THE

Virginia Gazette,

Or, Thomas's Boston Journal.

Do thou, Great LIBERTY, inspire our Souls—And make our Lives in thy Possession happy—Or, our Deaths glorious in thy just Defence.

VOL. IV.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1774. [NUMB. 187.

JOIN OR DIE

For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

Mr. THOMAS,

If the following Piece be thought worthy the attention of the public, please to give it a place in your useful paper.

The IRISH DRAPER'S LETTERS to VESPUSIA, by DEAN SWIFT's who is, now reaping in the Elysian-Fields, the reward of his patriotism while living upon earth.

Whereas you have taken upon you to be a Volunteer upon Government, and yet are discovered to be the common Enemy of the Country you pretend to serve, and do act as Spies upon our Counsels, and give Intelligence to the Rebels of the Measures resolved upon for their Destruction; You are hereby required forthwith to surrender yourselves to Gaol, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, to answer your Contempt and Treachery, and every other Offence of Misprision without Expectation speedily inconfident with Safety.

Dated at Head-Quarters, Cambridge, Sept. 2, 1774.

By Order of Gen. GAGE,

H. GARDNER, Secretary.

*Whereas the Inhabitants of Boston, and the Neighbouring Towns, have, in a most audacious and daring Manner, attempted to carry off the Effects of Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, and have also, in a most outrageous Manner, insulted the Officers of the Revenue, and obstructed the Execution of Writs issued out of his Majesty's Courts of Justice, and have also, in a most unwarrantable Manner, seized the Effects of Persons who have taken Refuge on board his Majesty's Ships of War

leave to export the same to *Great-Britain*, either on our own, his or their account. And that this resolution may the more effectually be carried into execution, we do hereby recommend it to the inhabitants of this colony to refrain from the cultivation of Tobacco as much as conveniently may be, and in lieu thereof that they will, as we resolve to do, apply their attention and industry to the cultivation of such articles as may form a proper basis for manufactures of all sorts, which we will endeavour to encourage throughout this colony to the utmost of our abilities.

6thly. We will endeavour to improve our breed of sheep, and increase their number to the utmost extent, and to this end, we will be as sparing as we conveniently can in killing of sheep, especially those of the most profitable kind; and if we should at any time be over-stocked or can conveniently spare any, we will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially the poorer sort of people, upon moderate terms.

7thly. Resolved, that the merchants and other venders of goods and merchandize, within this colony, ought not to take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but that they ought to sell the same at the rates they have been accustomed to, for twelve months last past, and if they shall sell any such goods on higher terms or shall in any manner, or by any device whatever, violate or depart from this resolution, we will not, and are of opinion that no inhabitant of this colony ought, at any time hereafter, to deal with any such persons, their factors, or agents, for any commodity whatever, and it is recommended to the deputies of the several counties, that committees be chosen in each county by such persons as accede to this association to take effectual care that these resolves be properly observed, and for corresponding occasionally with the general committee of correspondence in the city of *Williamsburg*. Provided, that if exchange should rise, such advance may be made in the prices of goods as shall be approved by the committee of each county.

8thly. In order the better to distinguish such worthy merchants and traders, who are well-wishers to this colony, from those who may attempt, through motives of self-interest, to obstruct our views, we do hereby resolve, that we will not after the 1st day of *November* next, deal with any merchant or trader who will not sign this association, nor until he hath obtained a certificate of his having done so from the county committee, or any three members thereof. And if any merchant, trader, or other person, shall import any goods or merchandise after the said 1st day of *November*, contrary to this association, we give it as our opinion, that such goods and merchandise should be either forthwith re-shipped or delivered up to the county committee, to be stored at the risk of the importer, unless such importer shall give assurance to the said committee, that such goods or merchandises shall not be sold within this colony during the continuance of this association; and if such importer shall refuse to comply with one or the other of these terms, upon application and due caution given to him or her, by the said committee, or any three members thereof, such committee is required to publish the truth of the case in the Gazettes, and in the county where he or she resides, and we will thereafter consider such person or persons as inimical to this country, and break off every connection and all dealings with them.

9thly. Resolved, that if any person or persons shall export tobacco, or any other commodity, to *Great-Britain*, after the 10th day of *August*, 1775, contrary to this association, we shall hold ourselves obliged to consider such person or persons as inimical to the community, *and as an approver of American grievances*; and give it as our opinion, that the public should be advertised of his conduct, as in the 8th article is desired.

10thly. Being fully persuaded that the united wisdom of the general congress may improve on these our endeavours to preserve the rights and liberties *in British America*, we decline enlarging at present, but do hereby resolve that we will conform to, and strictly observe, all such alterations or additions, assented to by the Delegates for this colony, as they may judge it necessary to adopt, after the same shall be published and made known to us.

11thly. Resolved, That we think ourselves called upon, by every principle of humanity and brotherly affection, to extend the utmost and speedy relief to our distressed fellow-subjects in the town of *Boston*, and therefore most earnestly recommend it to all the inhabitants of this colony, to make such liberal contributions as they can afford; to be collected and remitted to *Boston*, in such manner as may best answer so desirable a purpose.

12thly, and lastly. Resolved, that the moderator of this meeting, and, in case of his death, *Robert Carter Nicholas*, Esquire, be empowered, on any future occasion, that may, in his opinion, require it, to convene the several Delegates of this colony, at such time and place as he may judge proper; and, in case of the death or absence of any Delegate, it is recommended that another be chosen in his place.

Instructions for the DEPUTIES *appointed to meet in* GENERAL CONGRESS *on the part of this colony.*

THE unhappy disputes between Great-Britain and her American colonies, which began about the third year of the reign of his present Majesty, and since, continually increasing, have proceeded to lengths so dangerous and alarming as to excite just apprehensions in the minds of his Majesty's faithful subjects of this colony that they are in danger of being deprived of their natural, ancient, constitutional, and chartered rights, have compelled them to take the same into their most serious consideration; and, being deprived of their usual and accustomed mode of making known their grievances, have appointed us their representatives to consider what is proper to be done in this dangerous crisis of American affairs. It being our opinion that the united wisdom of North-America should be collected in a general congress of all the colonies, we have appointed the honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esquire, RICHARD-HENRY LEE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, RICHARD BLAND, BENJAMIN HARRISON, and EDMUND PENDLETON, Esquires, deputies to represent this colony in the said congress, to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday in September next.

And that they may be the better informed of our sentiments touching the conduct we wish them to observe on this important occasion, we desire that they will express in the first place, our faith and true allegiance to his Majesty King George the third, our lawful and rightful sovereign; and that we are determined, with our lives and fortunes, to support him in the *legal* exercise of all his *just rights* and *prerogatives*. And however misrepresented, we sincerely approve of a constitutional connexion with Great-Britain, and wish most ardently a return of that intercourse of affection and commercial connexion that formerly united both countries, which can only be effected by a removal of those causes of discontent which have of late unhappily divided us.

It cannot admit of a doubt but that British subjects in America are entitled to the same rights and privileges as their fellow subjects possess in Britain; and therefore, that the power assumed by the British parliament to bind America by their statutes, in all cases whatsoever, is unconstitutional, and the source of these unhappy differences.

The end of government would be defeated by the British parliament exercising a power over the lives, the property, and the liberty of the American subjects; who are not, and, from their local circumstances, cannot, be there represented. Of this nature we consider the several acts of parliament for raising a revenue in America, for extending the jurisdiction of the courts of Admiralty, for seizing American subjects and transporting them to Britain to be tried for crimes committed in America, and the several late oppressive acts respecting the town of Boston and province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

The original constitution of the American colonies possessing their assemblies with a sole right of directing their internal polity, it is absolutely destructive of the end of their institution that their legislatures should be suspended, or prevented, by hasty dissolutions, from exercising their legislative powers.

Wanting the protection of Britain, we have long acquiesced in their acts of navigation restrictive of our commerce, which we consider as an ample recompence for such protection; but as those acts derive their efficacy from that foundation alone, we have reason to expect they will be restrained so as to produce the reasonable purposes of Britain, and not injurious to us.

To obtain redress of these grievances, without which the people of America can neither be safe, free, nor happy, they are willing to undergo the great inconvenience that will be derived to them from stopping all imports whatsoever from Great-Britain after the first day of November next, and also to cease exporting any commodity whatsoever to the same place after the tenth day of August 1775.——The earnest desire we have to make as quick and full payment as possible of our debts to Great-Britain, and to avoid the heavy injury that would arise to this country from an earlier adoption of the non-exportation plan, after the people have already applied so much of their labour to the perfecting of the present crop, by which means they have been prevented from pursuing other methods of clothing and supporting their families, have rendered it necessary to restrain you in this article of non-exportation; but it is our desire that you cordially co-operate with our sister colonies in general congress in such other just and proper methods as they, or the majority, shall deem necessary for the accomplishment of these valuable ends.

