

In short, every art will be used to deceive you, and either cheat or frighten you out of your freedom and property: however, I can assure you the commanders have private orders not to fight, unless they can provoke you to appear the aggressors,--may they have orders not to commence hostilities, without further orders. Put how soon that restriction may be taken off, God only knows; nor do I think that it was from any regard to justice, or tenderness to you, that such a restraint was laid; but purely from fear of the consequences of sanguinary orders; therefore I think, if you are firm and prudent, you have no occasion at this time, to fear any tragical consequences from a refusal to be taxed by the British parliament, who have really no right at all to tax you;--not that I would persuade you to this refusal merely upon a supposition, that the ministry will not proceed to hostile and sanguinary measures;--for my opinion is, that there is nothing too absurd or wicked for them to do; but that if they should proceed to such measures, it will be better for you to die than submit to them: however as your cause is just, and all the world must see that you are injured and oppressed, your oppressors will be condemned by all the world, both at home and abroad; and if you are but firm and prudent in your opposition, fear not but providence will interpose in your behalf, and raise you up friends to support and assist you. Some of the greatest and wisest, as well as best men in England, are already on your side; and will stand by you; your enemies have, nothing but mere power, unjustly obtained, and applied, to support their cause; reason and justice are altogether against them; they therefore stand on slippery ground, and totter in their stations. Lord Camden, exerted himself nobly in the house of lords, in your favour;--he told them the Boston bill would be productive of a train of evils, and that they would certainly have cause to repent it. Great care is taken to prevent copies of his speech from getting to America, as well as to deceive you by false intelligence. Every tool of power in America will be called upon, and furnished with means to mislead you by a misrepresentation of facts, and giving a false turn and colouring to every thing; that it concerns you to know. Six hundred pounds per annum, are paid to writers of false intelligence, and letters as well as news-papers, that might give you such intelligence as the ministry desire to conceal from you, are all stopped.

It is given out that severe measures are only intended against Boston, to punish their refractory conduct; but depend upon it, if they succeed against Boston, the like measures will be extended to every colony in America; they only begin with Boston, hoping the other colonies will not interpose. But you are all to be visited in turn, and devoured one after another. You may depend upon my intelligence;--my office gives me access to the principals, concerned in the measures, and I think it my duty to warn the innocent against the wicked devices that I know to be meditated against them. It behoves the colonies to be united, in their intelligence, councils, and measures; it is a matter of the last importance to them, to stand by and support one another; the most favoured can only expect to be last devoured. The ministry are determined to try your mettle to the utmost. Mansfield and Rute are supposed to be the prime directors, and to influence the royal ear as they please. The spoils of England are insufficient to support the luxury of the minions of power, they have fixed their voracious appetites upon the possessions of the Americans, and intend to make a prey of them, in defiance of reason and justice, of the charters of kings, and the divine laws of nature. Depend upon it, every colony is to be subdued into a slavish obedience to the tyrannical impositions of Great-Britain; nothing less will suffice, nothing less is intended: After the subjection of Boston and perhaps all the New-England governments, New-Jersey and New-York, are to be the next in course; and they talk of taking away Penn's charter. Look to yourselves, exert all your faculties to the utmost, your virtues will be put to a severe trial, and if they are not genuine and founded, they will not stand the test.

Alas! how is my soul shocked at the present situation of England, my native country;--a great, a generous, and late a happy people;--but now how changed, how fallen the men who are really wise and good, deprived of opportunities of acting;--the poor and middling people ruined and oppressed, the rich lost in luxury and dissipation, a set of weak and wicked men, misguiding the reins of government, the people taxed to death without mercy; placemen and pensioners without number &c.

Many of the officers on the intended expedition against Boston and America, have nobly thrown up their commissions, and refused to fight against their brethren in the colonies, without a just cause; and it is expected the soldiers will desert in multitudes, from a mere sense of honour and justice.

April 8. News is just now arrived, by a private hand, that the discontent of the people has so far prevailed, that orders are sent to unman the fleet, or at least that it should not sail till further orders. I hope the news will prove true.

The Scots in the house of commons have been your great enemies. I think it would be but just in the Bostonians to withhold every farthing due to them in that town, which I am told is very considerable, especially to the city of Glasgow. Indeed I think as the port is shut up, the whole debt due from them to Great-Britain should be stopped, and reprisals be made by every means in your power. The preservation of England itself and her excellent constitution, require it of you.

