properties* are at stake? you will doubtless tell me, that acts of parliament ... ... you to pay duties upon various articles ...; why then do you purchase articles that are to pay duties; why then did you not petition in a constitutional manner to have those acts repealed? the British parliament never assumed to themselves infallibility, and many a time have they repealed American acts when they have been convinced that the enforcement of them was incompatible with the mutual interest: it is true, your leaders did petition, but in such an unconstitutional manner, that it was below the dignity and contrary to the system of the English government to hear such petitions; and this your leaders knew must be the fate of them, and this method they planned in order to effect their independence and make themselves of that importance to you which they now appear in. But you can have no just plea for entring so deeply into opposition against the parent state: you may know, if you please, that King *Charles the first* granted to our ancestors a charter; you may call it a compact if you please too, and if it be so, the argument will be much against you, for in that you compacted to pay duties after a short term of years, and you have been fulfilling your compact, by paying duties, for above an hundred years past, ... of late, the scandalous *smuggling business* reared its front against the laws and brought the state into its present distraction.——You have been told also that your land was to be taxed and that you were to be brought into lordships; this I know hath been artfully propagated among you, and I dare assert it to be groundless: there is too much justice and benignity in the English government to advance such a scheme, and supposing that they had it in their idea to do it, so violent an opposition ought to have been suspended at least, 'till the scheme had been brought into action: it is like one man's cutting another's throat, lest the other might possibly injure his grand children.

I am loth to detain you any longer, my countrymen! from sober reflection: for God's sake, for your own sakes, for your wives and children's sake, pause a moment and weigh the event of this unnatural civil war. You have roused the British Lion, you have incensed that power which hath crushed much greater powers than you can boast of, and hath done it without your aid too. *Great Britain* is not so distressed for men, or money as some would make you believe: Your conduct hath raised the resentment of the greatest powers in *Europe*, and she may, if she pleases, accept of their proffered aid. But your ... and your leaders tell you otherwise; and I will just put the case, that supposing Heaven, in righteous judgment should suffer you to conquer: look forward then to the fatal consequences of your conquest: you will be conquered by an army of your own raising, and then your dreaded slavery is fixed; the ambition and desperation of your leaders will then demand the fruit of all their toils. Turn back a few pages of the English history; read the account of the civil wars of the last century; and view the triumphs and absolute sway of that tyrant *Cromwell*; he, like some of your *leaders*, began with humoring the enthusiasm of the times, and ended, the parricide of his country. Let me suppose again, as you vainly imagine, that this will not be the case, and that when you have conquered, you will then beat all your swords into plough shares; how long do you think it will be, before you are obliged to change sides, and beat your plough shares into swords again? you will then have twelve or fourteen colonies to form into an independent empire: where then is to be the seat of empire? surely the *Massachusetts-Bay* hath the best title to precedence; they begun the rebellion and they have the best title to reward. Do you think that the other colonies cannot furnish as artful demagogues as this province can? I do not imagine that we are the men and that wisdom is to die with us: we shall be cantoned out into petty states, we shall be involved in perpetual wars for an inch or two of ground: our fertile fields will be deluged with blood, our wives & children be involved in the horrid scene: foreign powers will step in and share in the plunder that remains, and those who are left to tell the story will be reduced to a more abject slavery than that which you now dread. The colonies are too jealous of each other to remain long in a state of friendship.

I will now, my fellow citizens! change the scene to a more eligible view for your interest, and suppose it possible, tho' you don't think it so, that *Great Britain* can conquer you, and that instead of ... ... you will then have the mildest government to live under, a government to be envied by the rest of mankind, and whose only unhappiness is, that it is too apt to abuse that liberty which *God* and the constitution hath blessed it with. She hath been loth to call you *conquered*; she hath, like an over fond parent indulged ... peevishness, and withheld her resentment until she hath felt the smart of her indulgence: she is now roused, but her resentment is tempered with mildness. He whom you formerly acknowledged for your Sovereign drops the tear of pity for you, in his late speech from the throne, a speech so attempered with paternal pity, royal firmness of mind and sentiment of dignity as distinguishes the speaker as the father of his country and the ornament of human nature: clemency he is distinguished for; he is revered for his humanity; but his soul is ... with too much magnanimity, to suffer his laws and the rights of his subjects to be trampled under the foot of rebellion; he holds out the scepter of mercy, that bright gem of his royal dignity, for you to embrace; but if you chuse to kiss the rod of his justice, be you yourselves witnesses that it is not his choice: remember, that Heaven punishes but to save: the God of Heaven hath repeatedly checked rebellion, and our own history confirms its defeats. Rebellion is so odious in the eyes of all rational beings, that it is for the universal good that it should be suppressed; it saps the foundation of moral virtue, and therefore it is for the general interest that all nature should rise in arms against it; and I have not the least doubt, that providence will arrest it in its career. When the time comes, complain not that you were not fore warned, and bear your own punishment without murmuring.