The proclamation issued by General Gage, in the government of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, declaring it treason for the inhabitants of that province to assemble themselves to consider of their grievances, and form associations for their common conduct on the occasion, and requiring the civil magistrates and officers to apprehend all such persons to be tried for their supposed offences, is the most alarming process that ever appeared in a British Government, that the said General Gage hath thereby assumed, and taken upon himself, powers denied by the constitution to our legal sovereign; that he, not having condescended to disclose by what authority he exercises such extensive and unheard of powers, we are at a loss to determine whether he intends to justify himself, as the Representative of the King, or as the commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in America. If he considers himself as acting in the character of his Majesty's Representative, we would remind him, that the statute 25. of Edward III. has expressed and defined all treasonable offences, and that the legislature, of Great-Britain hath declared, that no offence shall be construed to be treason, but such as is pointed out by that statute. And that this was done to take out of the hands of tyrannical *Kings* and of *weak* and *wicked ministers* that deadly weapon, which constructive treason had furnished them with, and which had drawn the blood of the best and honestest men in the kingdom; and that the King of Great-Britain hath no right by his proclamation to subject his people to imprisonment, pains, and penalties.

That if the said General Gage conceives he is empowered to act in this manner, as the commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in *America*, this odious and illegal proclamation must be considered as a plain and full declaration that this *despotic viceroy* will be bound by *no law*, nor regard the constitutional rights of his Majesty's subjects, whenever they interfere with the plan he has formed for *oppressing* the good people of the Massachusetts-Bay; and therefore, that the *executing*, or *attempting* to *execute*, such proclamation, will justify RESISTANCE and REPRISAL.

For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

Mr. THOMAS,

THE dismission of Col. HANCOCK from the command of the Cadets, with the dissolution of the corps consequent thereon, having occasioned much speculation and many imperfect accounts; in order to prevent further misrepresentations you are desired to insert the following, which may be depended on.

Your humble Servant,
DUNCAN INGRAHAM, jun. Clerk.
By order of the Company.

At a regular meeting on Monday evening the 15th of August 1774, Col. HANCOCK *laid before the company the following letter, which he had received from Mr. Secretary* Flucker, *viz.*

SIR, Salem, August 1, 1774.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Captain General to acquaint you, that he has no further service for you, as Captain of the Governor's company of Cadets, and you are hereby dismissed from that command.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
THO. FLUCKER, Sec'y.

The Colonel after taking a polite and affectionate leave retired. The company then chose a chairman and clerk, and, after mature deliberation, the company voted *nem. con.* to return his Excellency the standard with the following message, by a committee of three.

Boston, August 15, 1774.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, *Esq; Captain General and commander in chief of his Majesty's province of the* Massachusetts-Bay.

May it please your Excellency,

IT having been this day communicated to us in a regular meeting, that your Excellency has thought fit to displace the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; from his command as Captain of the Cadet company, they take the earliest opportunity to express their extreme regret at this removal of their first officer; and considering the distinction with which they have hitherto been favoured in the choice and continuation of their officers, they look upon this dismission as disbanding the corps.——They have therefore judged proper to return your Excellency the standard you presented to the company upon your taking the chair of government, and at the same time, take the liberty to inform your Excellency, that *from the day of the removal of* Colonel HANCOCK *from his command, they no longer* consider themselves as the Governor's independent company of Cadets.

DUNCAN INGRAHAM, jun. Clerk,
per order of the company.

The committee accordingly waited on the Governor the next day at *Salem*, and delivered the Message with the standard, and received from his Excellency this verbal answer, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

COLONEL Hancock has used me ill, and has not treated me with that respect that is due to the Governor of the province; therefore I dismissed him!—I will not be treated ill by Colonel Hancock, nor any other man in the province.—Had I known your intentions, I would have disbanded you before.

Gentlemen, I accept the standard.

Attest. GABRIEL JOHONNOT, *Chairman of the committee.*

The company also voted that a committee of eleven, wait on Colonel Hancock with the following address.

To the honorable JOHN HANCOCK, *Esq;*

SIR,

THE Governor having thought fit to dismiss you from your command as Colonel of the Cadet company; We the subscribers, who were members of that body, beg leave to wait on you, with our sincerest acknowledgments for your conduct; and to assure you that we entertain a most grateful sense of the many instances of your spirited, generous, and noble exertions, for the honor of the corps.

We leave to the gratitude of your country in general, to pay their disinterested tribute of applause to your extensive public merit: 'Tis in the view of an officer only, we would now consider you, at no loss in that character, for the amplest field of Eulogium. It is principally owing to you, sir, that the company acquired such reputation, as to continue an object worthy of your patronage and command; nor can we suppress the emotions of regret which we sensibly feel, at thus parting with an officer, who whilst in command, so eminently supported the honor of the company; and who on all occasions of public appearance, conducted with that spirit and military knowledge, as at once to reflect honour on himself and give distinction to the corps.

At a period, when "*the post of honor is a private station*," it cannot be thought strange, that a gentleman of your distinguished character, should meet with every discouragement from men in power.

We will no longer detain you, Sir, than by an assurance that it is the fervent wish of our hearts, that your health may be speedily and perfectly restored; that you may long live to support the superior character you have hitherto maintained; and that our country may never want so illustrious a citizen, to animate and conduct the cause of VIRTUE and of FREEDOM.

Boston, August 18, 1774.

The above address, signed by fifty-two members, was accordingly presented; and the committee received the following answer, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

THE very respectful notice you are pleased to take of my dismission from the command of the Company of Cadets, cannot fail to excite my warmest gratitude.

The pleasure which I ever felt in being at the head of so respectable a corps, was greatly augmented by a recollection that my appointment to that command, was in consequence of YOUR *free choice and unanimous request.—The honourable testimony which you have given of my conduct in that department, will always afford me the sincerest pleasure.*

I am ever ready to appear in a public station, when the honour, or the interest of the community calls me; but shall always prefer retirement in a private station to being a tool in the hand of power to oppress my countrymen.—The only regret I feel upon this event, is my being obliged to take leave of you, gentlemen, in my military capacity; but I shall ever hold you near to my heart as friends and fellow citizens: And if it should ever be in my power to promote the interest of the individuals who composed the corps, I shall gladly embrace the opportunity.

I feel myself interested to encourage military knowledge in America, and in this province and town in particular; and am happy in believing that the company of Cadets have, by their example, and the deserved reputation which they have acquired greatly contributed to rouse the martial spirit of my countrymen, and to raise in them an emulation to excel in the noble and too often necessary art of war.

Your benevolent wishes for the recovery of my health, demand the most grateful return.——Nothing in this life can make me more desirous of a restoration to health, than that I may in some measure merit the esteem of my country; and as far as is possible, justify the favourable sentiments which you are pleased to entertain of me.

I am with great respect and esteem,
Gentlemen,
Your most obliged and obedient,
humble servant,

Boston, Aug. 22, 1774. JOHN HANCOCK.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

To GENERAL GAGE.

SIR,

THE Inhabitants of Massachusetts-Bay had nothing to fear from your appointment to the government of their province, after the administrations of Bernard, and Hutchinson. They had nothing to hope from your marriage, and the birth of your children in America, after witnessing the treachery of your immediate predecessor, who was a native of Boston. They hoped for a respite from their grievances only from your want of abilities and ill temper. If, in the last of those qualities, you have disappointed them, they have reason to rejoice that in the former you have far exceeded their expectations.

I shall not ask your Excellency whether you enquired into the *legality* of those acts of Parliament you came over to enforce, before you accepted of your new commission.

I shall take it for granted that you are a Papist in politicks, and that the will of your Sovereign is the *only* line of your duty. Remember, Sir, before we proceed any further, that political and natural justice are the same. Heaven itself cannot sanctify a violation of the laws of political equity. A common highwayman, is a white-robed saint, compared with the pageant of royalty, who perpetrates a robbery upon the property and liberty of a whole province.

One of the first acts of your administration was to publish a Proclamation, prohibiting a subscription to a non-consumption agreement *of British goods*, until the late unjust acts of Parliament were repealed. The Americans were struck with horror at this well known ensign of arbitrary power; and even your friends who had attempted to persuade us that a non-importation of British goods would not affect the manufactures of Britain, blushed at your folly, when you declared that the *solemn league and covenant* would be hurtful to "the commercial interests of Great Britain." They looked upon *want* in sentiment in the enemies, to be necessary to defeat the designs of the friends of America, and they refused to praise the candor you showed, at the expence of your understanding.

Your proclamation of pardon to the deserters from the regiments lately arrived from Britain and Ireland, confirmed the agreeable tidings that the remains of British and Irish virtue were to be found among common soldiers. The officers under your command in every part of America received the news with very different emotions. They were ashamed of your generalship, and many of them were obliged to beg forgiveness of public companies for charging the report of the desertion of the soldiers upon a spirit of faction and falshood in Boston.

