

# PROVIDENCE AND COUNTRY



# R. GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices,

both Foreign and Domestic.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1765.

[Vol. III.]

**An Historical Account of the PLANTING and GROWTH of PROVIDENCE, interspersed with many interesting Particulars respecting the Origin, &c. of the neighbouring Colonies, and adjacent Towns, continued from No. 126.**

THE first Settlement in the Narragansett Country, was begun in the Year 1643, by Mr. Richard Smith, who set up a Trading House in what is now called North-Kingstown, at the Place where the Mansion-House of the Udyke Family now stands: And Mr. Williams, and one Mr. Wilcox, soon after, set up another in the same Part of the Country; and some few Plantations thereabouts, were purchased of the Indians, and settled about the same Time, or not long after.

The same Year affords an Instance of a very arbitrary Exertion of Power, by the Massachusetts Colony, against the Inhabitants of the Town of Warwick, in this Colony. Mr. Samuel Gordon, born in London, of a good Family, was a Man of good Learning, though not bred at any University, came from England to Boston, in the Year 1636; but his religious Opinions not agreeing with the Standard established there, he removed first to Plymouth, then to Rhode-Island, afterwards to Providence, and at last, he, and his Partners before-named, set down at Warwick, and purchased the Lands there. The Massachusetts Government did not think fit to let them rest quiet.—To give their Proceedings some Colour, they induced Pombam, the petty Sachem, who dwelt on the Lands about Warwick, to come to Boston, and to put himself and his Lands under their Protection, although they knew very well he had before sold all his Right to those Lands, to the Warwick Purchasers, and that the Lands lay more than twenty Miles without their Jurisdiction.—Pombam's Submission was made the 22d of the 4th Month, 1643. Upon this *Myantoms*, the great Sachem of the Narragansett, who was principal in selling the Warwick Lands, was sent for to Boston, to show what Right he had to his Kingdom, before the General Court of the Massachusetts.—He appeared, acknowledged his Sale to the Warwick People, and averred his Right to make it. The General Court were pleased to say, he had not made out his Right to the Indian Country, to their Satisfaction. Having taken these previous Steps, on the 12th of September, a Summons was sent to the Warwick Men, to appear before the General Court at Boston, to answer the Complaint of Pombam, and other Indians. To this the Warwick Men answered, that they were not within the Jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Colony, and therefore refused to obey the Summons.—This Answer was called a high Contempt.—Thereupon, on the 19th of the same Month, forty armed Men were sent under Captain George Cook, who, after a short Siege, took Mr. Gordon, and eleven other principal Inhabitants of the Town of Warwick, and all their Cattle, being eight Hinds, and such Household Goods as they could transport (destroying all the Remainder) and carried them away to Boston, leaving their stripped and miserable Families to the Mercy of the more humane Savages. Mr. Gordon, and his Fellows, were confined in Prison until the General Court sat at Boston, before whom they were brought for Trial. But as they were now in safe Custody, nothing is heard further of the Complaint of Pombam, and the Indians.—Quite other Matters are now laid to their Charge, and after various Altercations, the Accusation against them was formed in their Words.—“Upon much Examination, and serious Consideration of your Writings, with your Answers about them, we do charge you to be a blasphemous Enemy of the true Religion of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, and his holy Ordinances; and also of Civil Authority amongst the People of GOD, and particularly in this Jurisdiction.” Upon this ridiculous and general Charge, in which there is not a single Fact alleged, to which any Answer could possibly

be given, these twelve Persons were tried for their Lives.—Gordon's Writings were produced as Evidence against them.—These explained in such a Manner, that Governor Winthrop, in open Court, declared he could agree with them: But all were not to be satisfied so easily; and when the Hearing of the Cause was concluded, whether they should suffer Death, or not, was the Question put, and passed in the Negative by a Majority of two Voices only. Although Mr. Gordon, and his Companions, escaped with their Lives, they did not escape a severe and very cruel Sentence; they were doomed, each to a different Town in the Neighbourhood of Boston, (Gordon's Lot was *Clearbury*) there to remain during the Pleasure of the Court; each to wear a great Iron Chain bolted fast to his Leg, and in this Condition to get his Living by his Labor, or Service; for the People were strictly forbid to give them any Kind of Relief: They were not to speak to any Person, on any Account whatever, except an Officer in either Church or State, on Pain of Death; and were not to say any Thing to them about Religion, or to complain of hard Usage from the Government, on Pain of the same Penalty. In this Condition they were kept one whole cold Winter, and then the Court banished them out of their Jurisdiction, not to return into it again, on Pain of Death.—That is, they were permitted to go home to Warwick, from whence they had been brought by Violence, but none of their Cattle, or other Goods, were ever restored to them.

