

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, Jan. 25.

MY LORD,

THE House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Province, have had the Honour of your Letter of the 7th of May last, communicated to them by their Speaker, and thank your Lordship for your Condescension, in the kind Sentiment you are pleased to express of his Majesty's good Subjects of America, and of this Province. The establishing the Harmony between Great-Britain and her Colonies, is a Subject which your Lordship has judged worthy of your particular Attention; and the exertions which you have made for this very important Purpose, claim the most grateful Acknowledgments of the House. Your Sentiments are so nobly extended beyond the most distant partial Considerations, as must distinguish you as a Patron of the Colonies, a Friend to the British Constitution, and the Rights of Mankind.

Your Lordship is pleased to say, that you will not adopt a System of arbitrary Rule over the Colonies, nor do otherwise than strenuously resist, where Attempts should be made to throw off that Dependency to which the Colonies ought to submit. And your Lordship, with great Impartiality, adds, "not only for the Advantage of Great-Britain, but for their own real Happiness and Safety."

This House, my Lord, have the Honour heartily to join with you in Sentiment; and they speak the Languages of their Constituents. So sensible are they of their Happiness and Safety, in their Union with, and Dependence upon the Mother-Country, that they would by no Means be inclined to accept of an Independency, if offered to them. But, my Lord, they treat your Consideration, whether the Colonies have not Reason to fear some Danger of arbitrary Rule over them, when the supreme Power of the Nation, have thought proper to impose Taxes on his Majesty's American Subjects, with the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue, and without their Consent.

My Lord, the superintending Power of that high Court, over all his Majesty's Subjects in the Empire, and in all Cases which can consist with the fundamental Rules of the Constitution, was never questioned in this Province, nor, as the House conceive, in any other. But, in all free States, the Constitution is fixed: It is from thence that the Supreme Legislative, as well as the Supreme Executive, derives its Authority: Neither, then, can break thro' the fundamental Rules of the Constitution, without destroying their own Foundation.

It is humbly conceived, that all his Majesty's happy Subjects, in every Part of his wide extended Dominions, have a just and equitable Claim to the Rights of that Constitution, upon which Government itself is founded, and by which Sovereignty and Allegiance is ascertained and limited. Your Lordship will allow us to say, that it is an essential Right of a British Subject, ingrafted into the Constitution; or, if your Lordship will admit the Expression, a sacred and unalienable natural Right, quietly to enjoy, and have the sole Disposal of his own Property. In conformity to this, the Acts of the British Parliament declare, that every Individual in the Realm, is present in his Majesty's high Court of Parliament, by himself, or his Representative of his own free Election. But, my Lord, it is apprehended, that a just and equal Representation of the Subjects, at the Distance of a Thousand transmarine Leagues from the Metropolis, is utterly impracticable. Upon this Opinion, this House humbly conceive, his Majesty's royal Predecessors, thought it equitable to form subordinate legislative Powers in America, as perfectly free as the Nature of Things would admit, that so their remote Subjects might enjoy a Right, which those within the Realm have ever held sacred, of being taxed only by Representatives of their own free Election.

The House beg Leave to observe to your Lordship, that the Monies that shall arise by the Act for granting to his Majesty certain Duties on Paper, Glafs, and other Articles, passed in the last Session of Parliament, are to be applied, in the first Place, for the Payment of the necessary Charges of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of Civil Government, in such Colonies where it shall be judged necessary; and the Residue for the defending, protecting, and securing the Colonies. They treat your Lordship's Consideration, what may be the consequence, in some future Time, if the Crown, in Addition to its Right of appointing Governors over the Colonies, which this House cheerfully recognize, should appoint them such Stipends as it should judge fit, without the Consent of the People, at their Expence. And, as the Judges of the Land here, do not hold their Commissions during good Behaviour, your Lordship will judge, whether it may not hereafter happen, that at so great a Distance from the Throne, the Fountain of Justice, for want of an adequate Check, corrupt and arbitrary Rule may take place, even within the Colonies, which may deprive a Bench of Justice of its Glory, and the People of their Happiness and Safety.

Your Lordship's Justice and Candour will induce you to believe, that what our Enemies may have taken occasion to represent to his Majesty's Ministers and the Parliament, as an undutiful Disposition in the Colonies; is nothing more than a just and firm Attachment to their natural and constitutional Rights. It is humbly submitted to your Lordship, whether these Ideas are well founded. And, while this Province, and the Colonies, shall continue, in your Lordship's Judgment, to be faithful and loyal Subjects to his Majesty, they rely upon it, that your happy Influence will ever be employed to promote the Sentiments of Tendernefs, as well as Justice, in the Parent-Country.