But what shall I say to your last Proclamation for encouraging virtue and religion? Your fawning addressers are surely inexcusable for not celebrating your piety, as well as your abilities. Yes——you were *new born* in the temple of St. James's, and his Majesty was the instrument of your conversion. Your officers were so little accustomed to the forms of your pious edict in a camp, that they declared it a burlesque upon your Excellency, until they read at the bottom of it, the insignia of your name. Permit me only to remind you, that the puritans in New-England require other proofs of the authenticity of your religion than fire and sword. Withdraw your troops and ships of war, and trust to the silent operation of the more gentle, but not less powerful weapons of truth. Do not confound the laws of God and man. The religion of the Americans consists in believing that it is impious to obey such laws as are contrary to the eternal laws of justice. Unless you adopt more pacific measures to inculcate piety and virtue in your government, you will soon have reason to complain with the prophet of old. "Who hath believed my report, and to whom is the arm of the ministry revealed?"

We have been told that you consider, the opposition to the British Parliament in America as fomented only by three or four factious men in Boston. This Sir, is the Shibboleth at St. James's,——But you ought to know better, after reading the resolves of every province—city——town—and county on the continent. There are no such reservoirs of public virtue in America, as there are of corruption in Britain. We are all alike *charged* with the fire of patriotism, where it has not been conveyed off by a contact with commissioners, officers, aspiring clergymen and other base-metal conductors. You learned your catechism in a school, where patriotism is struck off from the catalogue of political virtues.—But beware how you yield to this alteration in the articles of our constitution. There is a gradation in infidelity as well as in practice; and the same man who is now taught to believe that there is no virtue in serving or loving his country, may be taught to believe that there is no virtue in serving or loving his King. Should this barrier of loyalty be broken down, be assured sir, that guards will in a little time become useless appendages of courts and head quarters.

I shall conclude by calling upon you in the name of a loyal country to renounce your commission. You are disgracing our Sovereign by your lawless acts of power. I conjure you by the sufferings of the town of Boston——by the resentment of the whole province—by the accumulating rage of the whole continent——by the distresses which await the poor people in Great-Britain from a general non-importation agreement throughout the colonies——by the danger of a rupture between the two countries, and by all the calamities of a civil war, to renounce your commission.——You may redeem the peace and happiness of your family by such a step, but you can gain nothing by the most strict compliance with your instructions, or the most arbitrary exertions of a passionate temper, for after all that you have done or can do, your services will partake of the feebleness of your understanding, and will be lost in the remembrance of, the services of Bernard and Hutchinson.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

Ye PRINTERS of AMERICA,

MAKE it known through all the regions of liberty, that not one town on this continent hath countenanced the usurpation of the British parliament to tax the colonies, notwithstanding the arts which ministerial tools have used to deceive the people. All that the whole faction against the freedom of this country have been able to effect, is nothing more than raising a little cabal in a few towns.

Let this be remembered to the honour of America—and let the dirty wretches, who are the tools of tyranny, gnash their teeth and moulder away.

OBSERVATION.

For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

Mr. THOMAS,

You are requested to publish the following Address of the Africans, to the Council and house of Representatives.

To the honourable his Majesty's Council and the honourable House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in General Court assembled, at Boston, the 20th day of January, 1774.

THE many steadfast resolutions made by this large province to maintain their liberties and privileges, wherewith GOD hath made them free (without which men, even the greatest of them can be happy in this life, for what is life without the enjoyment of it?) gives us who are unhappily, and unjustly deprived of that blessing so great expectations of your taking up our last petition which we laid before your Honours the last session; and give us the thousands of your unhappy Africans their freedom, which we as men, and by nature have a right to demand of your Honours in such a way, and in such a manner as your Honours would expect from such a body of fellowmen, professing the gospel of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST; we ask nothing from your Honours but what you would desire yourselves, were you in our situation. Nay even the very dumb beasts groan under the heavy load of slavery, and try all manner of ways to get rid of it; much more men who are made after the image of GOD, and have the sense of feeling, cannot but groan under this unjust burden laid upon us, without any colour of justice, but pleasure and custom, and against the wills or consent of our forefathers, or us their children: But since the all-wise GOD hath seen fit to permit it to be so for a number of years past, his will be done, we desire to submit to his will in all things; yet from the first settling of this province it was not so. But yet we can sincerely hope and pray, that GOD would preserve your liberties and privileges as at the beginning, and that peace and love may again be restored between the mother country and the provinces, and that his Majesty would hear your prayers, and that you would hear ours, and grant us an answer of peace, that we may rejoice when you rejoice, as well as mourn when you mourn, as we do this day; and as we are not void of fellow-feeling, we conclude we must be men.

For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

Mr. THOMAS,

UPON reading the account of the town meeting at Salem, I again looked over the act of parliament that makes them illegal. I find there is no penalty to be inflicted upon any town for meeting. The votes and resolves passed without the Governor's leave, shall indeed have no validity *in law*, but be utterly null and void. This is the whole matter. With all the deference I have for acts of parliament, I can never consider it as a CRIME to attend at such a meeting.

A FRIEND to GOVERNMENT.

For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

A MODERN CATECHISM.

Q. WHAT is *Hypocrisy*?

A. Going to Non-conformists meetings, calling Sunday by the name of Lord's day, keeping days of fasting and prayer, praying in the family and in secret, and appearing with a grave sober countenance.

Q. What is *Sedition*?

A. Assembling at a congress, or convention of colonies or counties; town districts, parishes and all other meetings, however quietly and orderly the people assembled may behave, if they *presume* to hold any kind of discourse about the nature of government, or of men concerned in the administration of it.

Q. What is *Licentiousness*?

A. Aversion to taxes imposed without the consent of the people who are to pay them, finding fault with a military government; delivering sentiments and opinions, tho' ever so true, respecting affairs of state, in conversation, news-papers and pamphlets; and even freedom of speech in the general assembly, unless in favour of prerogative.

Q. Are there any other *Immoralities* which good christians may not be guilty of?

A. Yes—manufacturing our own apparel, and neglecting to import or purchase articles of foreign manufacture; drinking tea made of balm or sage, instead of herbs from India; signing agreements to be prudent and frugal, in family expences; the last of which is of such "*high criminality*" as to render those who shall be guilty of it, and even such as may be "*in any wise aiding, abetting, advising or assisting therein*" liable to an indictment and *trial* at the superior court; and they may by any *magistrate* be committed to goal, to be *secured* for such trial.

Q. When may a people be thought *to have a grateful sense of the* mercies they enjoy?

A. When they look jolly, frolick and revel, frequent bawdy houses, race horses and fight cocks on Sundays, drink profane and obscene toasts, damn the sons of liberty, expose their *morals*, and in all respects act like *men of sentiment*.

Q. What are the duties of *Magistrates*?

A. To wink at cursing, swearing, drunkenness, sabbath breaking, fornication, adultery, and other venial sins, and to do their utmost that all such be punished as will not buy English goods.

Q. What are the duties of *ministers*?

A. To preach the doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance, and not, "*pervert the* duties of their sacred functions" by bearing testimony against tyranny and oppression.

Q. What is *true religion*?

A. That which is established by act of parliament in Quebec.

Q. What is *good government*?

A. That which Lord North intends shall take place in *Massachusetts Bay*.

Q. Who, in this province, *are the supporters of true religion and good government*?

This answer is so lengthy that it will be deferred till the publication of the next Spy.

[*To be continued.*]

COUNTRY NEWS.

Brookfield, August 24th, 1774. This day met in this town twenty-four commissioned Officers, in Colonel Murray's regiment, and resigned their Commissions under their hands respectively.

August 26. This day two other gentlemen resigned their commissions.

For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

Mr. THOMAS,

THE freemen who were returned to serve as Grand Jurors at the Superior Court for this term, made their appearance in the Court-House yesterday; and, before a numerous assembly, (Peter Oliver, Edmund Trowbridge, Foster Hutchinson, William Cushing and William Brown Esquires sitting on the bench as Judges,) they all to the number of twenty two declined acting as Jurors for reasons which they had previously drawn up in writing and signed, and appointed to be read there by their Chairman, but the above said Judges refusing to hear the same openly read, desired to have the reading of it to themselves, which being complied with, the Jurymen withdrew from the Court-House to the Exchange tavern, where they unanimously voted that in order to justify their refusal to the world, their aforementioned reasons should be printed in the public papers.——I send you a copy for that purpose, and am your humble servant,

A JURYMAN.

" BOSTON, August 30th, 1774.

" COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

" WE who are returned by the several towns in this county, to serve as Grand Jurors at the Superior Court for this present term, being actuated by a zealous regard for peace and good order, and a sincere desire to promote justice, righteousness and good government, as being essential to the happiness of the community; would now most gladly proceed to the discharge of the important duty required in that department, could we perswade ourselves that by doing thus, it would tend to our own reputation, or promote the welfare of our country: But when we consider the dangerous inroads that have been made upon our civil constitution, the violent attempts now making to alter and annul the most essential parts of our Charter, granted by the most solemn faith of Kings, and repeatedly recognized by British Kings and parliaments; while we see the open and avowed design of establishing the most compleat system of despotism in this province, and thereby reducing the free born inhabitants thereof to the most abject state of slavery and bondage; we feel ourselves necessarily constrained to decline being impannelled, for reasons that we are ready to offer to the Court if permitted, which are as follows.

