

to Execution, public Resentment in Connecticut a high Hand Eastward was Stamp-Act's from almost Press at New-ome such Re-ht be thought Stamp-Act. of their Pro- ds to Liberty, ce be thought its depended representations, y were made. most imme- Ministry, a e—where the d where there igh which several e neighbour- ned for, and ple of New- ned, because n Knowledge onourably rem- motion had not this re- proceed from ropriety, it gave to fear that sition to the nd it encour- rry Power, to contemptible ither in Jest executed, that ats, &c.— ers that lie so these Reports t many such about Town- ons, one of ptain Davis, ich imedi- siness in the Convoy of a in the Fort. ly, for some ps, made a viding it with l the Necess- emy—and it o fire on the igh which greatly utions against d they were, again upon his Time fe- public Places Person that -The Prepa- with greater neasy and e Merchants into an Obliv- r any Goods as repealed, (not executed) ndstones, &c. ing to this o Goods on ny sent here. wo Hundred blished them- e contrary to Act was re- mpany sud- e Walls of ough several ps appeared, ut in vain. dispersed of chief. It was larger Con- nt, and their ers thought t and found, wn, some of estruction to should apply stamp- or tomary pub-

About 7 o'Clock in the Evening two Companies appeared, one of them in the Fields, where a moveable Gallows was erected, on which was suspended the Effigy of a Man who had been honoured by his Country with an elevated Station, but whose public Conduct (supposed to aim at the Introduction of arbitrary Power, and especially in his officiously endeavouring to enforce the Stamp-Act, universally held by his Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects in America, to be unconstitutional and oppressive) has unhappily drawn upon himself the general Resentment of his Country. The Figure was made much to resemble the Person it was intended to represent. In his Hand was a stamped Paper, which he seem'd to court the People to receive;—at his Back hung a Drum, on his Breast a Label, supposed to allude to some former Circumstances of his Life. By his Side hung, with a Boot in his Hand, the grand Deceiver of Mankind, seeming to urge him to Perseverance in the Cause of Slavery. While the Multitude gathered round these Figures, the other Party with another Figure representing the same Person, seated in a Chair, and carried by Men, preceded and attended by a great Number of Lights, paraded through most of the public Streets in the City, increasing as they went, but without doing the least Injury to any House or Person. They proceeded in this Order to the Coach-House at the Fort, from whence they took the Lieutenant-Governor's Coach, and fixing the Effigy upon the Top of it, they proceeded with great Rapidity towards the Fields. About the same Time the other Party was preparing to move to the Fort, with the Gallows as it stood erect on its Frame, and Lanthorns fixed on various Parts of it. When the two Parties met, and every Thing was in Order, a general Silence ensued, and Proclamation was made that no Stone should be thrown, no Windows broken, and no Injury offered to any one,—and all this was punctually observed. The whole Multitude then returned to the Fort, and though they knew the Guns were charged, and saw the Ramparts lined with Soldiers, they intrepidly marched with the Gallows, Coach, &c. up to the very Gate, where they knocked, and demanded Admittance, and if they had not been restrained by some humane Persons, who had Influence over them, would doubtless have taken the Fort, as I hear there were 4 or 500 Seamen, and many others equally intrepid, and acquainted with Military Affairs. But as it seems no such Extremities were intended, after they had shewn many Insults to the Effigy, they retired from the Fort Gate to the Bowling-Green, the Pallisades of which they instantly tore away, marched with the Gallows, &c. into the Middle of the Green, (still under the Muzzles of the Fort Guns) where with the Pallisades and Planks of the Port Fence, and a Chaise and two Sleights, taken from the Governor's Coach-House, they soon reared a large Pile, to which setting Fire, it soon kindled to a great Flame, and reduced the Coach, Gallows, Man, Devil, and all to Ashes.

