

according to the Act of Parliament...
 very disagreeable to the People...
 with bad Consequences. After...
 on, they returned for Answer, to...
 require them to quarter Troops...
 above Transactions to your Lordship...
 leaving it to Governor Bernard...
 Lordship, the particular Refusal...
 their several Meetings on the Subject...
 as well as a Copy of the Refusal...
 on the same Subject.
 no Disappointment in the bad State...
 applications; it was known before...
 have no Effect; but it was proper...
 Laws enforced. Governor Bernard...
 in the Necessity of making Preparations...
 under Cover, by hiring of empty...
 Buildings proper for the Purpose...
 Account should be kept of the...
 therein, as also of all Necessaries...
 that the Governor may receive...
 of the same, from the Earl of...
 moned to meet. But as it may be...
 Expence will fall in the End, I...
 have every Thing prepared with...
 as possible, and the King's Barracks...
 to repair here from Halifax, with...
 and Utensils in those Stores, and...
 of Coals, carried thither by the...
 1, after some Time, gave Govern...
 over the Barracks at Castle-Island...
 public Building in the Town, called...
 use: The Barracks are said to be...
 hold One Thousand Men, but I...
 temporary Lodgments for Soldiers...
 War, before they embarked, and...
 said, made it immaterial whether...
 d or not. I find upon Examination...
 above one Regiment, upon the...
 t, and that by putting in Men...
 t square. As for the Manufacture...
 People in it, who have been...
 Possession, and some Measures...
 ut Effect, to remove them, which...
 Disturbance of no Consequence, a...
 was a most obstinate Spirit of Opposi...
 e of Government. When the Regi...
 ments in Ireland, one of them will be...
 barracks in Castle-Island, and the...
 the Town, in the same Manner...
 ts from Halifax.
 m remains garrisoned by the Co...
 the Province, and I find there...
 Establishment supported there, a...
 of the Governor, of some Use...
 on, and the Lieutenant-Governor...
 and not seeing any absolute Necess...
 interfered in any Matters concern...
 dited on putting a Garrison of...
 to it. But if the King should incl...
 teration in the Dispositions of...
 ing One or Two Regiments in the...
 Time to come, his Majesty may...
 Castle-William into the Possession of...
 as, in that Case, I apprehend...
 rant no Funds to maintain it, the...
 fall upon the Crown. The Fort...
 in Two or Three Companies of Reg...
 of the Royal Regiment of Artillery...
 barracks near it, situated on a...
 is not Room for Troops to make...
 vance from the Town of Boston, the...
 any Design or Purpose of station...
 the Service of the Town. And if...
 should be fixed in this Province...
 erty to propose, that Barracks...
 within the Town, on a vacant Sp...
 an advantageous Situation, where...
 stood; and Governor Bernard...
 the Crown. A new Fort may here...
 e, if his Majesty's Affairs should...
 d Evasion has been tried by the...
 ple of every Degree, to force...
 the Town, for Want of Quarter...
 may have acted, or made known...
 your of Government, declared...
 the Town, but must remove with...
 ts, if the Troops should leave...
 were ready to receive the Troops...
 threatened with the Clause of...
 Officers, who presume to take...
 ter Troops, &c. and to prevent...
 Trouble on that Account by pervert...
 Particular, as had been done in...
 ernor Bernard gave a particular...
 ary, against whom no Action could...
 Soldiers in the Houses, fitted up...
 would take the Liberty, my Lord...
 the Clause in Question is by no...
 Circumstances of this Country, where...
 Law, and interprets the Laws...
 and where the Measures of Govern...
 by every Evasion and Chicane that...
 An Officer of Rank, and long...
 served by the Management of Two...
 e, the best of them the Keeper of...
 o shall find Evasions to disobey...
 iny Act, which they dislike, and...
 nd Meaning of others, to serve...
 , and unhappily it might be found...
 t those who should reverse iniqui...
 tices of the Peace, were no better...
 ho should have granted the Certifi...
 I troubled his Majesty's Secretary...
 ago, with some very unwarrantable...
 an Officer, on Account of the...
 which happened to the South...
 methods had been tried to get...
 eived an Address from a Number of...
 ers of the Council, in which they

aim at justifying the People against many Misrepresentations of their Conduct, blaming the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, and begging the Troops may be withdrawn from the Town. I have the Honour to transmit your Lordship the Address and Answer thereto.