That you may seriously reflect on your own impending fate, and the fate of your wives and innocent children, before you take the deadly plunge, and that you may immediately retire from the precipice of ruin, is the friendly wish of

Your fellow Citizen,

Z. Z.

TO all Lovers of the Noble Science of DEFENCE, Commonly Called the BACK SWORD, who incline to be instructed in that Art, are desired to apply to DONALD McALPINE at the Sign of the *Two Gladiators*, North Side King Street, Near the Long Wharff, where he attends from Ten o'Clock before Noon till One, and from Three after Noon till Sunset. Any Gentlemen who chuse to be instructed privately may be waited upon at they and the Master shall agree. Any Gentlemen inclining to encourage said McAlpine, to leave their Names at the Shop of Mr. William McAlpine Stationer, in Marlborough Street, Corner of Bromfield's Lane.

N B When there is a sufficient Number, School to be opened immediately.

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN GROZART,

At his Shop in King-Street, next to Mr. COURTNAY's Tailor, and opposite the South Door of the Town-House,

IRISH LINNEN of all Widths and Prices, Cambrick, Irish Sheeting, White and brown Check of all Widths and Prices, White Threads from No. 9 to 50, Bedtick, Bed bunts, Bolsters and Pillows, Furniture Check of very neat Patterns, Men's Worsted Hose, Women's Cotton Hose, Quality, ... and Coat Binding, Worsted Tape, Silk ... Worsted Knee Garters, Gamblet, ... per, Plain and flower'd Lawn, Lawn ... kerchiefs and Aprons, An Ass... check'd and other Handkerchie... Colour'd laced Nett, 4d, 6d and ... Bohea Tea, &c.

TO BE SOLD

At FRANCIS GRE...

Store in Union Street,

THE Best old Rum and Brandy, old Madeira ... Lisbon, in Bottles, (a few Dozen.) Crown ... Indigo, Alspice, *Cake Blacking*, Cotton Wool, and various Articles of *English Piece Goods*, all, at the cheapest Rates, for cash only.——There are also, if applied for immediately, a Parcel of HOUSE FURNITURE both *Useful and Elegant*, among which are; cream colour'd Plates and Dishes, the richest of China and Glass Ware, Turkey, *Wilton*, and *Scotch Carpets*, Down and Feather Beds, Mahogany Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Capt. William Hunter, are desired to bring in their Accounts, to Capt. William Perry, and Capt. William Herbert, Trustees, on board the Union at Hancock's Wharff, and all Persons indebted are desired to settle the same immediately with said Trustees. Boston, Dec. 7th, 1775.

A GOOD CHAISE, to be sold, enquire of the Printer.

B U R G,

e of Her-

... fully sensible of the ... into which this colony has been misled, under the colour of seeking redress of grievances, and that a sett of factious men, stiling 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 abjuring their authority, and solemnly promising, in the presence of Almighty God, to bear faith and true allegiance to his sacred Majesty George III. and that we will, to the utmost of our power and ability, support, maintain and defend his crown and dignity against all traiterous attemps and conspiracies whatever. And whereas armed bodies of men are collected in various parts of this colony, without any legal authority, we wish them to be informed, 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 county, 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 bl..."

Copy of Lord Dunmore's orders to the militia Captains.

IT being requisite to raise a body of men in this county, for the immediate protection of the lives and properties of his Majesty's loyal subject, inhabitants 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 ... e, 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 as soldiers for six months, 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 defence, 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 cloathing, viz. a coat, waistcoat, breeches, and a hat, which you are hereby authorised to assure them of. Being also desirous to study the incliations, 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 24th day of November, 1775. *(A copy)*

To Capt. William Hodges. DUNMORE.

In his absence to his Lieutenant.

SIR,

I AM now ordered by his Excellency the Governor, to give you immediate notice to raise your company of militia with all the expedition you can, and march the sa...e down to the standard, in order to take the oath ... by him, and to sign his articles, which I have done myself. I am your humble servant,

(A Copy) JOHN WILLOUGHBY.

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

N E W - J E R S E Y.

SPEECH of his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of NEW-JERSEY, and Territories thereon 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.