Soon after the Warwick Men were at Liberty, they procured the Narragansett Sachems to make a solemn Submission of themselves, their People, and Country, to King CHARLES the First, begging his Protection.—The Instrument of Submission bears Date the 19th August, 1644.—For it seems these Sachems, as well as the Warwick People, thought it necessary to apply to the British Crown, for Protection against the arbitrary Proceedings of the Massachusetts Government: But it was unhappy for *Myantoms*, that the King of England was, at this Time, unable to afford him any Protection, and that their unhappy Fates too much resembled one another. The Submission of the Indians, together with a Complaint against the Massachusetts Government, was carried to England by Mr. Gordon, Mr. John Greene, afterwards Deputy-Governor of this Colony, and one of its most considerable Men, and Mr. Kandal Holden. They obtained an Order from the East of Warwick, and the other Commanders for Plantation Affairs, directed to the Massachusetts Colony, expoliating with them for Want of Charity, and for Severity, and requiring them to give the Warwick People no further Molestation, on Account of their Religion, or of their Lands, and to permit them to pass peaceably through their Government. This Order was obeyed with great Reluctancy by the Massachusetts Authority, who also hereupon sent an Agent to England, to make Answer to the Complaints of Gordon and his Friends; and this Agent chiefly insisted, not that what they had acted was right, but that the Doings of the Massachusetts Colony were not subject to any Re-examination in England.

About this Time a War broke out between the Narragansett Indians, and a Nation of the Tribe of Indians called *Mobegins*, who lived near the sea Coast, on the Lands between Connecticut River and *Squamish* River. In an Engagement between them, it happened that *Myantoms*, the young King of the Narragansett, was taken Prisoner by *Unas*, King of the *Mobegins*. The savage Soul of *Unas* doubted whether he ought to take away the Life of a great King, who had fallen into his Hands by Misfortune; and to resolve this Doubt, he applied to the Christian Commissioner of the Four united Colonies, who met at Hartford, in September 1644. They were less scrupulous, and ordered *Unas* to carry *Myantoms* out of their Jurisdiction, to say nothing; but kindly added, that he should not be tortured; they sent some Persons to see the Execution done, who found the satisfaction to see the captive King murdered in cold Blood. This was the end of *Myantoms*, the most potent Indian Prince the People of New-England had ever any Concern with; and this was the Reward he received for assisting them seven Years before, in their War

with the *Pignots*. Surely a Rhode-Island Man may be permitted to mourn his unhappy Fate, and drop a Tear on the Ashes of *Myantoms*, who, with his Uncle *Conasius*, were the best Friends and greatest Benefactors the Colony ever had: They kindly received, fed, and protected the first Settlers of it, when they were in Distress, and were Strangers and Exiles, and all Mankind else were their Enemies; and by this Kindness to them, drew upon themselves the Reformation of the neighbouring Colonies, and halted the untimely End of the young King.

The Narragansett were greatly and justly enraged at the Death of their Sachem, more especially as they affirmed they had paid *Unas* a Ransom for him before he was slain, and therefore now resolved to take Vengeance of the *Mobegins*. This the united Colonies were determined to prevent; and first sent Messengers, to exhort them to make Peace with the *Mobegins*, and offered to become Mediators between them.—The Narragansett rejected this Offer, and resolutely answered, they would continue the War till they had *Unas's* Head. Upon this the united Colonies raised an Army of Three Hundred Men, Part of which having marched, and being ready to enter their Country, the Narragansett not thinking themselves able to support a War against both the *English* and *Mobegins* together, were forced to submit to the hard Terms imposed on them by the Commissioners; and which were,—That they should make Peace with *Unas*, and restore all they had taken from him;—that they should not hereafter make War with any People, without Leave first obtained;—that they should pay to the united Colonies Two Thousand Fatowun of Wampum Beads, for the Expenses they had been at; and give Ho hostages for the Performance of these Articles. These Terms were submitted to by the Narragansett Indians on the 30th of August, 1645. How far the united Colonies were judicious in the Whole of this their Conduct, toward a free and independent Prince and People, who lived quite without the Jurisdiction of any of their Governments, and who had never been Enemies, but always Friends and Allies to them, must be left to Civilians to determine. Be that as it will, it is certain, these Indians greatly alienated the Minds of the *Indians* from the *English*, and filled them with Prejudices that could never afterwards be removed. And this will, in former Measure, account for their obdurate Refusal to receive, or hear any of the Ministers and Missionaries that came from these Colonies, as we are told by Historians they constantly did; for these *Indians* seem to have thought no Good could possibly be intended for them, by the People from whom, as they imagined, they had received so great Injury. That this was the Cause, and not any Aversion to the Christian Religion, as has been commonly represented, is evident from their Willingness to hear Mr. Williams, who, for many Years, went to Narragansett, once a Month, to preach Christianity to them.

[To be continued.]

MR. GODDARD,

Sir,

By publishing the following, you'll not only gratify the Authority of the Town, but likewise greatly oblige many of your constant Readers, by your humble Servant,

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Providence, and all others whom it may concern:

**R**IDING in a rash and precipitate Manner, through the Streets of the Town of Providence, has prevailed so much of late, that it is become quite dangerous, being in the main Street, more especially in that Part thereof which lies between the Great Bridge and Mill River, in a Morning or Evening; at which Time the Boys and Negroes frequently ride in Drows, and commonly upon the full Run to the Mill River, to water their Horses, and then return to the same disorderly Manner.—And as the Legislature of this Colony have, in their Wisdom, provided a Law for the restraining such an Abuse, by which it is ordered and enacted, “That if any