" First. Because Peter Oliver, Esq; who sits as Chief Judge of this Court, has been charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, by the late hon. House of Representatives, the grand inquest of this province; of which crimes he has never been legally acquitted, but has been declared by that House to be unqualified to act as Judge of this Court.

" Secondly. Because by a late act of the British parliament, for altering the constitution of this province, the continuance of the present Judges of this Court, as well as the appointment of others, from the first day of July last, is made to depend solely on the King's pleasure, vastly different from the tenure of the British Judges; and as we apprehend they now hold their places, only in consequence of that act, all the judicial proceedings of the Court, will be taken as concessions to the validity of the same, to which we dare not consent.

" Thirdly. Because three of the Judges, being the major part of the Court, namely the said Peter Oliver, Esq; Foster Hutchinson, Esq; and William Brown, Esq; by taking the "oath of Councellors," under authority of the aforesaid act, are (as we are informed) sworn to carry into execution, all the late grievous acts of the British parliament, among the last of which is one, made ostensibly for the impartial administration of justice in this province, but as we fear, really for the impunity of such persons, as shall under pretext of executing those acts, murder any of the inhabitants thereof, which acts appear to us, to be utterly repugnant to every idea of justice and common humanity, and are justly complained of throughout America, as highly injurious and oppressive to the good people of this province, and manifestly destructive of their natural, as well as constitutional rights.

" Fourthly. Because we believe in our consciences that our acting in concert with a Court so constituted and under such circumstances, would be so far betraying the just and sacred rights of our native land, which were not the gift of Kings, but were purchased solely with the toil, the blood and treasure of our worthy and revered ancestors, and which we look upon ourselves under the most sacred and inviolable obligations to maintain, and to transmit whole and entire to our posterity.

" Therefore we the subscribers unanimously decline serving as Grand Jurors at this Court.

" Ebenezer Hancock,	Boston,
Peter Boyer,	ditto,
Joseph Hall,	ditto,
Thomas Crafts, jun.	ditto,
James Ivers,	ditto,
Paul Revere,	ditto,
Robert Williams,	Roxbury,
William Thompson,	Brookline,
Abraham Wheeler,	Dorchester,
Joseph Jones,	Milton,
Nathaniel Belcher,	Braintree,
Samuel Hobart,	Hingham,
Joseph Poole,	Weymouth,
William Bullard,	Dedham,
Jonathan Day,	Needham,
Abijah Upham,	Stoughton,
Moses Richardson,	Medway,
Henry Plympton,	Medfield,
Lemuel Kollock,	Wrentham,
Joseph Willet,	Walpole,
Thomas Pratt,	Chelsea,
Nicholas Cook,	Bellingham."

THURSDAY, Sept. 1.

BOSTON.

Last Tuesday being the day the Superior Court was to be holden here, the Chief Justice, Peter Oliver, Esq; and the other Justices of said Court, together with a number of gentlemen of the bar, attended by the High and Deputy Sheriffs walked in procession from the state-house to the court-house, in Queen-street. When the Court were seated and the usual proclamation made, a list of the names of the gentlemen returned to serve as Grand Jurors, was presented to them, and the Court appointed Mr. Ebenezer Hancock, Foreman, but he refusing to be sworn, and the question being put to them all, severally, whether they would take the oath, they one and all refused; and being asked whether they had any reasons to offer for their thus refusing; they answered they had, and that they were committed to writing; the Court requested to see them, but the Jurors refused giving the Court the original paper unless they were first permitted to read it in Court, or after reading the Court would promise to return it to them again.

The Petit Jurors were then called for, and a list of their names being handed to the Court they appointed Mr. Bartholomew Kneeland, Foreman, of the first jury, and Mr. Nathan Frazer of the second. Mr. Kneeland had the oath proposed to him, which he declined taking and being asked for what reason, referred to a paper which he said was drawn up with their unanimous consent, and begged leave to read to the Court. The Court refused to hear the paper read, and the oath was proposed to each Juror in order, and declined by the Foreman. Their reasons being demanded, they severally referred to the paper, till it came to turn of Mr. Thomas Chase, who begged leave to read the paper then in his hand; but was told by the Chief Justice that he might give his own reasons without reading the paper; to which he agreed, and said that one of his reasons was that Peter Oliver, Esq; Chief Justice of that Court, stood impeached by the late hon. House of Representatives of this province, in their own name, and in the name of this province, of divers high crimes and misdemeanors.——Being asked by the Justice if he gave that as a reason for his refusing to be sworn, he answered "yes, that is one reason." The Court then called upon another of the Petit Jurors to be sworn, but he refused, and referred to the paper for his reasons, as aforesaid. The Chief Justice then desired the Court might peruse the paper, which should be returned to the Jurors again; which was agreed to, read and returned. The Court then proposed the same condition to the Grand-Jury, which was complied with, and the contents delivered, which is pre inserted in this day's paper, see the the piece signed "A JURYMAN."

The reasons of the Petit Jurors were as follows.

" BOSTON, August 30, 1774.

" SUFFOLK, ss.

" *To the Honourable the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, &c.*

" MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,

" WE the subscribers, returned by this county to serve as Petit Jurors this term, beg leave to acquaint your Honours, that as the hon. Peter Oliver, Esq; stands impeached by the late hon. House of Commons of this province, in their own name, and in the name of the people of this province, of high crimes and misdemeanors; which impeachment, with the reasons therefor, as they are public, would be needless for us to repeat.

" We would also beg leave to acquaint your Honours, that as by a late act of the British parliament, the continuance of the Judges of the Superior Court, is since the first of July last, made to depend upon said act, which it is apprehended places their dependance entirely upon the crown, and which is esteemed a great infringement of the charter rights of this province.

" Taking the above premises into our most serious consideration, we beg leave to acquaint your Honours, that we cannot in our consciences, from a sense of that duty we owe to our country, to ourselves, and to posterity, act against the united voice of this people.——Therefore, beg your Honours will excuse us when we say, we decline serving as Petit Jurors for this Court.

" (Signed)

" Josiah Waters,	Elisha Cushing,
Samuel Ridgeway,	Ignatius Orcutt,
Nathan Frazer,	Elijah Monk,
Robert Wire,	Henry Stone,
Bartholomew Kneeland,	William Draper,
Thomas Chase,	Jonathan Parker,
John Cunningham,	Ebenezer Kingsbury,
Joseph Brewer,	Samuel Payson,
Jacob Sharp,	Joseph Morse,
Timothy Tileston,	Ralph Day,
Samuel Sprague,	Nathaniel Lewis,
Ebenezer Swift,	Elkanah Cook,
Eliphalet Sawers,	Joseph Lovell,
Thomas Whitney,	Elias Thayer,
Thomas Nash,	Theodore Mann,
Nath'l Holbrook, jun.	James Blake."
Elijah Jennings,	

After the Court had read the papers, the Clerk of the Court, by order of the Chief Justice, asked them seriatim, if they would be sworn, and every one refused. The Court said they would consider of their reasons, and the Jurors withdrew. The Court then adjourned to ten o'clock next day, when they met exclusive of Mr. Oliver, and to the inexpressible grief of their fellow citizens, went on to such business as is usually transacted, without Juries.——

The Courts of Portugal and Spain, at the time that every species of British manufactory is either very highly taxed, or entirely prohibited, have very lately taken off the duties from Tobacco, Cascautts, Rice, and some articles imported into their respective dominions from the British settlements in America, and allowing all the vessels from that quarter free anchorage as their own natives. It may very naturally be inferred from hence that the American friendship is very strenuously courted by the natural enemies of the mother country.

A Town-Meeting was held by adjournment at Faneuil-Hall, Tuesday last, and after liberty was voted for the laying out a Brick-Yard for the employment of the poor, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday fortnight, in order to receive the report of a committee relative to filling up part of the town-dock.

Town meetings, and county meetings, are now held and calling in all parts of the province, a provincial congress is like to be soon appointed.

On Monday last the freeholders and other inhabitants of Roxbury, held a meeting, in that town, and chose their delegates for a county meeting. At this meeting, we are informed Isaac Winslow, Esq; made it known, that he should resign his office as counsellor.

The spirit of the people, was never known to be so great since the first settlement of the colonies, as it is at this time. People in the country for hundreds of miles, are prepared and determine to "DIE or be FREE."

The Delegates from this province, South-Carolina, Rhode-Island and New-Hampshire, and several other colonies, had arrived at New-York, in their way to Philadelphia, when our last advices came away.

Extract of a letter from Leicester, August, 1774.