It is probable the Conductors of this Expedition intended the whole Affair should have ended here; but while many of them were attending the Fire, a large Detachment of Volunteers making their Passage through the other Side of the Pallisades, went on another Expedition, and repaired to the House lately known by the Name of Vaux-Hall, and now in the Occupation of Major James, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery:—This Gentleman was one of those who had unfortunately incurred the Resentment of the Public, by Expressions imputed to him. It is said he had taken a Lease of the House for three Years, and had obliged himself to return it in the like good Order as he received it; it had been lately fitted up in an elegant Manner, and had adjoining a large handsome Garden stored both with Necessaries and Curiosities,—and had in it several Summer-Houses; the House was genteelly furnished with good Furniture; contained a valuable Library of choice Books, Papers, Accounts, Mathematical Instruments, Draughts, rich Cloathes, Linen, &c. and a considerable Quantity of Wine and other Liquors.—The Multitude bursting open the Doors, proceeded to destroy every individual Article the House contained,—the Beds they cut open, and threw the Feathers abroad, broke all the Glasses, China, Tables, Chairs, Desks, Trunks, Chests, and making a large Fire at a little Distance, threw in every Thing that would burn—drank or destroyed all the Liquor—and left not the least Article in the House which they did not entirely destroy—after which they also beat to Pieces all the Doors, Sashes, Window Frames and Partitions in

the House, leaving it a mere Shell; also destroyed the Summer-Houses and tore up and spoiled the Garden. All this Destruction was completed by about Two o'Clock. The imagined Cause of Resentment operated so powerfully, that every Act of Devastation on the Goods of this unhappy Gentleman, was considered as a Sacrifice to Liberty.—Many Military Trophies, even the Colours of the Royal Regiment, were taken and carried off triumphantly.

The Spirit of the People, not only of this City and Colony, but of the neighbouring Colonies, knowing how much depended upon our Behaviour, was highly raised; and great Numbers came from the Country and Parts adjacent, to attend the important Crisis: Some returned Home satisfied with our Firmness, and determined to maintain their Freedom in their respective Places of Residence, and assist us, if their Assistance should be necessary. But many who came from distant Parts, chose to stay till our Affairs were settled into something of Calmness and Security.—We had Notice from all the Country around, that upon the least Requisition they would come by Thousands to our Assistance; every one was anxious to be secured against the Impositions of the Stamp-Duties.—And they required it of the Magistrates and Men of Influence in Town, in peremptory Terms, that they should insist upon some Security against that Act, or else the Resentment of those Friends to Liberty who came to assist us against the Stamp-Act, would be as terrible to us as the Act itself: Menacing Letters were wrote to the Governor, or promise not to deliver up the Stamps, or promise not to distribute them.—The People grew furious, the Magistrates were alarmed,—they waited on the Governor, as did many other principal Gentlemen: At last he delivered and published in Writing by the Secretary, "that he would not distribute nor meddle with the Stamps, but reserve them till the Arrival of Sir Henry Moore, and deliver them to him."—This did not satisfy the People—they feared some Deception, and were hardly restrained by the Magistrates.—The Governor declared the same Thing, and got it attested by several Gentlemen of the Town, and published in Print.—But still the Populace were dissatisfied, and declared the Stamps should either be delivered out of the Fort, or they would take them away by Force, which would have been attended probably with much bloodshed.—After a great deal of Negotiation, it was agreed that Capt. Kennedy should be requested to take them on board his Majesty's Ship Coventry—and if he refused, that then they should be delivered to the Corporation upon their Receipt and Engagement to pay the Value of them if they were either destroyed or sent out of the Country.—Capt. Kennedy was waited on—but peremptorily refused to take them, for which he gave his Reasons—and therefore they were on Tuesday Evening, according to the stipulated Terms, delivered to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and were deposited in the City-Hall, to the general Satisfaction of the People, who have been since intirely quiet and peaceable—satisfied that none has either Power or Inclination to distribute them, or would be hardy enough to apply for, or use them, if to be had.

It is expected that in a few Days, all Sorts of Business will be carried on in all public Offices as usual, without Stamps.

Your humble Servant, G—

P. S. I must not omit mentioning one more Circumstance, which is an alarming one.—On Saturday and Sunday Night last, while the People were in Commotion, the Cannon on Copsy Battery, and the King's Yard, were all spiked up, as were also many belonging to the Merchants, in order to prevent any Use being made of them for obtaining the Stamps.