"Person ride faster than a travelling Pace, in any of the Streets or Highways of the Towns of Newport, or Providence, or, in the compact Part of the Towns of East-Greenwich, or Bristol, the Offender shall forfeit and pay, as a Fine, the Sum of Ten Shillings, Lawful Money, for every such Offence, to be recovered upon Complaint thereof made before any one, or more, of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Town where the Offence shall be committed."—It is therefore to be hoped, that those Persons who have Occasion to ride through the Streets, will abstain from Excess, by carefully conforming to the foregoing Law.—And, moreover, it is desired of all Parents and Masters, that they would caution their Children and Servants from transgressing; for the Authority of the Towns are determined to put the Law into strict Execution.—and this public Notice is given, that no Person may plead Ignorance.—*Providence, March 25, 1765.*

*Having obtained a Copy of an Address, Memorial, and Remonstrance of the Council and House of Burgesses of the Colony of Virginia, now sent, for the Satisfaction of our Readers, publish them in this Gazette. The Two first are as follows, viz. To the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty, Most gracious Sovereign,*

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council and Burgesses of your ancient Colony and Dominion of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, beg Leave to assure Your Majesty of our firm and inviolable Attachment to Your sacred Person and Government: And as your faithful Subjects here have at all Times been zealous to demonstrate this Truth, by a ready Compliance with the Royal Requisitions during the late War, by which a heavy and oppressive Debt of near half a Million has been incurred; so at this Time they implore Permission to approach the Throne with humble Confidence, and to entreat that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to protect your People of this Colony in the Enjoyment of their ancient and inalienable Right of being governed by such Laws, respecting their internal Policy and Taxation, as are derived from their own Consent, with the Approbation of their Sovereign or his Substitute: A Right, which as Men and the Descendants of Britons they have ever quietly possessed, since first by Royal Permission and Encouragement they left the Mother Kingdom to extend its Commerce and Dominion.

Your Majesty's dutiful Subjects of Virginia most humbly and unanimously hope, that this invaluable Birth-right, descended to them from their Ancestors, and in which they have been protected by Your Royal Predecessors, will not be suffered to receive Injury under the Reign of Your sacred Majesty, already so illustriously distinguished by Your gracious Attention to the Liberties of the People.

That Your Majesty may long live to make Nations happy, is the ardent Prayer of Your faithful Subjects the Council and Burgesses of Virginia.

*To the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.*

*The Memorial of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, Humbly Represents,*

THAT your Memorialists have an Application to your Lordships, the fixed and hereditary Guardians of British Liberty, will not be thought improper at this Time, when Measures are proposed subversive, as they conceive, of that Freedom which all Men, especially those who derive their Constitution from Britain, have a Right to enjoy; and they flatter themselves that your Lordships will not look upon them as Objects so unworthy your Attention, as to regard any Impropriety in the Form or Manner of their Application, for your Lordship's Protection of their just and undoubted Rights as Britons.

It cannot be Presumption in your Memorialists, to call themselves by this distinguished Name, since they are descended from Britons, who left their native Country to extend it's Territory and Dominion, and who happily for Britain, and, as your Memorialists once thought for themselves too, effected this Purpose. As our Ancestors brought with them every Right and Privilege they could with Justice claim, in their Mother Kingdom, their Descendants may conclude they cannot be deprived of those Rights without Injustice.

Your Memorialists conceive it to be a fundamental Principle of the British Constitution, without which, Freedom can no where exist; that the People are not subject to any Taxes, but such as are laid on them by their own Consent, or by those who are legally appointed to represent them: Property must become too precarious for the Genius of a free People, which can be taken from them at the Will of others, who cannot know what Taxes such People can bear, or the easiest Mode of raising them; and who are not under

that Restraint, which is the greatest Security against a burthenome Taxation, when the Representatives themselves must be affected by every Tax imposed on the People.

Your Memorialists are therefore led into a humble Confidence, that your Lordships will not think any Reason sufficient to support such a Power in the British Parliament, where the Colonies cannot be represented: a Power never before constitutionally assumed, and which if they have a Right to exercise on any Occasion, must necessarily establish this melancholy Truth, That the Inhabitants of the Colonies are the Slaves of Britons, from whom they are defended, and from whom they might expect every Indulgence, that the Obligations of Interest and Affection can entitle them to.

Your Memorialists have been invested with the Right of Taxing their own People, from the first Establishment of a regular Government in the Colony; and Requisitions have been constantly made to them by their Sovereigns, on all Occasions, when the Assistance of the Colony was thought necessary, to preserve the British Interest in America, from whence they must conclude they cannot now be deprived of a Right they have so long enjoyed, and which they have never forfeited.

The Expenses incurred during the last War, in Compliance with the Demands on this Colony by our late and present most gracious Sovereigns, have involved us in a Debt of near half a Million: a Debt not likely to decrease under the continued Expense we are at in providing for the Security of the People against the Incursions of our Savage Neighbours, at a Time when the low State of our Staple Commodities, the total want of Specie, and the late Restrictions upon the Trade of the Colonies, render the Circumstances of the People extremely distressful, and which, if Taxes are accumulated upon them by the British Parliament, will make them truly deplorable.

Your Memorialists cannot suggest to themselves any Reason why they should not still be treated with the Property of their People, with whose Abilities, and the least burthenome Mode of Taxing, (with great Deference to the Superior Wisdom of Parliament) they must be best acquainted.

Your Memorialists hope they shall not be suspected of being actuated on this Occasion by any Principles, but those of the purest Loyalty and Affection, as they always endeavoured by their Conduct to demonstrate that they consider their Connections with Great-Britain the Seat of Liberty, as their greatest Happiness.