" Yesterday Mr. Paine, of Worcester, was visited by near 3000 people; notice was given of the intended visit the day before, from one town to another, though the warning was so short, the above number collected and most of them entered the town before 7 o'clock in the morning; they all marched into the town in order and drew up on the common, and behaved admirably well; they chose a committee of 2 or 3 men from each company to wait upon Mr. Paine and demand a resignation of his office as counsellor; that committee being large they chose from among themselves a sub-committee, who went to his house, where he agreed to resign that office, and drew up an acknowlegment, mentioning his obligation to the county for favours done him, his sorrow for taking the oath, and promise that he never would act in that office contrary to the charter; after which he came with the committee to the common, where the people were drawn up in two bodies, making a lane between them, through which the committee and he passed and read divers times as they passed along, the said acknowledgment; they then returned in a peaceable manner to their own homes, except about five hundred who repaired to Rutland to demand the like promise from Col. Murray; when they arrived there, they were joined by about one thousand more from towns above, proceeding as they did at Worcester in chusing a committee, who went to the house, and being admitted, enquired for Col. Murray; his sons informed them he was not at home, but set off for Boston the preceeding evening; the committee made report to the company, which did not give satisfaction, they insisted upon searching the house, which was thoroughly done, as also the barns, out houses and stables, after which the committee wrote a letter to Col. Murray, informing him that unless he resigned his office by the tenth of September next, and published such resignation in the Boston News-papers, he would be waited upon again in his return home.

The people in this country seem determined to oppose all officers holding commissions otherwise than our Charter directs, and will to the last extremity oppose these unconstitutional acts, and prevent their being executed in this county.——I heard there was a number marching to Hardwick, to visit the Brigadier the same day they went to Worcester and Rutland; but hearing he was not at home they dispersed."

We hear from Bridgwater, that when the new, unconstitutional counsellor, Josiah Edson, Esq; (who is also a Deacon) stood up and read the psalm at one of the meeting-houses there, yesterday se'nnight, the congregation would not sing.——It was said a great number of people intended to wait on him the Wednesday following.

Extract of a letter from Taunton, dated Aug. 25.

We hear that Brigadier Ruggles, one of the new made counsellors, being at Col. Toby's at Dartmouth, the people assembled there one day this week, and ordered him to depart forthwith; upon which the Colonel promised them he would go the next morning by sun an hour high; but before that time the Brigadier's Horse had his mane and tail cut off, and his body painted all over. Since which he took refuge at Col. Gilbert's at Freetown.——This morning about 200 men met at the Ware-Bridge, in this town, and after chusing a moderator, appointed a committee to warn the towns of Dighton, Swansey, Raynham, Norton, Mansfield, Attleborough, and Easton to meet to-morrow at 8 o'clock, when it is thought 2 or 3000 men will be assembled, from whence they are to proceed to Freetown to wait on Col. Gilbert and desire of him not to accept of the office of high sheriff under the present administration of the new laws, and that if he should he must abide by the consequences; also to desire Brigadier Ruggles to depart this county immediately.——Such is the spirit of this country——they seem to be quite awake, and to have awoke in a passion. It is more dangerous being a tory here than at Boston, even if no troops were there."

WITH GREAT SECRECY this morning half after four, about 260 troops embarked on board 13 boats at the long wharf, and proceeded up Mystic river to Temple's farm, where they landed and went to the powder house in Cambridge, whence they have taken 250 half barrels of powder the whole store there, which is to be brought to Boston, and deposited in the Magazine here. A GRAND MANŒUVRE this!——It is said, they have also seized the powder belonging to the town of Charlestown.

It is said that the office of Lieutenant Governor of this Province was designed, by administration, for the hon. Peter Oliver, Esq; and that the occasion of his not receiving the commission was owing to a mistake in the insertion of the christian name, Thomas instead of Peter?

On Saturday arrived in town from his seat at Danvers, his Excellency the Governor.

We hear from Salem, that the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Esq; last Week waited upon his Excellency the Governor, with a resignation of his seat at the council board.

We hear from Topsham, that one Mr. Robert MacMullan, formerly of this town, was drowned there last week.

A correspondent says, the province will never rest while one man who has accepted any office under the sanction of the new acts of parliament, is possessed of any one post of power or profit in the country, and until every one of them by great penitence obtain forgiveness, or leave America,——and until all your addressers to Hutchinson have by humbling themselves, regained the good will of the country, and the city of Boston in particular——or else are removed off from the continent.

A PROPOSAL from different parts of the country.——It is proposed that an estimate should be formed by indifferent people, of the value of all the real estates in Boston, that so if the estates in it should be sunk in their value by the Port Bill's continuing to be enforced, or should otherwise be ruined by the rage of our common enemies, the country might be able to form a judgment of the retribution that should be made to the sufferers. This does honour to the public virtue of our country.

Custom-House, Port of Salem and Marblehead, Aug. 29.

ENTERED-IN. Emes, from Newfoundland; White, Hallifax; Chapman, Newfoundland; Clough, Nova-Scotia; Fogerty, Halifax; Kendall, Martinico; Barnard, St. Lucia; Gray, Cadiz; Odell, St. Lucia; West, St. Lucia and Turks-Island; Bangs, St. Vincents; Dennison, St. Nicholas.

MARRIED.] By the Rev. Dr. COOPER, Mr. THOMAS MELVILL, to Miss PRISCILLA SCOLLAY, daughter of JOHN SCOLLAY, Esq; an agreable and accomplished young Lady.

DIED.] Mrs. Sarah Tyler, relict of John Tyler.——Mrs. Mary Edwards, widow of the late Mr. Robert Edwards.——Mr. Obadiah Low, housewright.——Mrs. Elizabeth Goodenough.——At Watertown, Josiah Convers, Esq;——At Weston, Mr. James Mirick.——At Charlestown, Richard Foster, Esq; aged 8—.——At Dunstable, Mr. Joseph Tyler, of this town, merchant.——At Truro, Mrs. Abigail Adams.

*** *The conclusion of a Piece began in our last, having made its appearance in the Boston Gazette, we doubt not will excuse us for not publishing it, as we are much crowded.*

The Quebec Bill, published in the Monday's papers, being very incorrect, we shall defer the publication of said bill, 'till next week, when we intend giving a true copy.

The Piece signed "A FEMALE AMERICAN" *is received, and shall have a place in our next.*

For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY,

A General sample of Gubernatorial Eloquence, as lately exhibited to the Company of C——s.

YOUR Colonel H——k by neglect,
Has been deficient in respect;
As he my sov'reign toe ne'er kiss'd.
'Twas proper he should be dismiss'd:
I never was and never will,
By mortal man be treated ill;
I never was nor never can,
Be treated ill by mortal man;
O had I but have known before,
That temper of your factious core;
It should have been my greatest pleasure,
To have prevented this bold measure;
To meet with such severe disgrace,
My Standard flung into my face,
Disband yourselves——so cursed stout,
O had I, had I, turn'd you out.

NEW-YORK, August 25.

We hear that last Monday morning as two of the Gentlemen appointed by the committee to collect for our suffering brethren in Boston set out upon that business, the first Gentleman they called was Mr. D——e, who generously presented them with ten pounds in cash, and the best pipe of brandy in his distillery, valued at twenty eight pounds; observing, at the same time, that the generosity of the Virginians and Carolinians, &c. was great and honourable with respect to food, but he thought such glorious sufferers for the common good ought to drink as well as eat.

NEWPORT, August 22. Letters from Philadelphia say, that city only, has raised FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS, that currency, for the support of Boston; and that every other town in Pennsylvania government are doing in proportion.

LONDON,

June 23. The Park, Whitehall, and other parts of parliament streets, were thronged with multitudes of people in dress and appearance much above the common level. As the King passed they gave him a most cordial salute of *groans* and *hisses*; the universal cry was, "No popery! No French laws! No protestant popish King! The Duke of Gloucester for ever!" His Majesty was observed several times to change colour, whether from a consciousness that suffering in a *religious* cause, or whether from the supreme delight he felt at passing an act so universally *odious* to the *factious* citizens, he *bronzed* it out with a tolerable share of *firmness*. When he had executed the *Romish Business*, by passing the Quebec bill, the people, on his return, grew exceedingly clamorous; they groaned most hideously until the state coach arrived opposite Mr. Churchhill's house, in parliament street, when (Mr. Wilkes being at the window) a loud *huzza* ensued; the King bowed, but the people, too honest to deceive his Majesty, instantly shouted. "*Wilkes for ever!*" The state coach had no sooner entered the Park, but the multitude who had accompanied it to the the parliament house being joined by a prodigious concourse of people, the hisses, groans, and cry of "No popery! No French laws! The Protestant Duke of Gloucester!" became incessant. The King once leaning his head towards the coach window, which was beset with numbers, a fellow, with great jocularity, called out, "God bless your Majesty's head, but damn *Lord Bute's*!" his Majesty reddened. but soon collected his *firmness*, shewed as much contempt for the rabble as James II. when he took water to *escape* their fury, (and being safely embarked) let a f——t to shew how much he despised them. A fellow returning through the Park with the sword of state on his shoulder, the case which contained it being shaped exactly like a *crucifix*, some of the mob insisted upon seeing the contents; the fellow stopped and opened the case, but when they perceived it contained only a very harmless sword, they went away, saying, "they really thought it was a present from the court of Rome of a *popish crucifix*, for the use of the *protestant King of England*!"

For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

Mr. THOMAS,

Please to insert the following in your next Thursday's paper, and you will oblige your most humble servant, E. G.