Signed by the SPEAKER.

NEW-YORK, April 25.

Capt. Moore, in the Brig Africa, came in on Wednesday Night last, in 16 Days from New-Orleans, where he says Provisions of all Sorts were so plenty, that Flour sold for 5 Dollars per Barrel, Beef 3 Dollars, and Pork at 9 Dollars; and all other kind of Eatables in Proportion. Capt. Walker was the only Vessel left there from the Northward; Money very scarce, tho' a Register

Ship was daily expected there with a proper Assortment for an English Market.

Capt. Moore says, that a few Days before he sailed from Orleans, a Spanish Snow arrived there from Cuba, with an Account, that 600 Regular Troops were arrived at the Havannah from Old Spain, and as soon as they were a little refreshed, they would directly sail for the Mississippi, to be posted in New-Orleans, and be under the immediate Command of Don John De Ulla.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

Extrait of a Letter from London, Feb. 18, 1768.

"We have the Satisfaction of informing you, that from the present Appearance of Things, the Interest of the Colonies is here considered to be more free from Enemies than for some Time past; indeed many People assert, that those who have been the most bitter, are changing their Tone. The new Secretary of State for America, gives strong Assurances of his Good-will towards you, and we hope Time will evince Benefits to accrue from the Creation of this new Office, which by many is much exclaimed against, as an Extension of the Power of the Crown. On the other Hand, others are strongly of Opinion, that the Colonies will reap Advantage therefrom, as every Body will now know where to apply for Relief and Assistance, which heretofore was difficult to be ascertained from whom it was to be expected. The Conduct of your neighbouring Province appears to be dispensed with. And, had not the Conduct of the Association at Boston, caused severe Reflections on them, Matters would now wear a tolerable Aspect. But we are really of the Opinion, that these People are giving a Handle to their Enemies at this Juncture, by pursuing a Measure so incompatible with their Interest."

Extrait of another Letter from London, Feb. 24, 1768.

"The Parliament have thrown out the Bribery Bill, and are now examining into some particular Instances of Bribery in some Corporations, which serves them for a little Amusement (nothing more) 'til their Dissolution, which is now near approaching; for they will not sit above Three Weeks longer. The Ministry are likely to remain as they are; at least there is no Appearance of a Change at present. The Bill for joining the Forth and the Clyde will pass in a few Days, which will, in Time, be a great Convenience for the Island in general, and for that Part of Scotland in particular."

The following Extraits, of a later Date, we have, via Boston.

Extrait of a Letter from London, March 1.

"Lord Temple, Mr. Grenville, &c. &c. that is, the whole Party that have been so long united in the Opposition, are now certainly to come in Play again.— Anti-Sejanus (the Rev. Mr. Scot) that celebrated Adherent of Lord Sandwich, is expected in Town Tomorrow, as his Brother has just informed me, no doubt to support their Measures in the News-Papers, as he did before under that Signature.

"The following Changes will certainly take Place: Earl Temple to be Prime Minister, and First Lord of the Treasury, 4000l. a-Year, in the room of the Duke of Grafton, Lord-Privy Seal, 3000l. in room of the Earl of Chatham, who retires on his Pension, 3000l.—George Grenville, Esq; Secretary of State, in the room of the Earl of Shelburne, whose Salary, with lawful Perquisites, is worth 8000l.—Lord Littleton, Keeper of the Wardrobe, 2000l. in Place of the Earl of Alburnham.—Earl of Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, 3000l. instead of Sir Edward Hawke, to be created a Peer, and retire on his Pension, 2000l. a-Year.—Sir George M'Cartney, Son-in-Law to Lord Bute, to be made an Irish Peer, and Joint-Postmaster, 2000l.—Lord Cathcart, Ambassador for Russia, 10,000l.—Lord Holland, Coffer to the Household, 5000l.—Lord Mount Stewart, Envoy to Turin.—Richard Rigby, Esq; sole Paymaster, the most lucrative Office in the Administration, in the room of Geo. Cooke, Esq;—William Gerard Hamilton, and Thomas Townshend, Esqrs. Joint-Vice-Treasurers of Ireland, 2000l. each, in room of James O'wold, who retires with a Pension of 2000l. a-Year, and Col. Isaac Barre, who resigns.—Earl of Denbigh Master of the Fox-Hounds, 2000l.—Lord Charles Spencer, Comptroller of the Household, 2000l.—Augustus Hervey, Esq; Lord of the Admiralty, 1000l.—Earl of Suffolk, Lord of the Bedchamber, 1000l.—Lord George Sackville, Treasurer of the Navy, 2000l. in the room of Lord Howe, who is to be made an Admiral.—Henry Seymour, Lord of the Treasury, 1600l. in the room of Pryse Campbell."