Since our last sailed for London, the Ship Edward, Capt. Davis, with whom went Passengers, Major James and his Lady.

Nov. 21. Tuesday last arrived here the Ship Hope, Captain Christian Jacobson, from London—without Stamps. He is the first Commander, who, to our Knowledge, has had the Honour of refusing to bring those Instruments of Oppression into the Country. [This Commander behaved like a Christian.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

Capt. Gregory's is the first Vessel arrived here from any Port, that has been Cleared out after the First of November; he having been Cleared out on unstamped Paper the 4th Instant, at St. Kitts, and arrived here without Molestation, those Papers being deemed sufficient.

Capt. Gregory informs us, that all public Business goes on at St. Kitts as usual, nor was it stopped in the least for the want of Stamped Paper. The Collector told Capt. Gregory, a few Days before the Paper was destroyed, that he would not use any of the Stamped Paper, as he had not received any Orders concerning it from Home, but he would go on as usual.

Extract of a Letter from St. Christophers, Nov. 4, 1765.

"On Thursday Night, the 31st of October last, a vast Number of People gathered at the Tavern of Mr. Nolans, and about 8 o'Clock, proceeded to the House of Mr. John Hopkins, who was deputized by Mr. Tucket, Distributor of the Stamp Papers, in whose House was the Chest which contained the Stamps, and at their Arrival there was three Huzzas, and the Papers demanded, which was delivered by a Woman, and were committed to the Flames which was made before the Deputy's Door; and upon the Conclusion of the Burning, Mr. Hopkins was made to swear never to be concerned with Stamp Papers any more, nor never to suffer them to be kept in his House; yet the Mob was not satisfied with that, but entered his House and searched it through, until they were well convinced they were all delivered up to be burnt. Mr. Hopkins was also made to conduct the Mob about 3 Quarters of a Mile into the Country, where Tucket was concealed, and he delivered himself to them, and was brought to the public Market with Drums beating, and was there made to swear never to have any further Connection with Stamp Papers, and that he had no Commission (for that was most wanted to be burnt) and submitted to do any Thing they chused to make him do.

"When they had finished with him, they went to the Secretary's Office, where about four or five Quire was, but the Keys of the Door, not being ready to open the Door, Mr. Smith, the Secretary, made the Mob break it open, and he delivered up the Stamp Paper, which was burnt before his Office; Mr. Smith was then conducted Home with great Acclamations and Huzzas: They then marched to the Marshal's Office, where one Quire of the Stamps was, which they demanded, and was delivered up by the Marshal very honourably, and burnt before his Door: They afterwards marched to the Custom-House, having Suspicion that great Quantities of the Stamps were there, but upon the Collectors declaring over and over upon his Word and Honour, that not one Stamp was in the Office, they were reconciled, and went their Tour through the Town for the whole Night. To-morrow Night, will be burnt the Effigies of the Distributor of the Stamps and his Deputy on a Gallows. The Deputy received no other Damage but having his Door pulled down, and a few Shingles ript off his House."

The following we have from the St. Christopher's Gazette.

St. Christopher's, Basseterre, Nov. 2, 1765.

Yesterday the Printer of this Paper, sent a Letter to William Tucket, Esq; Distributor of Stamps, of which the following is a true Copy,

S I R,

PLEASE to deliver the Bearer 400 Stamps for the Gazette; he will pay you for them, giving him a Receipt.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

DANIEL THIBOU.

To William Tucket, Esq; Distributor of the Stamps, or in his Absence, to Mr. John Hopkins, his Deputy.

To which the Bearer received the following Reply from Mr. Hopkins.

I Have none; they are all disposed of.

Basseterre, Nov. 1, 1765.

Copy of a Letter sent to the Printer.

Basseterre, Nov. 1, 1765.

BE pleased to drop the Advertisement of mine, as I shall write Home to the Government to beg Leave to resign my Office as a Distributor.

WILLIAM TUCKET.