"Those who would justify, or rather palliate the Proceedings of the People here, complain, that they have been grossly misrepresented, and every little Disturbance that has happened, been magnified into dangerous Riots; that the Disturbance in March was trifling, that of the 10th of June was occasioned solely by the Imprudence of the Commissioners: They excuse the Resolves made at the Town Meeting, by attributing them only to the Extravagance of a few mad People, and aver that the Convention was called with no other Intent, than to take proper Measures to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of the Province.

"I am to observe upon the above, that according to the best Information I have been able to procure, the Disturbance in March was trifling, that considering what had happened respecting Seizures, the Commissioners of the Customs had Reason to act as they did, respecting the Seizure which occasioned the Riots on the 10th of June, which was considerable; and though I do not find that they were, at that Time personally attacked, yet the Assault upon some of their Officers, and the Threats daily thrown out against themselves, was certainly a sufficient Reason to make them apprehensive of Danger to their own Persons. Whether any Harm would have actually happened to them, had they remained in the Town, it is not possible to judge. With respect to the Resolves procured by some mad People at the Town Meetings, those mad People have governed the Town, and influenced the Province, a very long Time, and after publishing their very dangerous Resolves, in the Town Meeting of the 13th of September last, carried the Motion for convening Deputies from the several Towns; and the Deputies convened accordingly. I shall only observe on this, that their Intentions were suspicious, and that I am happy, the Troops from Halifax arrived at the Time they did.

"The Commissioners of the Customs are still in Castle-William, and upon being asked about their Return to Boston, one of them said, there were Troops now to support them, but desired to know if there was any, or what Civil Officer, who would undertake to ask the Assistance of the Troops, if there should be Occasion for it. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor were present, but neither could be answerable that any Civil Officer would undertake it.

"Your Lordship will naturally imagine, that since the Troops are here to support the Dignity of Government, and a due Execution of the Laws, that the Powers of Government are reverted into the Hands, where the Constitution has placed them, and that the Civil Officers would immediately avail themselves of so good an Opportunity to restore Affairs to their proper Order, and put the Laws in Execution, against those who shall dare to violate them; this is not yet the Case, and it is plainly seen even amongst the few Magistrates, of whom it is said, that they have a real Will, and Desire to support Government, and do their Duty, that there is a Fear of acting contrary to the general Sentiments of their Fellow-Citizens, and a Desire to maintain a certain Degree of Popularity amongst them, which prevents them from being particular in the Execution of their Offices. All now hoped for is, that Things being in a more quiet State than they were, the violent Temper of the People will abate in a little Time, and their Minds be more composed, when the Magistrates may do their Duty with less Fear of becoming obnoxious to the People; the Town has been under a kind of Democratical Despotism for a considerable Time, and it has not been safe for People to act, or speak contrary to the Sentiments of the ruling Demagogues; and supposing as it may appear, those Fears are not yet annihilated.

"If it is asked, why the Governor does not turn all the Justices of Peace out of Commission, and put others in, who will do their Duty? It is answered, that the Governor can neither appoint Justices, or turn them out, but by Consent of Council; and that the Council opposes every Thing proposed by the Governor, for the Service of Government, that is unpopular.

"From what has been said, your Lordship will conclude, that there is no Government in Boston, there is in Truth very little at present, and the Constitution of this Province leans so much to the Side of Democracy, that the Governor has not the Power to remedy the Disorders which happen in it.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect, Regard and Esteem, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and most humble Servant,
 THO. GAGE."