The Duty they owe to themselves and their Posterity, lays your Memorialists under the Necessity of endeavouring to establish their Constitution upon its proper Foundation. And they do most humbly pray your Lordships to take this Subject into your Consideration with the Attention that is due to the Well-being of the Colonies, on which the Prosperity of Great-Britain does in a great Measure depend.

*The Remonstrance of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia, to the Hon. Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, will be inserted in our next.*

LONDON, December 15.

Monday last came on at Guildhall, before Sir Charles Pratt, and a special Jury of Merchants, a remarkable cause, in which Mr. John Mauro, a gentleman from North America, was Plaintiff, and a Captain of the Royal Navy, Defendant, for illegally confining the Plaintiff on board one of his Majesty's ships at Nova-Scotia above six months; the trial lasted about three hours. The Jury, after a short absence, gave a verdict for the Plaintiff, with 400l. damages, and costs of suit.

On Tuesday last came on before a special Jury, in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, a cause between Messrs. Hugh and Charles Connor were Plaintiff, and a Land-waiter at the Custom-house was Defendant. The action was brought on account of the seizure of 100 barrels of beef and pork, imported from Ireland, and seized on the 12th of last June; when the jury brought in a verdict for the Plaintiff, with 231l. damages, but subject to the future opinion of the Court, upon a case to be hereafter settled between the parties.

Trusting as the affair may appear, of the French Captain having been lately stopped at Plymouth; it is said the courts of Versailles have begun to take big upon it, in some late memorials, as if the necessary precautions, which every nation has a right to take on certain occasions, could in the least justify the transactions at Turks Island, and other practices still fresh in the public memory.

WILMINGTON, (in North-Carolina) Jan. 2. By Capt. Hopkins, from the Caucasus, we are informed, that the Bomb-Ketch Speedwell, had called at New-Providence, taken in a Pilot and proceeded to Turks-Island, to inquire into the State of affairs there. Capt. Hopkins was informed that a principal pond at Turks-Island was

rendered quite useless this season, for want of rakers; and that the small ponds, unless from a great fall of rain, will be rendered useless also; from which circumstance we may conclude, that fall will, 'er long, become a scarce article.—The Speedwell was to stay and protect the salt trade, till another ship of force arrived to relieve her. A French Brig had some time before come to Providence to General Shirley, being sent by the Count d'Estaing, Governor of the French settlements on the island of Hispaniola, to demand possession of all the Bahama Islands, which Brig his Excellency ordered immediately out of the harbor, and 'tis imagined he proceeded directly for Hispaniola, to deliver the answer received from Governor Shirley.

*Extract of a Letter from the Havana.*

The Spaniards here are very active in repairing the fortifications, and are clearing all away from the city as far as the hill where the head quarters were, are planning batteries to be erected in several places from thence to the hill, and are going to level all the village of Guardalope. The Citadel on the Cavantos is going over very briskly, and already three 74 gun ships on the stocks, and the ship-yards all as full as can be of timber for building. Every inhabitant is obliged to muster under arms from 9 o'clock in the morning to 12 at noon, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon; and I am told, the militia is near as well disciplined now as the regulars. They have 7000 regulars. About a month since they had a sham battle upon that part of the ground between the city and the village (which is laid as level as a cock-pit). They drew out about 10,000 men, and divided them into two parts, one under the denomination of the English army, and the other the Spanish army. They engaged for about three hours, and underwent all the evolutions supposed in an engagement. At last the English division gave way and ran upon which the others pursued with great precipitation, and cried out, they would serve the English dogs the same were they to come again. An honest English Jack Tar standing a spectator, and hearing their expressions, was fired with indignation, and d—n'd their eyes, and knock'd down too of them, on which he was sent to goal; but on a representation to the governor next day, he was released. The governor laughed very heartily, and said he was a brave fellow."

NEW-YORK, March 7.

The Printer is desired to insert the following. The Author of the letter said to come from Halifax, & printed at Newport, Rhode-Island, in opposition to the pieces published in defence of the rights of colonies, has attempted to prove, that we in the colonies are so far from being free Englishmen, that we are as errant slaves as any in France, or Spain, or any nation in Europe, not excepting Turkey itself. Such wretches ought to feel the resentment of the people they endeavour to injure: They ought to be driven from among freemen, and be forced to herd with such slaves, as they are desirous to make of their countrymen: Can wretches of this sort, think, by such vile, detestable attempts, to recommend themselves to the favor of any friend to the British constitution in England! No. They equally deserve the resentment of the English court and people, as of the colonies; they are equally enemies to both, for the liberty and property of both, stand precisely upon the very same foundation, nor can the least encroachment be made upon one, without an equal injury to the other: And when the British constitution is violated by illegal impositions on the colonies, then, it is high time for England to take the alarm, and fear to be obliged to submit to the same fate. The fine pretence, that the colonies aim at an independency, is so entirely senseless and ridiculous, as to be almost beneath a serious refutation.—If their rights and