IN the Supplement to the last Monday's Gazette, a writer, under the signature of Massachusettensis, after calling me by name, plainly insinuates *that I have wounded the constitution of my country in my department of clerk of the sessions.* This cruel insinuation not only tends to render me odious to the world of mankind, but exhibiting me to my countrymen as their enemy, at this time of public calamity, must render me singularly hateful. To one conscious of deserving a very different character, such treatment must be a very severe trial as it must affect every part of sentiment and feeling.——Soon after the arrival of an act of Parliament, entitled an act for better regulating the government of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay in North-America, two or three clerks of the court of sessions, of different counties, happening to meet; naturally fell into conversation upon the subject of their duty in consequence of the requirements of that act. On this sudden meeting, and short consideration, finding ourselves directed by that law, we supposed ourselves bound in duty to issue warrants for the return of jurors, in the manner thereby required. Upon this sudden opinion it was, that twenty warrants were issued to the constables of the several towns in the county of Suffolk, agreeable to the directions of the same act; ten of which were signed by me, and the remaining ten by Mr. Ezekiel Price, joint clerk with me. At the time I signed, I did not suppose any one town in the county would take the least notice of such warrants, and with pleasure I find upon enquiry, that my expectations have been answered.

The science of the law hath never been my professed study, tho' the mere mechanical business of a clerk's office hath been my employ for many years. As therefore it has not been my study *to know* any more than *to determine* what is *the law of the land*, my erroneous sentiments (which I am now fully convinced they were) upon that act will be readily pardoned by the candid and humane. I can say for myself, and I believe for my brethren, that it was an error of judgment only, which every good man will cheerfully forgive. And I now publicly declare that it was not for the least inclination I had to comply with this, or any other of the acts of Parliament lately passed, relative to North-America, that I signed said ten warrants, for I detest those acts as much as any man on the continent, they being in my opinion, unconstitutional, severe, and oppressive to every person who dwells upon it. These are my sentiments and I am extremely sorry that I ever signed one of said warrants, or any other paper that has given the least umbrage to the community. And I do also declare, that if I am ever required to do any business in my office, in conformity to said act of Parliament, I shall refuse it, altho' by such refusal I may loose my place.

The public are now left to determine upon the *justice* and *generosity* of *singling* me out from the rest of my brethren, as if I alone had fallen into this error. Surely it is not a time to exasperate our fellow citizens without sufficient cause, when the public grievances and great calamities of the day, call for the union of all good men. As no man therefore more deeply feels for the present afflictions of this town and country, or would more sincerely engage in every laudable method for their abatement or removal, I do not suppose myself altogether unworthy, and therefore hope to receive the continued friendship and approbation of my fellow citizens and countrymen, EZEKIEL GOLDTHWAIT.

Boston, August 30, 1774.

For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

To my respectable Fellow Citizens and Countrymen.

HAVING never read the act of parliament, entitled an act for the better regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, I was ignorant of the command therein to the Clerks of the Courts of Sessions, to issue precepts to the several Constables respecting Jurors, until Ezekiel Goldthwait, Esq; Joint Clerk with me of said Court, delivered me printed forms of said precepts, which he and some other Clerks of said Court upon consultation together, had agreed to issue; after Mr. Goldthwait had signed the precept for Boston and nine other towns in the county, I signed the remainder ——as soon as I had time to consider and reflect on the matter, I was convinced of my error and misconduct, and deeply affected with it, but it was then too late to remedy it, the Sheriff had sent the precepts into the country; as through my whole life it has been my constant endeavour in every department to gain the friendship and esteem of my fellow citizens, which I have always valued beyond the most lucrative post in the power of man to bestow, so their displeasure at any part of my conduct will ever give me sensible pain. The late unconstitutional, cruel and oppressive acts of parliament, I detest and abhor as much as any man on the continent, and rather than conform to any part of them, I will resign my office, if the consequence should be that I beg my bread; I would therefore intreat that I may still be happy in the continuance of your esteem and friendship. EZEKIEL PRICE.

ALL persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. JOSEPH JACKSON, late of Boston, Truckman, deceased, are desired to bring in their several demands to ABIGAIL JACKSON, sole Executrix to said estate; and those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to settle and pay the same to said Executrix, immediately.

WILLIAM BRECK, begs leave to inform his Friends and Customers, that he has removed from his shop, at the Golden Key in Ann-Street, to a shop near the Hay-Market, next door to Dr. Daniel Scott at the sign of the Leopard, South-End of Boston, where he continues to sell, as usual,

A general assortment of Hard-Ware Goods, together with a full assortment of Tin-Ware, at the lowest prices for Cash.

This day was published, price 9d.

MEMOIRS of Capt. ROGER CLAP. Relating some of GOD's remarkable providences to him, in bringing him into New-England; and some of the straits and afflictions, the good people met with here, in their beginnings. To which is annexed, a short Account of the Author and his Family.

Sold by SAMUEL WHITING, in Marshall's-Lane.

This day PUBLISHED. *(Price 6d.)*

And sold at the Printing-Office in School-street.

A LETTER from a VIRGINIAN, to the Members of the Congress, to be held at PHILADELPHIA, on the first of September, 1774.

To the Person who addrest himself to the Public in the Spy of the 25th of August.

YOU say your heart is wounded with private distress of an individual, you should not borrow my name to carry some colour of truth with it, when it was so far from truth, that it appears to me your address was to raise the minds of the public against the officers of his Majesty's navy, and a great affront on me. J. FAIRSERVICE.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

This and To Morrow Evening at BICKER's Auction-Room, near the Market, BOSTON,

Where will be Sold,

A GREAT Variety of ENGLISH GOODS, among which are a Quantity of fine IRISH LINNENS, COTTON CHECKS, &c. &c.

M. BICKER, Auctioneer.

This and To-Morrow Evening.

POETS CORNER.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

The glorious SEVENTY FOUR.

A NEW SONG.

Tune of Hearts of Oak.

COME, come, my brave boys, from my song you shall hear,
That we'll crown seventy-four, a most glorious year;
We'll convince *Bute* and *Mansfield*, and *North*, though they rave,
Britons still like themselves, spurn the chains of a slave.

CHORUS.

Hearts of oak were our sires,
Hearts of oak are their sons,
Like them we are ready, as firm and as steady,
To fight for our freedom with swords and with guns.

2.

Foolish elves to conjecture by crossing of mains,
That the true blood of freemen would change in our veins;
Let us search, let us freeze, from the line to the pole,
Britain's sons still retain all their freedom of soul.
Hearts of oak were our sires, &c.

3.

See—our rights to invade, Britain's dastardly foes,
Sending Hysons and Congoes, did vainly suppose,
That poor shallow pates, like themselves we were grown,
And our hearts were as servile and base as their own.
Heart of oak were our sires, &c.

4.

Their tea still is driven away from our shores,
Or presented to Neptune, or rots in our stores;—
But to awe, to divide, till we crouch to their sway,
On brave Boston, their vengeance—they fiercely display.
Hearts of oak were our sires, &c.

5.

Now, unask'd, we unite, we agree to a man,
See our stores flow to Boston, from rear and from van;
Hark, the shout, how it flies, freedom's voice, how it sounds!
From each country, each clime, hark, the echo rebounds!
Hearts of oak were our sires, &c.

6.

Across the Atlantick,—so thund'ring the roar,
It has rouz'd Britain's genius, who dos'd on his shore—
Who has injur'd my sons, my brave boys o'er the main?
Whose spirits to vigour it renews me again!
Hearts of oak were our sires, &c.

7.

With sons whom I foster'd and cherish'd of yore,
Fair freedom shall flourish till time is no more;
No tyrant shall rule them,—'tis Heaven's decree,
They shall never be slaves, while they dare to be free.
Hearts of oak were our sires,
Hearts of oak are their sons,
Like them we are ready, as firm and as steady,
To fight for our freedom with swords and with guns.

ISAIAH THOMAS, the Printer and Publisher of this Paper, has REMOVED his PRINTING-OFFICE, from the Bottom of Royal Exchange-Lane, to the South corner of Marshall's Lane, near the Mill-Bridge, where his Office was formerly kept.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

To the Subscribers of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

HAVING informed you, in No. VI. for June, that I should, for Reasons mentioned, suspend the Publication of the Magazine for a few Months, yet inasmuch as a Number of Gentlemen have desired that it may not be suspended, I have agreed with JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Esq; to carry on the Publication, who, I have no doubt, will continue it to general Satisfaction. What is due to me for the first six Months, you are hereby desired to pay into his Hands, for Value received of him by me, and his Receipt shall be your full Discharge from, Gentlemen,

Your obliged humble Servant,
ISAIAH THOMAS.

To the PUBLIC, and in particular to the Subscribers for the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

MR. ISAIAH THOMAS having released to me the Publication of the Magazine I shall endeavour to make it as entertaining and instructive as possible, and, that it may be done more effectually, I beg the Assistance of the learned and judicious in this and the neighbouring Colonies. No. 7, is now in the Press, and will be published without Delay; Subscribers may depend upon having the future Numbers published in good Season. I hereby request a Continuance of the former Subscribers, and shall think myself favoured by any Persons who may be pleased to add their Names, or order them to be added, to the Number.