After the above Affair, like the True-Born Sons of Britain, fired with Liberty, many of the Inhabitants of St. Christophers, went to the Island of Nevis, where in the Evening of the first Instant, being joined by the People of Nevis, went to the Stamp Office and demanded the Paper, which was given to them, which they sacrificed to Liberty; but the Fire not being, as they thought, large enough, they hawled up one of the Barges and burnt it.

By a Letter from Barbadoes, the 1st Instant, we learn, that the Stamp Master for that Island, died

the 27th ult. that as the Governor was going away in a short Time, he would not dirty his Fingers with the Paper, and no one appearing for that Purpose; it was thought they would not be distributed in that Island.

Yesterday arrived Capt. Bennet from New-Providence, who informs us, that as there was no Stamp nor Stamp Master there, they went on with Business as usual. Capt. Bennet was cleared out about the 10th Instant, without Stamped Paper.

By the above Accounts, we find the OFFICES in General are opened in the West-Indies. But alas! what is doing in America? where is now your Freedom? all locked up in the Offices of each Province.

ANNA POLIS, December 10. 145

Since the regular Publishing the MARYLAND GAZETTE dropp'd, many good Pieces have come to Hand, which would fill a Number of Sheets; as well as many Articles of News, but we have not Room.—Our most gracious Queen was happily delivered of a Third august Prince on the 21st of August last about IV o'Clock A.M. who, the Papers say, was to be Baptiz'd by the Name of WILLIAM HENRY. His Royal Highness the P. of W. was Born August 12, 1762. The Bishop of Osnabrug, August 16, 1763.—The Emperor of Germany died some Time in August.—There was great Uneasiness in England, among vast Numbers of the Manufacturers, many of them being out of Employ.—It is said the Parliament would meet Early: And that the STAMP ACT would certainly be Repeal'd.—Sir HENRY MOORE, Bart. Governor of New-York is arrived there, and was receiv'd with a hearty Welcome.—Col. Mercer, who was appointed Stamp Distributor for Virginia, resign'd that detestable Office on his Arrival.—Capt. Brown, in one of his Majesty's Sloops of War, is arrived here with the FETTERS Forged in England for the good People of this Province; but they are not yet Landed.—The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York, in an Address to his Excellency General GAGE, returned him their Thanks for the prudent Measures which he took in the late Disturbances there, as it was owing to him (under GOD) that the Effusion of much Blood at that Time was prevented: To which his Excellency returned a very polite Answer.

We have received Information from Frederick County, that at the last Court there, the Magistrates taking into Consideration the bad Consequences that would attend a Stop being put to the ordinary Course of Justice, if any Notice was taken of the STAMP ACT—[which had never been legally transmitted to them] They in a very full Court Unanimously Resolved and Ordered, That all the Business and Process of that Court, should be transacted in the usual Manner WITHOUT STAMPS, and that such Proceedings should be good and valid. The Clerk of the Court, apprehending Damage to himself if he made any Entry, or issued any Process without Stamped Paper, refused to comply with the Order of the Court; upon which the Court ordered him to be committed to Prison for Contempt. He then submitted and was discharged, and proceeded on Business as Formerly.

Mr. GREEN,

THE following being the genuine Sentiments and Resolves of the Freeholders and Freemen of Talbot County, your Publishing them, will oblige many of your Friends in this County.

TALBOT County, November 25, 1765.

THE Freemen of Talbot County, assembled at the Court-House of the said County, do, in the most solemn Manner, declare to the World: That they bear Faith and true Allegiance to his Majesty King GEORGE the Third.

That they are most affectionately and zealously attached to his Royal Person and Family, and are fully determined, to the utmost of their Power, to maintain and support his Crown and Dignity, and the Succession as by Law established, and do, with the greatest-Cheerfulness, submit to his Government, according to the known and just Principles of the British Constitution, and do unanimously Resolve:

First, That under the Royal Charter granted to this Province, they and their Ancestors have long enjoyed, and they think themselves still entitled to enjoy, all the Rights and Privileges of British Subjects.

Secondly, That they consider the Trial by Jury, and the Privilege of being Taxed only with their