...ve ca'ed this meeting that you might have ...rtunity of transacting such business as ... exigencies of the province require ...ely said so much to you concerning the ...ppy situation of public affairs, and the ...easures which have been adopted in the ... under the pretence of necessity, and as I do ... that the urging any more arguments on ... has a chance of producing any good ef... ...ll not endanger the harmony of the pre... ...on by a farther discussion of the subject ...s necessary, however, that you should be in...d, "That his Majesty laments to find his sub...s in America so lost to their own true interest as neither to accept the resolution of the House of Commons of the 20th of February, nor make it the basis of a negociation, when in all probability it would have led to some plan of accommodation.—and that, as they have preferred engaging in a rebellion which menaces to overthrow the constitution, 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 rebellious 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 delusions, which have led to the measures the people of America are now pursuing, and that we may yet see the public tranquility re-established on the ground of the terms held out 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 insults 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 e'er this, have sought (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 unhappy 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 mischiefs, 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 misunderstood. For as sentiments of independency are, by some men of present consequence, openly avowed, and essays are already appearing in the public papers 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 in 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.

N E W - Y O R K, December 14.

In Provincial Congress,

On Motion,—*The Congress taking into Consideration his Excellency Governor* TRYON*'s Paper of the 4th Instant, directed to the Inhabitants of New-York; came into the following Resolutions,* to wit.

Resolved,

THAT it is the Opinion of this Congress, that none of the People of this Colony, have withdrawn 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 Establishment 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 ancient and established Form of Government, we are subject; but solely from the Inroads made on both by oppressive Acts of Parliament, devised for enslaving his Majesty's liege Subjects, in the American Colonies and the hostile Attempts of the Ministry to carry those Acts into Execution.

Resolved, That tho' this 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 Desire or Design of its Inhabitants, to dilute much less to obstruct the ordinary Course of Legislation; but that they highly Esteem their Right of being represented in General Assembly.

Resolved, nevertheless That it is the Opinion of this Congress, that nothing of a Salutary Nature can ... this Colony ... Sense of Commons on the ... ...and that as the Motion whereon the same was grounded, was confessedly framed to *disunite the Colonies*, it would be highly dangerous to, and totally inconsistent with the glorious Plan of American Union, should this Colony express their separate Sense on the above mentioned supposed conciliatory Proposal on the 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 expressing the Sense of its Inhabitants on any Overtures for a Reconciliation, and that the Continental Congress has ... and ... expressed 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, Secry.

B O S T O N, January 11.

On Monday was performed at the Theatre at Faneuil Hall, the Comedy of the Busy Body, which was received 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 Farce 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 Falstaff terms the better part of valor, to prevent their making an attempt that must inevitably end in their own destruction.

As soon as these parts in the Boston Blockade which are vacant by some Gentlemen being ordered to Charles Town can be filled up, that Farce will be performed with the Tragedy of Tamerlane.

DIED.] Mr. Neill McIntyre, Tobacconist.—Mr. Richards, Spermaceti Refiner.—Mr. James Fosdick, Pavior, aged 88; also Mrs. Fosdick, his Sister in Law.—Miss Mary Salisbury, aged 30.—Mr. John DeLoun, late of Malden, Butcher.—Mrs. Martin, Wife of Mr Martin, Shoemaker.—Mrs. Frances Fleming, Widow of the late Capt. Fleming.—Mr. Jonathan Decosta, Mason.—

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

JOHN WEARE.

Boston, Jan. 11th 1776.

LATELY found in a Store near Dock-square a Barrel, good Brown Sugar suppos'd to be turn'd in at the time of the late fire in may last. Any Persons, claiming the same shall by describing the marks, hereof from the Printer by paying him the charge of Advertiseing.

GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY, Merchants, Shopkeepers, Traders, and others,

Are invited to the Auction-Office in Queen-Street, on Tuesday the 16th Instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, when will begin to be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, A large and valuable Assortment of Merchandize,

Amongst which are,

MADEIRA Wine in Bottles,	Stript ditto,
Sherry ditto in ditto,	Kilmarnock Caps,
Glasgow Beer in ditto,	Irish Sheetings, brown and white,
Best London Porter in dit.	Cambletts,
Scotch and Rappee Snuff,	Broad Cloths,
Lump, single and double refin'd Sugar,	Worsted Hose,
Sugar Candy	Checks, and checkt Linen Handkerchiefs,
Hard-Soap in Boxes,	Calicoes and Printed Linnens
A few Boxes dipt Candles,	Table Cloths,
Mens Strong Shoes,	Writing Paper,
Irish Linnens of all Widths and Prices,	Mens Gloves,
Coarse and fine Cambricks	White sew'd 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 Printing-Office in Newbury-Street.