LONDON, February 28.
 SOME Letters from Constantinople mention, that the Grand Signior has declared his Intention of commanding in Person the grand Ottoman Army this Summer, against the Russians.

Mr. Wilkes's Friends are very sanguine with Respect to the Subscription which was opened to support him at the London Tavern; and some go so far as to say, that it will amount to near 40,000l. in the Course of next Week.

They write from Utrecht of Feb. 16, That on the 10th of that Month, a Hundred Men of the Troops of the Elector Palatine, which had blockaded Aix-la-Chapelle, presented themselves before one of the Gates of that City, which were all shut, and the Guards whereof had been doubled. An Officer of the Corps demanded a Conference with the Burgomasters, which being granted, he was conducted to the Town-House. Soon after the same Officer, accompanied by one of the City-Secretaries, returned and left the City, which was done Three or Four Times over, without their being able to agree on the Articles of Capitulation. At last the City was again summoned to surrender, but in vain. On this a Body of Troops forced one of the Gates with Hatchets, and for their greater Security, pointed there some Cannon. But this Precaution was unnecessary; the besieged having retired with great Precipitation to

the Town-House, to inform the Magistrates the Enemy was already in the City. In the mean Time the Palatine Soldiers possessed themselves of the Mint, where they found several Instruments, which they made use of in forcing open the rest of the Gates, in order to let in all their Troops. This being effected, the whole Corps drew up in the Market-Place, from which, Guards were sent off to the principal Posts. Afterwards they published a Manifesto, then quartered themselves upon the Magistrates, to the Number of Forty or Fifty in a House, leaving the Town People free from any Charge.

St. JAMES'S, March 22.
 This Day a vast numerous Body of the Merchants, Traders, and other principal Inhabitants of the City of London, waited on his Majesty, and being introduced by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, they presented the following Address:
 To the KING's most Excellent MAJESTY,
 Most gracious Sovereign,
 WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Merchants, Traders, and other principal Inhabitants of your City of London, truly sensible, that it has been your Majesty's constant Care and principal Object, since you ascended the Throne of your illustrious Ancestors, to secure to your People the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties, inviolable, and to make them happy, and flourishing under your Majesty's most auspicious Government, beg Leave to profess our steady Loyalty, and Duty to your Majesty, and our firm Resolution to exert our utmost Power in supporting the Honour and Dignity of your Majesty's Crown, in preserving the Safety, Peace, and Tranquillity of your Majesty's Realms, in maintaining public Credit, and promoting Commerce, for the Benefit of your Subjects throughout your Dominions.

And we beg Leave to express our Concern and Abhorrence of every Attempt to spread Sedition, to inflame the Minds, and alienate the Affections of a free and loyal People, from the best of Kings, and his Government, which, we apprehend, has of late been encouraged, without the least Shadow of Foundation, by some few ill-designing Persons, to answer sinister and selfish Purposes.

And we most sincerely pray Almighty GOD, that your Majesty's great and bright Example of Piety, Goodness, and Clemency, may operate so effectually upon the Minds of your People, as to suppress that Spirit of Licentiousness, Profaneities, and Irreligion, which has been industriously propagated, to delude the unwary to their own Destruction; and that the same good Providence will grant your Majesty a long and happy Reign over a dutiful and loyal People, and bless your Endeavours with Success, in a firm and permanent Establishment of our most excellent Constitution, which is not only admired, but envied by all foreign Nations.

To which ADDRESS his MAJESTY was pleased to return this most gracious ANSWER.
 THE just Sense you entertain of my Desire to secure to my People the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties; and the strong Assurances you give me of your Resolution to support the Dignity of my Crown, to preserve Peace among my Subjects, to maintain public Credit, and to promote Commerce, afford me the greatest Satisfaction; as well as your Abhorrence of that insupportable Spirit of Sedition, which it has been the Business of artful and specious Misrepresentations to propagate.