\* The Author of this pretended Halifax letter, is said to be a native of, as well as a resident in Newport, and what is very strange and alarming, is a professed enemy to the happy constitution he lives under, nor, like a parasite, be it endeavouring, in conjunction with some others, to undermine and destroy the basis upon which the just justice, in Newport, who annually clamor against, and exert themselves to stigmatize every measure, however salutary, that is pursued by their Superiors, the rulers of the government, in order to prejudice them in the minds of their constituents, that they may with the greater facility introduce themselves into their places, and thereby pave a way, by some illegal proceeding, to effect a total subversion of their charter and most valuable privileges, against which they have for some time been secretly conspiring. Their enmity to every advocate for liberty is implacable; but Governor Ne-elk-1, who has hitherto marr'd their detestable plots, appears to be the immediate object of their malvolence, and therefore they are using every engine their rancour can suggest, to wrest the reins of government from his hands, and therewith to liberate the people, that they may commit them to a Ward of their own.

and privileges as Englishmen are preserved and maintained, what can they expect or desire more under any government?—They can have no possible motive to desire a change, tho' they should become ever so populous and powerful.—But if those rights and privileges are violated—what reason there, can remain, why they should prefer the British, to the French government, or any other? They may indeed, from their present weakness, be compelled to submit to the impositions of ministerial power, but they will certainly consider that power as tyrannical; they will hate and abhor it, and, as soon as ever they are able, will throw it off, or perhaps try to obtain better terms from some other power.—The French, natural enemies to England, rejoice in the measures taken to alienate the affections of the colonies from their mother country.—And shall not the wretches, who stir up and impose those measures, be considered as enemies to his Majesty our Sovereign, and the whole British nation, as well as to the colonies!—surely they ought, for such they are. The term *mother country*, is properly expressive of the relation between Great-Britain and her colonies: They are to be considered as her children, not her slaves; the freedom of both is the same, and the most dutiful returns of gratitude and love, will always be made for every influence of her maternal affection. Let a nation's curse be the portion of every man that attempts to loosen the sacred bands of love and duty by which they are united.

[Since the publication of the foregoing piece in the *New-York Times*; *Gazette*, the Note was added by a gentleman who was formerly an inhabitant of Rhode-Island colony, and still retains a value for its constitution.]

On Saturday the 17th Inst. at Night, James Brumpton, and William Richie, two Sailors belonging to the Garland Man of War, being ashore, and getting very much intoxicated with Liquor, went to Barnes's Wharf in order to go on board their Ship, and shoving one another in *Jish*, both fell over the Dock, and were drowned.

NEW-LONDON, March 22.  
Tuesday last the Cornelia, Capt. Montgomery, belonging to New-York, arrived here from London, which she left the 6th of January.

As an Instance of the Obedience of the Gentlemen of North-America, particularly those of New-York, the Cargo on board the Brigantine Cornelia, Capt. Montgomery, of that Port, is a convincing Proof, she having no less than Two Hundred Chests of Tea, which at a moderate Computation is worth Twenty Two Thousand Pounds, that currency: And the Bets, Cyder, Cheese, Luda Goods, and other Articles as usual, amount to much more than the above Sum.

BOSTON, March 25.  
Several Vessels have been seized at New-Providence, by the Officers of the King's Customs, for not being able to produce a Certificate that they had given in the Bond required for Melafics, agreeable to the late Act of Parliament. Two or three of the above Vessels, we hear, belong to this Port.

One Jemima Mangce, who was committed to Goal in March last, on Suspicion of murdering her new-born Infant, was tried at the Superior Court held here last Week, and acquitted.

Yesterday we had a very severe N. E. Storm, which, together with a very high Tide, has done great Damage amongst the Wharves and Shipping.

PROVIDENCE, March 30.  
On Monday last *Dutchess*, a Negro Woman, was tried at the Superior Court held here, for the Murder of her Infant Child, and acquitted.

Capt. Abraham Whipple, lately arrived here from Surinam, informs, that the Ship *Friendship*, Capt. Warner, belonging to Newport, arrived there from the Coast of Africa, some Time before he sailed; and that the Ship being very leaky, was condemned as unfit for Sea.

Also, that a Vessel from Boston arrived there about a Fortnight before she Departure, and carried in Capt. John Ingraham, and his Men, belonging to the Sloop *Harriet* on Newport, whom they took up at Sea, in a distressed Situation, having been 80 Days from North-Carolina, homeward-bound, in which Time they met with very tempestuous Weather, which distressed their Vessel, and rendered her a mere floating Wreck.

We are obliged, for Want of Room, to suppress the Insertion of several Articles of Intelligence, brought by Capt. Montgomery, from London; but they are not very important. Several Advertisements must also be omitted, for the same Reason.

All Persons indebted to the Printer *Errol*, are earnestly requested to make him immediate Payment.

TO BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, ON FRIDAY the FIFTH of APRIL next, at the House of Mr. RICHARD OLNEY, in PROVIDENCE,

All their Right, Title, and Interest in the following Lots of Land, lying and being in Providence aforesaid, for CASH, or *West-India Goods*, at Cash Price, viz.

I. ONE Six-Acre Lot, so called, but measuring near seven, having four Fronts, opening towards the Southern End of said Town, pleasantly situated, near where most of the Shipping lie, bounded on the West by the Town, or main Street, Northerly by Lands of Mr. George Lewis, Easterly on a Highway, and Southerly by Lands of Mr. William Afton.

II. One other Lot of Land, containing about Ten Acres, adjoining Easterly to the Rope-Walk belonging to *John Cole*, Equi and Northerly, Westerly, and Southerly, on Highways.

The above two Lots were late the Estate of Mr. David Thayer, of which he gave a Mortgage to the Subscribers, in Security for TWENTY ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, which Mortgage has been sued out.