May God direct and prosper your counsels.

THE extracts of letters from London, dated the 7th and 8th of April, and printed on the back of the Boston port-act, which was distributed about town last Saturday, having been pronounced by some ignorant persons to be spurious and fabricated here; it is necessary to assert that they were last Thursday received by the Sampson, Capt. Coupar, that they are genuine, and

that any person doubting the verity of this declaration, may, by applying to Mr. Holt, the printer of the New-York journal, receive ample confirmation of it.

L O N D O N

The following are extracted from the latest English news-papers.

The marquis de Noailles is very soon to succeed count Guignes as ambassador in England from the court of France. Admiral Keppel has given the ministry strong assurances that the French Squadron is almost ready to sail from Toulon to act against the Russians in the Levant; but their ships are greatly worn-eaten, and otherwise in very bad condition: the admiral wrote this account from Nice in Italy. Dr. Goldsmith, the poet and historian, died very unexpectedly, greatly regretted. Governor Mountford Brown, lately appointed to the Bahamas, was married the 25th March, to Miss Charlotte Inglis, a relation of the earl of Dartmouth. Serjeant Burland succeeds baron Adams as one of the exchequer barons; the latter died lately of the jail-dumpeur. The spaniards at all their ports, and at Majorca, in particular, the Genoese, Florentines and Venetians, are fitting out ships and other vessels, and raising forces; all the states of Barbary are likewise fitting out naval armaments, which will be productive of terrible events in the Turkish seas. The generals Clavering and Moulson, with the judges, are all embarked on board the Anson and Athburnham, for the East-Indies; they lie at Spithead, waiting for a fair wind. It is asserted, that by the taking of the city of Tanjour, in the East-Indies, no less than seven millions of sterling money will be produced to the East-India company and the captors; general Smith's proportion of it will amount to 150,000 pounds. Tyger Ruch, who killed Capt. Farquhar at the Cape of Good Hope was not impaled, as reported, but is on his return to England; with his own state of that transaction. General Gage took leave of the king on the 6th of April, and on the 7th set out for Portsmouth, to embark with major Sheriff, on board the Lively man of war, Capt. Bithop, for Boston: his excellency's commission, as governor of Massachusetts-Bay, with an appointment of £1000 a year, is the most extensive that ever any English governor and commander in chief was hitherto invested with; such power could not be delegated to a more humane, intelligent and upright gentleman. All officers in England belonging to the regiments in America, are ordered for Portsmouth, to embark on board a transport waiting there to carry them to Boston. A fleet of observation will, in the summer be sent to cruise in the bay of Biscay, and another stationed between Lisbon and Gibraltar. The French, determined at length to aid the Turks, are preparing, under the administration of the hitherto pacific duke D'Aguillon, both by land and sea, to attack the Russians; this calls for the most vigilant and jealous attention to every motion of their forces, and at Paris nothing is now talked of but war, and at every port in France, from Calais and Bayonne: so that no person can leave the Kingdom without a royal pass; the spaniards will act in concert with them in all their enterprises. The young prince was christened at St. James's by the archbishop of Canterbury, on the 24th of March, and named Adolphus Frederick. The 4th, 5th, 38th, and 53d regiments are ordered to Boston. The bill for the better regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, was recommended and penned by lord Mansfield; Sir Charles Whitworth, lord North, Mr. Rice, with the attorney and solicitor general, prepared and brought it into the house of commons. The ticket, No. 1917, in the lottery of Messrs. Aitken, proved to be their own property, being an unsold ticket; it was, on the 25th of March, drawn a prize of 50,000 pounds sterling. General Monckton is chosen member for Pontefract, in the room of lord Galway, his nephew, deceased. The Boston port bill in the house of lords, was supported by the lords Mansfield, Gower, Lyttleton, Weymouth, and Suffolk; it was opposed by the dukes of Richmond and Manchester, the marquis of Rockingham, and the lords Temple, Shelburne, Camden and Stair; but the principal arguments were between the lords Mansfield and Camden: lord Shelburne presented a petition against it, signed by sundry gentlemen of America, then resident in London. His majesty has declared his intention of being present at a review of the royal navy at Portsmouth or Plymouth, next July. Bishop Moles is removed from St. David's to the see of Bath and Wells; Dr. York is consecrated bishop of St. David's; Dr. Dampier is Dean of Durham, vice Dr. Cooper, deceased; Dr. Majendie, is canon of Windsor; the Rev. Mr. Courney is prebendary of Worcester; and it is said, the Rev. Dr. Hurd is to have the living of St. George's, Hanover-Square. Lord Viscount Pitt, eldest son of the earl of Chatham, is on his passage to join the 47th regiment at Perth, Amboy, in New-Jersey, he being appointed an ensign in that corps. Lieutenant Col. James Hamilton, from half-pay, is now lieutenant Col. of the 21st regiment. His majesty has appointed general Murray to be lieutenant governor of Minorca, in the room of general Molyneux.