The warm Wishes you express for the Stability and Permanence of this happy Constitution, and the Interest you take in my Prosperity, will always deserve my Favour and Protection.

They were all most graciously received, and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

March 23. The House of Peers is adjourned to the 6th, and the House of Commons to the 4th of April. A great Number of Bills have received the Royal Assent:—Among which is, The Bill to punish Mutiny and Desertion in the Colonies, and for providing Quarters for his Majesty's Troops in the said Colonies. [We hear this is a new Act which was proposed by a Friend of the Colonies, and concurred in by the Secretary of War.]

Yesterday at Noon, a great Number of the most opulent Merchants, &c. of this City, set out from the Royal Exchange, in their Carriages, in order to present an Address to his Majesty; attended by the City Marshal, and about a Dozen Constables; before they got to Cheap-side the Mob shewed them many Marks of their Resentment, hissing, groaning, throwing Dirt, &c. but when they arrived near St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-Street, the Multitude grew quite outrageous, broke the Windows and Pannels of several Chariots, by throwing of Stones, Dirt, and Rubbish into them; and dispatched a Party to shut the Gates at Temple-Bar, on which the Cavalcade was obliged to stop. Mr. Cook, the City Marshal, and his Attendants, going to open the Gates, were very severely treated; Mr. Cook's Cloaths were torn off his Back, and his Head cut in Two Places, and he was obliged to take Shelter in the Tavern, the Corner of Sheer-Lane. The Populace then attacked the Gentlemen in their Carriages; Mr. Boehm, Mr. Mullman, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Watkins, and many other Gentlemen were covered with Dirt, and obliged to take Shelter in Nando's Coffee-House. Some of the Coaches then drove up Chancery-Lane, Fetter-Lane, and Shoe-Lane; but the greatest Part of the Gentlemen, finding it impossible to proceed, returned home. The Address, however, did, at length, reach St. James's, but the Mob threw Dirt at the Gentlemen as they got out of their Carriages at St. James's Gate. A Hearse with Two white Horses and Two black, joined in the Train at Exeter-Change, and followed all the Way to St. James's. On one Side of the Hearse was hung a Cloth, on which was very strikingly painted a Representation of the Soldiers firing at young Mr. Allen in St. George's Fields; on the other Side, that of several Chairmen striking Mr. Clark over the Head at Brentford. The Hearse stopped at Charlton-House, then at Cumberland-House, and afterwards at Lord Weymouth's.

An Attempt was made to drive the Hearse into the Court-Yard in St. James's, in Consequence of which

a great Tumult ensued, whereupon the Riot Act was read by Lord Talbot, and the Mob was desired to disperse, but without Effect, and some of them broke the Wand in Lord Talbot's Hand, and then gave him a violent Blow on the Side of his Head.

Joseph Watkins, jun. Esq; delivered the Address to his Majesty, which was graciously received. It was signed by above one Thousand principal Merchants and Traders of this City.

The Glasses of the Duke of Kington's Chariot were broke by the Mob at St. James's; the riotous Proceedings still increasing, and likely to prove extremely outrageous, the Horse-Guards were obliged to be sent for, which proved the only effectual Remedy to suppress such licentious Behaviour, and made a total Dispersion of the Mob: Seventeen of the Rioters were taken into Custody, and were carried before Sir John Fielding, to be dealt with according to Law.

March 24. The Number of Gentlemen who set out with the Address were about 600, and only between 120 and 130 reached St. James's, whose Carriages were covered with Dirt and much damaged.

The Rage of the Mob was scarce ever known to last so long as it did on Wednesday, there being scarce any Abatement of their Fury from Cheap-side, till they were dispersed by the Horse Guards at St. James's.

Yesterday Morning his Majesty's Proclamation for the suppressing of Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Assemblies, was read, and stuck up at the Royal Exchange, Whitehall, and in other public Places in the Cities of London and Westminster.