Extrait of another Letter from London, March 1.

"The Change of Ministry that has just happened, is not looked upon as a favourable Omen for America; your Friends and Wellwishers are under very great Anxiety; as all the Offices, from the highest to the lowest, are filled with those who voted and protested against the Repeal of the Stamp-Act.

"The following Lords, who are just come in, in particular signed the Protest, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Marlborough, Earl Temple, Earls of Gower, Sandwich, Halifax, Eglinton, Suffolk and Coventry, Viscount Weymouth, Viscount Townshend, Lord Lyttleton.

"Voted against it, Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Bute, Earls of Denbigh, Hillsborough, and Litchfield, Lord Mansfield, Lord Cathcart.

"It is also affirmed here, that Lord Bute has the supreme Direction.—George Grenville, Esq; is likewise in Office.

"An Account of the Whale Fins and Oil imported here from America, from Christmas 1765, to Michaelmas 1767, is just laid before the House of Commons.

"The Parliament have resolved, that Seventy Thousand Pounds Sterling, of the Duties to be raised in America, from February 2, 1768, to April 5, 1769, shall be applied towards the defending, protecting and securing, the British Colonies in America.

"The Parliament have now before them, Copies of Letters from every Governor on the Continent, and also a State of the Manufactures of some of the Colonies."

Extrait of a Letter from Detroit, dated Feb. 26, 1768.

"Nothing extraordinary has happened hereabouts this Winter; a few Indians killed, as usual, by one another, when drunk, and a Huron by a Frenchman; who had the Assurance, to go into the Man's House, and misbehaved very much; the Frenchman wanted him out, on which he run his Knife into his Side; the Frenchman's Brother being close by, took up a Billet, and knocked out his Brains with it: The Nation seems satisfied, and the Frenchman is recovering.—Two Traders, Rogers and Hambach, have been murdered by the Indians lately, at St. Joseph's and Miamis. The Indians, it is thought, intend doing some Mischief; perhaps only to get some Presents, as they know the more Michief they do, they are paid to make it up."

N. B. "The Governor of Machilimanack, Major Rogers, is in close Confinement there, for treasonable Machinations: He is to be sent Prisoner down the Country, as soon as the Season permits. We don't yet know, for certain, what he has been guilty of."

Extrait of a Letter from Fort Pitt, dated April 6, 1768.

"An Express arrived here the Night before last, by whom we learn, that the Indians have, since the 9th of last January, murdered three Traders, at different Places, some Distance from Detroit. One of them I have been very well acquainted with for many Years, his Name was Frederick Hambach, a German, he served two Campaigns in the Capacity of an Officer among the Provincial Troops, and after they were reduced, he became an Indian Trader. On the 9th of last January, being just arrived at his House, in an Indian Village on the Miamis River, with a new Cargo of Indian Goods, from Detroit, six Indians, who he supposed came to trade with him, lodged in his House all Night; in the Morning they asked him some Questions about his Goods, particularly Liquors. He told them he had Plenty of every Thing they wanted, except Liquor, of which he would let them have a hearty Drink, as soon as it should come to Hand, in the Course of Trade, but had none for Sale. After finding out where the Goods were, they tomahawked him, in cold Blood, without having tasted Liquors of any Kind, or being otherwise provoked, and went afterwards to demand the Goods of a Frenchman that had them in Possession, living at about six Miles Distance, on the same River, whom they compelled, by Threats, to give them up. The Expresses say, that the Goods were afterwards rescued. The other Trader, they say, was a Relation of Major Rogers, and was killed at St. Joseph's, about the Beginning of February last. These two Traders, already mentioned, are all that are taken Notice of in the Letters from Detroit; but the Expresses say, that they saw the Corpse of another Trader, at some Distance, on this Side Detroit, who was murdered by a Frenchman that lives intirely with the Indians. Pondiac's Gang is charged with all these late Massacres, though he is said to have been absent these six Months past.

"The general Opinion is, both at this Post and Detroit, that the Indians will have Scalps by Way of Revenge; it is said there was an Indian murdered, not long ago, by white Men, near Detroit. It is thought they will not come to a Rupture. There is a grand Treaty to be held here soon, after which their real Intentions will be discovered."

"Fort Pitt, April 8, 1768. Colonel Croghan is arrived, and the Indians are coming in fast to the Treaty."