JOSEPH GREENLEAF.

N. B. Subscriptions are taken in by Joseph Greenleaf, at his Printing-Office, in Hanover-street, Boston, and by all the Printers in said Boston.

LEFT in the Hands of BENJAMIN GOLDTHWAIT, and to be Sold at his Shop, just above CONCERT-HALL, Boston, Superfine scarlet, white and pompadore Broad Cloths; superfine, white and buff Kerseymears. Any Gentlemen having Occasion for any of the above Cloths or Kerseymears, and will give him the making them up, may depend on having them on the lowest Terms, and on being used well.

Said GOLDTHWAIT has many other Things for Summer wear, such as Silk Breeches Patterns, very good Worsted ditto, 3, 4 and 6 threaded, striped Damascus, figured Silk, corded Dimothy, Silk Tambour Shapes for Waistcoats, Sattin Jane, figured ditto, white Irish Tabby very fine, plain Jeans, very neat figured Velvets, Nankeens, Corduroys of various Colours, &c. The above Articles may be depended on as of the best Kind.

The Taylor's Business in all its Branches is carried on in the best Manner at said Shop.

TO BE SOLD,

A RIGHT of Land containing 300 Acres, in a Township granted by the Great and General Court of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, to Samuel Livermore, Esq; and others, lying on both sides of Androscoggin River, adjoining Sylvester Township, in the County of Cumberland. Enquire of the Printer.

SARAH BEANE hereby informs the Public, and her Friends and Customers, in particular, that she has removed from the Sign of the Ship and Launch, to the Sign of Admiral Vernon, in King-Street. She will be much obliged to all those who please to favour her with their Custom.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June last past, a certain JOSEPH THORP, was entrusted at New-York with a considerable Sum of Money in Half Johannes, of Nine Penny Weight, to be delivered by him at Quebec, and as he has not yet made his Appearance there, with other suspicious Circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the Money. He is a Native of England, about 33 Years of Age, six Feet high, swarthy Complexion, very dark keen Eyes, with Pimples in his Face, and pitted with the Small-Pox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, with some small impediment in his speech, wears a wig and is very fond of Smoaking. He lived some time in Boston, from whence he removed to Quebec, assuming the Character of a Merchant, in both Places he was also once in Trade in New-Castle Virginia, and has a Brother settled there.—He went on board Captain John F. Pruyn, for Albany, and Landed at Poughkeepsie, from whence he hired a Waggon to carry him to New-Haven. He took with him a blue Casimer and dark brown suit of Cloaths.

Whoever secures the said JOSEPH THORP, in any of his Majesty's Goals on this Continent shall be entitled to ten per cent. on the Sum recovered, and the above reward of Fifty Pounds when convicted. Apply to Corsen and Seton of New-York, Joseph Wharton, junr. of Philadelphia, Robert Christie, of Baltimore, James, Gibson and Co. Virginia, John Bondfield of Quebec, or Melatiah Bourne of Boston. It is requested of those who may have seen this Joseph Thorp, since the 19th of June last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

All Masters of Vessels, are forewarned from taking him off the Continent.

BARLEY.

A QUANTITY is wanted to be delivered at Beverley or Salem, for which the Cash will be paid on Delivery. Enquire at Store No. 30, on the Long Wharf, Boston; where may be had COFFEE in Barrels, old red Port WINE in Quarter Casks, choice new FLOUR and PEASE in Barrels; a small Consignment of HOSIERY and GLOVES, all which will be disposed off on the lowest Terms for Cash.

JUST PUBLISHED,

MEMOIRS of the Life of the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD, and Sold by PHILIP FREEMAN, In Union-street, at the BLUE GLOVE, facing the Corn-field, near the Town-Dock.

Price 4 Pistareens.

The Subscribers are desired to send for their Books.

JOHN MAUD, Taylor,

BEGS Leave to acquaint his Customers and others, that he carries on the Business as usual, North Side of the Town-House, King street; where all the various Branches of the Tailor's Business are executed in the most elegant Manner, with Fidelity and Dispatch.—He does not aim at being pompous in his Advertisement nor to detract from any Man's Merit in his Profession yet he flatters himself that no one can finish or cut Cloths with greater Elegance and Taste. Regimental Cloathing and Navy Uniforms, he is well used to, having been employed these many Years by the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy. Any Cloaths which may happen not to fit he will take back according to his former Advertisement. He sincerely thanks his Friends and Customers for the Encouragement they have shewn him hitherto, and shall make it his Study to deserve their future Favour.

THE Proprietors of Silvester-Town, lying on Androscoggin-River, in the County of Cumberland, are hereby again notified, That said Proprietors, at their Meeting, held by Adjournment, on the 7th Day of October 1772, voted a Tax of 10s. on a Right, to be paid to Mr. CHARLES TURNER, Proprietors Treasurer, on or before the 25th Day of March 1773. And on the 20th Day of May 1774, voted a further Tax of 20s. on a Right, to be paid to the Treasurer aforesaid, on or before the 10th Day of September 1774. And whereas many of said Proprietors, are delinquent in paying the former of said Taxes, therefore unless said Taxes shall be paid to the Treasurer aforesaid, on or before the 25th Day of October 1774, so much of said delinquent Proprietors Lands, will be sold, at public Sale, on said Day, as shall be sufficient to pay said Taxes, and all necessary charges, at the House of Mr. DANIEL BAKER, Innholder, in Pembroke, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. said Vendue, to be adjourned, if Occasion require.

Per Order of the Committee,
WILLIAM TURNER, Pro. Clerk.

Scituate, August 7th, 1774.

TO BE LET,

A VERY convenient SHOP, towards the South End, at a very reasonable Price. Enquire of Mr. GEORGE TROTT.

LOST in the Rear of the Camp, on the Night of the 24th of July, a plain double cased GOLD WATCH, (made by Christopher Clarke, Dublin) with a Steel Chain. Whoever finds the above, and brings it to Mr. MACLANE, Watch-Maker, in King Street, shall receive THREE GUINEAS Reward, and no Questions asked. It is hoped if the Watch should be offered, to Sale it will be stopped.

STOP THIEVES!

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS the House of JOHN BUCKMAN, Innholder, in Lexington, was broke open, last Tuesday Night, between the Hours of Eleven and One; and about Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, in a Canvas Bag, taken out of his Desk, and carried off, with a black Shagreen Pocket Book, with a Brass Clasp, containing only a few Papers: Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward. JOHN BUCKMAN.

A FEW, excellent TURTLE, just imported from New-Providence, And sold very cheap At OTIS's Store, Merchants-Row, No. 2. With many other articles too tedious to enumerate, By Wholesale and Retail.

TAKEN up on Governor's Island, A ROW BOAT, 14 Feet Keel, and six Feet broad, with an Iron Chain. Whoever has lost the same, may have it again by applying to the Printers and paying the Charges.

To the Worshipful JEREMIAH POWELL, *Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.*

WE the Subscribers, Proprietors of a Tract of Land, about twenty Miles Square, lying and bordering upon Piscataqua River, in the County of York, in the Province of Maine, which descended to us from FRANCIS SMALL, late of Truro, in the County of Barnstable, in the said Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, deceased, who purchased the same from one Captain SANDY, an Indian Sagamore, being desirous of Embodying our Selves in a Propriety, and acting as such, as is able to the Law, in such Case made and provided; Do hereby humbly request that your Worship would order a Meeting of said Proprietors, to be held at the House of Mr. MOSES SHATTUCK, of Falmouth, in the County of Cumberland, Innholder, on the eighteenth Day of *October* next, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, to act on the following Articles, viz. 1stly. To choose a Moderator. 2dly. To choose a Proprietors Clerk; 3dly. To choose a Committee to transact such prudential Affairs of said Proprietors as they may Committ; 4thly. To vote what money may be thought necessary for defraying the charges which may arise in promoting the Interest of said Propriety; 5thly. To agree on some Method for assessing and collecting the Monies, then or at any future Time voted by the said Proprietors; 6thly. To choose an Agent or Agents, to prosecute any Persons, who have, or may enter or trespass upon the said Lands: And 7thly. To agree on some Method for calling Meetings in future. *Falmouth, July 6, 1774.* EBENEZER SMALL, SAMUEL FREEMAN, JOSHUA ELDRIDGE, THOMAS SIMINTON, JACOB WATERHOUSE, MATHEW SIMINTON, PELATIAH FERNALD.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

To Mr. Samuel Freeman, of Falmouth, in the County of Cumberland, in said Province, one of the Proprietors, and Subscribers, to the foregoing Petition, Greeting.

In Pursuance of the aforegoing Application and Request, you are hereby required to give Notice (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) to the said Proprietors, that a Meeting of said Proprietors is to be holden at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes mentioned in the aforewritten Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this 26th Day of July, in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1774.