III. A certain Farm, or Tract of Land, which was lately the homestead Farm of Captain *Joseph Turpin*, containing about Twenty-six Acres, lying and being at the Notherly End of the Town of Providence, adjoining partly on said Town, or main Street, and all within Fence.—It has a large Dwelling-House, a Barn, Store-House, and Corn-Crib thereon standing.—This Farm is mortgaged to the Subscribers, in Security to them, for TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS Old Tenor.—Mrs. Catharine Turpin, Mother to the said Capt. *Joseph Turpin*, hath one Half of the said Premises during her Life.

The above three Lots of Land may be divided into House Lots, or otherwise, as may best suit the Purchasers.

N. B. There will be a good Deed, or Deeds, of Quit-claim given to the Purchasers, who will be immediately put in Possession of the same.—The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock on said Day, beginning with the first mentioned Lot, and to be continued until all are sold.

Robert Lewis, and Son.  
Providence, March 30, 1765.

To be sold by the Subscriber, very cheap for Cash,

The three under-mentioned FARMS, viz.

I. ONE small FARM, lying about a Mile West of the Great Bridge, in Providence, on the Cranston Road, containing about thirty Acres, with a good double Dwelling-House Barn, and Shop, and a Well near the same. The Whole Farm is very well fenced with Chestnut Rails and it has eight or ten Acres of Rye growing thereon.

II. A pretty Farm in JOHNSTON, containing about 130 Acres, near six Miles West of Providence, having a good commodious Dwelling House, Cooper's Shop, two Barns, a Corn Crib, a good Well, and other Conveniences. This Farm has 30 Acres of fine Wood Land, and is well fenced with about a Mile and a Half of Stone Wall, and is the Best chiefly with Chestnut Rails: There is a Sufficiency of Fencing-stuff to keep the Place in good Fence 40 or 50 Years. It may produce, in common Season, well managed, about 100 Barrels of Cyder, 200 Bushels of Apples (called Duzens), 100 Bushels of Corn, 50 Bushels of Rye, and about 2000 Weight of Tobacco, one Year with another; and it will keep about 100 Sheep, and to Head of Cattle.

III. A small Farm in CRANSTON, judg'd to contain upwards of 50 Acres, lying about 6 Miles from Providence, on the Plainfield Road, with a convenient Dwelling-House thereon, and a good Well belonging to it. The Produce of this Farm, in common Season, well managed, is about 40 Barrels of Cyder, and 60 Bushels of Corn; and it will keep 6 or 8 Head of Cattle. Twenty Acres of this Farm abounds with choice Wood.

The above FARMS may be bought with paying one Half, or one Third down, and the Rest to run at 6 per Cent. one or two Years, and the Security to be given in Lawful Money. But if the above said Farms are not sold by the Middle of April next, then I purpose to rent out said Farms, at a very reasonable Rate; one Half of said Rent to be paid within six Months from the Time they are entered upon.

Nicholas Sheldon.  
Cranston, March 26, 1765.

WANTED, a Quantity of good white Oak Hoghead and Barrel Staves, by JOSEPH and WILLIAM RUSSEL, in PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, March 30, 1765.  
THE Creditors of *Jacob Tourtellot*, of *Sonata*, in the County of Providence, an Insolvent Debtor, are required to appear before the Justice of the Superior Court, of Judicature, at the County House in said Providence, either in Person or by Attorney, on the twenty-seventh Day of April next, then and there to examine and appoint Assignees, for the receiving and distributing said *Tourtellot's* Estate, and to do all such Matters as are required by the Insolvent Act, made and passed in June 1756.

CALEB HARRIS, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD, A FARM in SMITHFIELD,

about five Miles from Providence Court-House; containing 300 Acres, or better, with three Dwelling Houses thereon; one of which is a new House 42 Feet Front, 56 Feet Rear, two Story, high, an Entry Way of 10 Feet wide through it, a Garden near it of about an Acre, inclosed with Pale Fence, and a good Well in said Garden; also another Well near the Kitchen of said House. There is a good Barn, Cribb, and Saw Mill on the Farm, three good Orchards of the best Fruit Trees for Cyder; it is about Half improved, is well wooded with red and white Oak Timber, a great Part of which is fit for Staves; the Bulk of the Wood is Chestnut: The Whole of said Farm is fenced in with Chestnut Rails.—The Whole is to be sold together, or else in three Divisions, so as to leave one Orchard on each; which will be about 100 Acres in each Division.—For further Particulars, inquire of HENRY PAGET.

Providence, March 30, 1765.

TO BE SOLD BY ALEXANDER BLACK,

AND ARCHIBALD STEWART,

Near the Well end of the Great Bridge, in PROVIDENCE:

Neat made callimanco shoes;

—a good ASSORTMENT of CHECKS (— Irish linens; tadmom holland's; garlix; dowls; cambricks; lawns; silk and thread gauze; chinis and callico; black taffety; wide and narrow Perilan; black and pink-colour'd pelong fatten; figured mode for capuchins; large black Barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs; mens silk cravats; linen handkerchiefs; silk and worsted mitts; knee garters; sewing silk; coloured threads; &c. dripped and plain camblets; tartan plaids; broad cloths; thickfets; cotton velvets; silk ditto; mens and womens worked and cotton hose; shalouns; tammies; buttons; mohair and twist; blue duffis; ozanbrigs; felt and castor hats; nails and brads; desk furniture; double and single spring locks; shoe buckles; case, jack, and pen knives; pewter; frying pans; saw-mill, cross-cut, and hand-saw files; rasps; plain irons; English steel; wood cars; gimlets; shoe hammers, awls, and tacks; redwood; indigo; brimstone; chalk; powder and shot; good cotton wool; raffins of the sun; pepper and spices of all sorts; bibles, testaments, spelling-books, psalters, and primers; West-India and New-England rum; sugar and melafics; tea, coffee, and chocolate; with a variety of other articles not here inserted.—Also, choice butter, by the firkin or smaller quantity; cheese; and Brittol beer in bottles.