N F W P O R T, May 1.
 Extract of a Letter from London, by a Vessel which left London after the 16th of March.
 I have attended the House of Lords and Commons very closely; could always get into either by the Influence of a Friend,—and have been introduced to several of the Nobility, upon American Affairs; who were Friends to America. Lord H— had a Share of Understanding, is very positive, and laid in the House of Lords, the Acts were totally anti-commercial, and against the Interest of Trade in general; but at the same Time it was dangerous to repeal them. He was very angry about the Circular Letter, said it was calculated by that Otis, and his Party, to set all the Colonies in a Flame, and believed in his Soul it would have that Effect, and if it should, it would ruin both Countries; and further, if he could have foreseen the Difficulties which had risen, he would never have accepted the Place he was in.—He really appeared to be fast aground.—And at present all the Ministry are in great Confusion, as they find the other Governments pay no Regard to their dictatorial Letters, but adhere to the Circular Letter from Boston, in Consequence of which the Governors have dissolved many of the Assemblies.—The Storm is gathering very fast about the Ministry—the Nation calls loudly for a Change—they begin to feel the Effects of Non-Importation.—All the City Members are for the Colonies and Rockingham Interest. The Principal of the House of Lords for us, are, Richmond, Rockingham, Snelburne, &c.—If the Colonies prove steady and firm, the late Acts will be repealed.—The Board of Commissioners will fall.—You will see some of G—'s Letters, copied from the Table of the House of Commons, which must make him infamous in the Eyes of every honest Man.—It is thought he will not tarry long in Boston after the Publication of his Papers now before the Commons.—All the best Speakers in the House of Commons were in Favour of the Colonies, viz. Burke, Beckford, Barre, Wedderburn, Dowdeswell, Sir G. Saville, and many others: On the other Side Lord North, Chancellor, Attorney, and Solicitor-General, &c."

WILLIAMSBURG, April 21.
 Some Time ago the Gentlemen of Westmoreland, by Subscription, ordered a Portrait of the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham from home, to be put up in their Court-House. His Lordship sat for the Picture. It is now arrived; and esteemed a masterly Performance, and was drawn by Mr. Charles Peale, a Native of Maryland, who was formerly Apprentice to a Saddler, at Annapolis; but his natural Talent for, and great Inclination to the Pencil, being made known, he was sent home by a Number of Gentlemen, at their own Expence, to perfect himself in the Art: he discovered so great a Genius for. This Piece is as large as the Life: his Lordship is represented in the Habit and Attitude of a Roman Orator, in the Forum; his Right Arm extended, and naked to the Elbow; his Left hangs down, and holds Magna Charta. His Countenance is animated with a Glow of Fire and Expression, and he seems to wait for a Reply to what he had just said. The Likeness is said to be very striking, but quite unlike the Prints we have hitherto had of his Lordship. Near him stands an Altar, which is supported by the Busts of Sidney and Hampden, the latter with a Garland over his Head, and on the Altar the Flame of Liberty brightly burning: The Palace of Westminster, and the Window through which King Charles I. was led to the Block, appear on the back Ground; and a little nigher, Britannia, with the Cap of Liberty, treading on the American Addresses, the Congress at New-York, &c. &c.

ANNAPOLIS, May 18.
 Arrived from LONDON, since our last, the Captains MANTYARD and FROST, who brought no later Intelligence than we have had from the Northward.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Province, dated Feb. 15, 1769.
 You will no Doubt before your Receipt of this have been fully informed of the Resolutions of Parliament in regard to America, and that you have very little Favour to expect whilst the present Ministry are at the Helm. A little Time may probably produce a Change in the political Machine; 'til when, a cool, temperate, and steady Conduct, a strict Oeconomy, and great Industry, together with the firmest Union, will avail you much, as they will not only demonstrate to your Enemies how much their own Welfare depends upon the Preservation of