Yesterday arrived Capt. Winter from Montserrat, who gives us the following Particulars: That on Wednesday, the 16th of March, a Negro called on a White Woman, and told her he must have his Jacket fixed was making, as he was going into the Country, and asked her to let him take her Child; that it was a Pit that should be killed, for there would not be many White Men alive on Saturday, as the Negroes would destroy them all on Friday Night, the 13th, (being Shela's Night, on which was to be a Grand Ball) but the Women would be spared for Wives for the Negroes. The Woman immediately lodged an Information, when the Drums beat to Arms, and the Militia, (about 100 Men) the Troops, 40; and the Sailors, with their Captains, turned out, and mounted Guard. On the 18th, they got Two great Guns, and several smaller, out of the Fort, and placed them at the most convenient Places, when the Negroes, finding the People on their Guard, they thought best to drop their Design. On the 23d, Fifty Soldiers from Antigua arrived; several Negroes were taken, who are confined on board the Vessels, and in the Fort. The 27th, one Negro hanged himself. The 2d of April one of the Negroes received Sentence of Death, and on the 4th, he was executed, by being laid on a Cross, and a Negro, with the Stroke of an Iron Crow, broke one Leg, a Thigh, and an Arm, then the other Side in the same Manner, and gave him Three Strokes on the Breast before he expired, after which his Head was cut off, and his Body, with that of the Negro that hanged himself, was burnt.

On Easter Monday last, the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM DUNLAP, of Philadelphia, was unanimously chosen Rector of the Parish of Stratton-Major, in King and Queen County, Virginia, in the room of the late Mr. Commissary Robinson, deceased; and was presented in Form a few Days ago, to his Honour the President, by the Hon. RICHARD CORBIN, Esq.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 5.

On Saturday last, the Bodies of Two Negro Men, formerly the Property of Mr. MIDDLETON, of this City, were found on Greenbury's Point. They were overset the Beginning of December last, by Means of a Sloop running foul of their Boat in the Bay, within about a Mile of the Place where they drove ashore. The ELIZABETH, Capt. CHRISTIE, is arrived at Patapsco, from LONDON, after a Passage of Eight Weeks.

Yesterday a Subscription Purse of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Currency, was run for over the Course near Upper-Marlborough, by Four Horses, who came in as follows:

FIGURE,	(Dr. Hamilton's)	1	1
SELM,	(Col. Thornton's)	3	2
BUCKSKIN,	(Mr. Galloway's)	2	3
	(Mr. Thomas's)	4	dr.

"It has been furnished to the Printer, who you have made a Difficult to C. D. on account of it.—As I desire nothing more fairly before the will publish his Answer, only insisting that you, only insisting that same Privilege in my Right to prescribe; which the Public is contented to be satisfied by. Pluralities are tenable by Act of Assembly in this Part of the Province.—I must call upon his Honour.—I beg you will send me the Copy of this Letter to the By-laws, April 30, 1768."

The Printers inform of his Request, to have Letter to the Printers to the P.

THE Partnership of being now expired, are desired to be as speedily settled, and such of their Debts, and such who account, and cannot convene, and cannot convene, requested to settle by Bond, which Purpose, due Attention, in Annapolis, to all Partners are desired to settle.

Pursuant to the Last Will of Johnston, deceased, on Monday the 18th of J.

THREE Lots of Land in Alexandria, with a upwards of 100 Feet long, with Two Fire Places, stable, Office, and other Garden; the Whole on They front the River, Stone Wall, to which come, at a moderate Time, a very elegant Stand. Long Time upon paying down Part Bond, with good Security. SAR. GEORGE

THE Vestry of Notice, That the General Assembly, for the present now stands, a Chapel. Signed

FOR PUB T Eng Bur for Slo Sale on board, at Baltimore on the 11th Instant, a

Loudoun C

FIFTEEN

RAN away from the County, near R. Convict Servant Men, JOHN BENHAM, a made Fellow, stoops in hoarse Voice, wears his 5 or 6 Inches high: Has an Osnabrig Shirt, a short coarse Stockings, and JOHN MILLER, a own short Hair, has a about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches of Age, he talks very Had on, when he wears and Breeches, an Own Country Shoes. They Dress, as they took with other Cloaths. They named Jack, about 18 Fellow, has lost the great black. They stole out a bay, about 14 Hands his Forehead, hanging not known; the other round, has a Star in his 12 Hands high, with a Whoever takes up brings them to my H Rocky-Run Chapel, shall if taken apart, Five Pe

It is supposed there was some Coal theirs.