N. B. The above goods will be sold only for call, or pay that may suit,—and at the lowest prices.

Providence, March 16, 1765.

TO BE SOLD, BY SAMUEL CHACE,

(Very cheap for the Dollars)

TWO Tons of the best Sort of Sterling Iron Pigs, and two Tons of the best Kind of New-York Bar Iron.

March 30, 1765.

Lost, yesterday,

between the Court-House in Providence, and the Town of Portsmouth, or Newport, in Rhode-Island, on the Road which leads thro' Warren and Bristol, a Knit PURSE, containing Five French Crowns, and Six Spanish milled Dollars. Whoever finds the Purse, and brings it, with the Money, to William Goddard, in Providence, shall receive a generous Reward, &c. files the Thanks of the Owner,

JABEZ HAMLIN.

An ACT for calling in and sinking all the outstanding Bills, emitted by this Colony in the Year 1760.

BE IT ENACTED by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof, It is Enacted, That the General Treasurer issue his Notes to the Possessors of the Remainder of the Lawful Money Bills, emitted by this Colony in the Months of March and May, A. D. 1760, after the Ten Thousand Pounds Tax for said Bills be deducted, upon their bringing into the General Treasury the said Lawful Money Bills.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid, That the General Treasurer issue no Note for any greater Sum than one Hundred Pounds, and for no less Sum than Six Shillings Lawful Money: And that the Time for Payment of the said Notes be on or before the Tenth Day of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven, for all those given for the Bills dated the Tenth of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty: And that all those given for the Bills dated the Twelfth of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty, be payable on or before the Twelfth of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Notes carry Five per Cent. Interest, from the Expiration of the Lawful Money Bills, until the Time of Payment.

AND IN ORDER the more effectually to prevent the counterfeiting of the said Notes, BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid, That George Husband, Esq; be, and he is hereby appointed to sign the said Notes with the General Treasurer: And that they procure the same to be printed with such Borders and Devices as they shall think necessary.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid, That the Form of the said Notes be as followeth, to wit:

NEWPORT, Day of A. D. 1765.  
FOR Value received into the Treasury of the Colony of RHODE-ISLAND, by Order of the General Assembly, I JOSEPH CLARKE, General Treasurer, promise to pay to \_\_\_\_\_ or Order, Lawful Money, with Five per Cent. Interest, per Annum, on or before the Day of Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred Sixty-seven. At Witness my Hand.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid, That the Sum of Twelve Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty-eight Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, Lawful Money, be paid into the General Treasury in said Notes, or Lawful Money, by a Tax upon the Inhabitants of this Colony, on or before the Tenth Day of March, Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty six: And that the Lawful Money, so placed in the General Treasury, shall be appropriated towards the redeeming and paying off the said Notes.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid, That the Remainder of the said Notes be redeemed at or before the Expiration of the Times for which they are issued, by a Tax upon the Inhabitants of this Colony.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person or Persons counterfeiting the said Notes, shall be liable to, and shall suffer the same Punishment as Persons by Law are liable to for counterfeiting the Lawful Money Bills of this Colony.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid, That a Copy of this Act be published in the NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE Newspapers.

Colony of Rhode Island, &c.  
I Do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true Copy of an Act passed by the General Assembly of the Colony aforesaid, at their Session held on the last Monday in February, 1765. H. WARD, Secry.

Colony of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.  
THE Public is hereby notified, that the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, at their last Session, have directed me to draw Bills of Exchange upon JOSEPH SHERWOOD, Esq; the Agent for this Colony in GREAT-BRITAIN, for the Money in his Hands, and to dispose of the said Bills at Par.

Joseph Clarke,  
General Treasurer.  
Newport, March 8, 1765.

WANTED, A lively stout STALLION. Any Person having such a one, may hear of a Purchaser by inquiring at the Printing-Office, in Providence.

Just published at BOSTON, and to be sold by William Goddard, at the Post-Office in Providence. [Price 1s.]

A VINDICATION of the British Colonies, against the Aspersions of the Halifax Gentleman, in a Letter to his Rhode-Island Friend.

BRISTOL, March 18, 1765.  
THE Creditors of Israel Peck, of Warren, an Insolvent Debtor, are required to appear before the Justices of the Superior Court, at the County House in Bristol, either in Person or by Attorney, on the Ninth of April next, then and there to nominate and appoint Assignees, for receiving and distributing said Peck's Estate; and to do all such Matters as are required by the Insolvent Act, made and passed in June 1756.