JEREMIAH POWELL, Justice of the Peace through the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

By Virtue of the aforewritten Warrant to me directed, I do hereby notify and warn the aforesaid Proprietors to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes expressed in the foregoing Application. SAMUEL FREEMAN.

☞ Through mistake the word *September* was inserted, instead of October, in No. 184, 185 of this paper.

CHARLESTOWN Stage, No. 3. sets out with four good Horses for Salem, from Mr. Goodwin's, near the Ferry, every Morning at 8 o'Clock, and returns the same Day; it puts up at Capt. Webb's in Salem. Any Gentlemen or Ladies who want a Passage, are desired to call at the Royal-Exchange, in King-street, Boston; or Mr. Goodwin's, in Charlestown, and leave their Names. Any Gentlemen or Ladies who choose to go in the above Stage, will be genteely accommodated, By their humble Servant,

DANIEL SWAN.

CAKES for making of shining Liquid Blacking for Shoes, Boots, &c. These Cakes make with the utmost Ease, by the Addition of Water only, a most excellent shining Liquid Blacking, much superior to any hitherto known; it gives the finest Black and most beautiful Gloss to the Leather, yet never renders it stiff or hard, but on the contrary prevents its cracking, and preserves it soft, pliable, and mellow to the very last, whereby it is rendered more agreeable to the Wearer, as well as much more durable. The Shoes that are blacked with it will neither soil the fingers in putting on, or the Stockings in wearing.

N. B. They are very fit for Leather Buttons, Chairs, Chaises, &c.

The above, with a small Alteration, is the London Advertisement of the blacking Cakes, of which Experience proves the Truth.

They are sold by Wholesale and Retail, by

SAMUEL ELIOT,

At his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square.

Where may also be had,

A compleat Assortment of English, India and Scotch Piece Goods, a fine Assortment of Irish Linnens, Stationary, Cutlery and Hard-Ware, Kippen's Snuff, Spices, &c. &c.

To all Lovers of the noble Science of DEFENCE.

GENTLEMEN who choose to be instructed in the Art commonly called the BACK SWORD, are desired to apply to DONALD McALPINE, who will teach them said Science to their entire Satisfaction, at the Room in King-street, near the State-House, lately occupied as a Writing-School. The Hours of Attendance are from 4 till 8 o'Clock in the Morning, from Noon till 2 o'Clock, and from 5 till 8 o'Clock in the Afternoon.—Any Gentlemen that choose to be taught privately, shall be waited upon at such Seasons as are convenient for them, either at the School or their Lodgings.

Said McALPINE returns his most grateful Thanks to those Gentlemen who have encouraged him; As he is strongly urged to go to another Place, he hopes to meet with such further Encouragement and approbation as shall induce him to continue his Residence in Boston, which would be most agreeable to him.

TO BE SOLD by

DANIEL M'CARTY,

In Union-Street, near the Cornfield, by Wholesale and Retail.

HIS whole stock in trade, consisting of Linings, Woollens, Chinces and Callicoes, Silks, Silk and black Russell Shoes and Clogs, Childrens Morocco ditto, Fans, Gloves, Laces, (sum very rich) a great variety of China Ware, Glass, Stone and Earthen ware, Spices, &c. &c. &c. at the neat sterling cost for cash. Any person whom it may suit to take the whole or any considerable part thereof, may have them on terms that will be agreeable.—Likewise the house he now lives in to be sold or let, terms very reasonable, being a place well suited for trade, with many conveniencies about it and, in good repair.

WANTED, to HIRE,

FROM 4 to 20 Acres of good Land, in Boston, or Roxbury, or any other convenient Place on the Great Road, within 3 or 4 Miles of Boston. A good Price will be given for such Land as will suit. Enquire of John White, Gardener, in Seven Star-Lane, Boston.

THE English Grammar SCHOOL Lately kept in Milk-Street by Mr. WARD; IS THIS DAY opened, by WILLIAM PAYNE; Who begs Leave hereby to assure all such as shall please to favour him with the important Charge of educating their Children, that he shall exert his utmost Endeavours, by a constant and careful Attention to their Interest, to merit their Approbation, and deserve their Encouragement.

Besides the English Grammar, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, will be taught as usual; also the Rudiments of Latin to such as chuse to be instructed therein.

Boston, August 11th, 1774.

RACE Ginger by the Quantity, Jamaica RUM by the Hogshead, to be sold by ELLIS GRAY, near the Market.

Also a Parcel of SHINGLES.

Choice Cheshire Cheese,

Just imported in Capt. Symmes and Capt. Callahan from London, and to be SOLD by CHARLES OWE, Opposite the Boston Stone, in Marshall's Lane, near the Mill-Bridge,

[This quantity of Cheese is equal in goodness to if not superior to that imported and sold by him last fall.]

Also, excellent FLORENCE OYL in Flasks, warranted good, by the box of English Mustard, by the Bottle, single or by the dozen.

Teneriffe Wine,

A FEW Pipes, Half Pipes, and Quarter Casks, of choice Teneriffe WINE, Best Lisbon Wine, Mountain Malago, in Quarter Casks, Also Sweet Oyl in Barrels and Jars, To be Sold at the lowest Prices at THOMAS WALLEY's Store, near the GOLDEN-BALL, Where, he continues to sell All kind of Groceries, And a parcel of fine Narragansett Cheese equal to Cheshire. Also Ground Ginger.

N. B. Bolting Cloths of all Prices.

SILKS, And Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, &c.

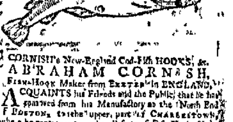
A PRIME Assortment of Paduasoys, Ducapes, Lustrings, plain and figured Sattins, Damasks, Sattinets, Superfine fashionable coloured Broad Cloths, with suitable Linings and Trimmings, to be Sold at an exceeding low rate, by JOHN BARRETT and SONS, at their Shop near the Mill-Bridge, Boston, Where may be had, all kinds of English, Scotch & India Hard-Ware and Cutlery GOODS, by Wholesale or Retail, Extremely cheap for Cash or short Credit.

GOOD old Tallow CANDLES, Made by Wadley, Sperma-Ceti and Myrtle Wax CANDLES, Sperma-Ceti Oyl by the Cask or smaller quantity, Tallow and Cotton Wick, The best of Hogs Fat, by the Barrel, to be Sold by JOHN LANGDON, In Fleet-street, near the North Meeting-House.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS, Lawful Money, for which sufficient real Security will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

A SMALL Quantity of extraordinary good Whalebone, apply to THOMAS BROWN, At the CROWN and SCEPTRE in Back-Street.



CORNISH's New-England Cod-Fish HOOKS, &c.

ABRAHAM CORNISH, FISH-HOOK Maker from EXETER in ENGLAND,

ACQUAINTS his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from his Manufactory at the North End of BOSTON, to the upper part of CHARLESTOWN, where he continues to make all sorts of Fish-Hooks, which are allowed of the best Quality, being made of the best Wire only, better shap'd to take Fish, and each Hook prov'd before put up, (which is not done in England.) From several years Experience, they have been found much superior to any imported, and are universally approved; for which reason, he flatters himself, that all concerned in the Fishery will favour him with their Custom; as they will thereby promote their own private interest, and render this Country an essential Service, by establishing a Manufacture necessary to its Prosperity.—For the better accommodation of those who may purchase his Hooks, they are Sold by Messieurs LEE and JONES, near the Swing-Bridge in Boston, who will always keep by them a sufficient Quantity to supply the American Fishery.

Said LEE and JONES, have for Sale, a few Hogsheads of Jamaica and Barbados Rum; Genuine Kippen's and Rappe Snuff, a Variety of Looking Glasses, a Quantity of Lynn Shoes, a few Casks of blue and white China Cups and Saucers, Corkes, Gold and Silver Laces; a Variety of Stone, Glass, and Cream-coloured Ware, Silver and Pinchbec Watches, a Variety of Silks, Laces and Mussins, Tambour Mussins, Aprons and Ruffles; and a general Assortment of Piece Goods, &c.

Also, NAILS of all Sorts to be delivered at MARBLEHEAD.

BOSTON: Printed by ISAIAH THOMAS,

At the South Corner of MARSHAL's LANE, leading from the MILL-BRIDGE into UNION-STREET, where all Persons may be supplied with this Paper at *Six Shillings and Eight Pence* Lawful Money, per Annum, unsealed, and *Eight Shillings* sealed and directed; and where Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received. ADVERTISEMENTS taken in.—PRINTING in its various Branches, performed in a neat Manner, with the greatest Care and Dispatch, on the most reasonable Terms. Small HAND-BILLS at an *Hour's Notice*. SUBSCRIPTIONS for the SPY are also taken in by J. Larkin, Chairmaker, and Mr. W. Calder, Painter, in *Charlestown*; Mr. J. Hiller, Watch maker, in *Salem*; Mr. B. Emerson, Bookseller, in *Newbury-Port*; Mr. M. Belcher, in *Bridgewater*; and by Dr. Elijah Hewins, in *Stoughtonham*.