SAMUEL CHURCH, Clerk.  
TO BE SOLD, very cheap for HARD MONEY,

By John Matthewson, A Lot of Land lying in the New Street, on the West Side of the Great Bridge, in Providence, containing 40 Feet front, and 100 deep, and is a very pretty Spot for a House.—N. B. Said Matthewson has a Number of other House Lots in the same Street, which he will sell cheap for any current Money.

TO BE SOLD, THE Half of a convenient Dwelling-House, on the West Side of the Great Bridge, now in the Occupation of Capt. Nathan Arnold.—For further Particulars inquire of Barzillai Richmond.  
Providence, March 9, 1765.

TO BE SOLD AT A REASONABLE RATE, BY JOSEPH OLNEY, jun. At the Sign of the GOLDEN BALL, at the North End of the Town of PROVIDENCE: An Assortment of Hard Ware, and sundry other Kinds of Merchandize.—N. B. Said OLNEY hereby gives public Notice, that he wants a large Quantity of ASHES for his Pot-Ash Works at Smithfield, and will give a good Price for any Quantity delivered at his House, in Providence, or at said Works; at which last-mentioned Place he purposes to give Attendance on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY in every Week, for three Months, for the Convenience of those who choose to bring their Ashes there.  
Providence, March 16, 1765.

TO BE SOLD, BY JOSIAS LYNDON, AND JOHN WHEATON, At a PUBLIC VENDUE on Wednesday the Third Day of APRIL next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon: A Number of very commodious House Lots in WARREN, lying on the West Side of the main Road leading from BRISTOL towards BOSTON, and on the South Side of the Highway leading from said main Road down to Capt. CALVER CARR's Ferry. Six Months Credit will be given for Payment, on good Security. The Vendue will be held on the Land. A Plan of said Lots may be seen at the Dwelling Houses of the said LYNDON and WHEATON.  
Also to be sold at the same Time,

Two small Tracts of unimproved Land; one lying at a Place called ADRICHI'S RUN, in SWANZEE; the other in New Meadow Neck, in RHENONOTH.

TO BE SOLD, BY Nehemiah Knight, At CRANSTON: A healthy sprightly NEGRO BOY, about seven Years old.

TO BE SOLD, at private Sale, at any Time within three Weeks, by Mr. JOHN GARNES, of RHOBOTH, the following Articles, viz.

A Very valuable Eight Day Clock; a black Walnut Case of Drawers and Tables; round Tables; Chairs,—some of the Frames black Walnut; an easy Chair; a Delic; large Looking-Glasses; Tea Tables, &c. &c.—Also, a few Barrels of good Cyder.  
March 23, 1765.

WANTED, A Quantity of good Ship Plank, and square-edg'd Oak Boards, by JOSEPH and WILLIAM RUSSEL, in PROVIDENCE.  
March 23, 1765.

Part of PROVIDENCE, Colony of RHODE-ISLAND, March 9, 1765.  
THIS may notify all Masters of Vessels, and others, that it is the Surveyor-General's Orders that no Vessel be suffered to unlade or break Bulk, in this Port, before they have first entered at Newport, and a Permit granted for that Purpose.—And also, that no Vessels depart hence without a Permit, and a Certificate of their Cargoes, being first signed by Henry Paget, Searcher and preventive Officer.

TO BE LET, A large Shop, with a good Cellar back of it.—Also, a good STORE, adjoining said Shop, both fronting the main Street, situated in the best Part of the Town for retailing West-India Goods, Groceries, &c. or very commodious for a Ship-Chandler's Shop, where either of them, properly supplied, would meet with Encouragement.—LODGING for a Single Person may be had.—Inquire of HENRY PAGET, and know further.  
N. B. Said PAGET wants to sell a Tract of Land in Voluntown, and another in Norwich, very cheap for CASH.

TO BE SOLD, BY Amos Atwell, A FARM lying in Gloucester, (near Timothy Wilmarth, Esquire's) containing about seventy Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House, Corn-House, and a Forge or Iron Works thereto belonging.—Said Forge will be sold separately, or with the other Premises, and may be paid for either in Cash, Pig or Bar Iron, or West-India Goods.—It will be sold on Credit, provided good Security be given.—For further Particulars inquire of said Atwell, in Providence.  
N. B. All Persons having open Accounts with said Atwell, are desired to settle with him as soon as possible, for he is about to remove from this Town.  
Providence, March 8, 1765.

Cumberland, March 1, 1765.  
Public Notice is hereby given, That the Farm of the Subscriber which he now lives on in Cumberland, about a Mile East of the Furnace-Unity, is to be sold at Public Vendue, on the Premises, at One o'Clock, on Monday the first Day of APRIL next, if not sold at private Sale before that Time.—Said Farm contains about seventy or eighty Acres of good Land, with good convenient Dwelling-House thereon, Two Orchards, capable of making forty Barrels of Cider a Year, and Meadow that produces fifteen Loads of good Hay; and his Pasture sufficient for the Stock proper to be kept on such a Place; it has also twenty Acres of Wood Land and thirteen of Tillage; the Whole very well watered.

JAMES TILLSON, Coventry, in the County of Kent, Colony of Rhode-Island, March 6, 1765.

Notice is hereby given to Mr. DANIEL LAMB, of GROTON, that his Land in this Township is rated Five Shillings, Lawful Money, which he is requested to pay with all Dispatch, together with the Charge his Neglect thereof has occasioned, otherwise such Measures will be taken as the Laws allows, by NATHAN GOFF, Collector of Rates.