N E W - Y O R K, May 19.

On Tuesday evening an express arrived in town from Boston, with an account that the inhabitants of that place had received, on the 10th instant, by Capt. Jenkins, the act of parliament for shutting up their port. On Wednesday the committees of correspondence, from eight of the adjacent towns, were summoned; and on Thursday they met at Fanueil-Hall, and wrote circular letters to the several committees of correspondence in the other colonies: on Friday the inhabitants of the town of Boston met, and agreed to send letters to every town in the Massachusetts-government, and to every colony on the continent; acquainting them, that they were determined to stop all exports and imports to Great Britain and the West-Indies, they chose other committees, to confer with the inhabitants of Salem, Marblehead, &c. to collect

subscriptions for the employment of the artificers, &c. and for effectually securing the peace of the city. In short, the inhabitants, who had assembled in prodigious numbers, were all united in a firm resolution, not to comply with the act of parliament. The purport of their letter to the committees of correspondence at this city and in Philadelphia, is to acquaint them with their resolutions; and to desire they may be supported by their hearty concurrence in the measures which have hitherto been concerted by them.

His excellency general Gage, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North-America, and governor of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, arrived and landed on Friday last, with major Sheriff, Mr. Castle-William, where he was received by Mr. Hutchinson, who resigned the government into general Gage's hands; and on Saturday noon a council was held there.

The inhabitants of Salem have declared, that they will not sell, or let an house or lodgings, to any persons that may remove thither, in consequence of the passing of the Boston port act; they being determined to shew their distressed brethren in the capital city, every possible mark of their sincere sympathy.

T O T H E P U B L I C.

An advertisement having appeared at the coffee-house, in consequence of the late extraordinary and very alarming advices received from England, inviting the merchants to meet at the house of Mr. Samuel Francis, on Monday evening last, in order to consult on measures proper to be pursued on the present critical and important occasion.

A very respectable and large number of the merchants and other inhabitants did accordingly appear at the time and place appointed, and then and there nominated, for the approbation of the public, a committee of fifty persons, of which, fifteen to be a sufficient number to do business.

That therefore no formality may be wanting to constitute a committee duly chosen: the inhabitants of this city and county, are requested to attend at the coffee-house this day, at one o'clock (the same having been also notified by hand-bills, prior to the printing of this paper) to approve of the committee nominated as aforesaid, or to appoint such other persons, as in their discretion and wisdom may see meet.

A N N A P O L I S, June 2, 1774.

On Saturday evening his excellency governor Eden set out from this city for Patuxent, to embark on board the Annapolis, Capt. Eden, for London.

His excellency proposes to return in a few months, with his lady and family, to this province.

The general assembly of this province, which is further prorogued to Monday the 11th day of July, is further prorogued to Monday the 24th day of October next.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 25th day of May, 1774, after notice given of the time, place, and occasion of this meeting;

R E S O L V E D; that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America, and that it is incumbent on every colony in America, to unite in effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from, and exportations to, Great-Britain, till the said act be repealed, the same will preserve North America and her liberties.

R E S O L V E D therefore, that the inhabitants of this city will join in an association with the several counties of this province, and the principal colonies of America, to put an immediate stop to all exports to Great-Britain, and that after a short day hereafter to be agreed on, that there be no imports from Great-Britain till the said act be repealed, and that such association be on oath.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the gentlemen of the law of this province bring no suit for the recovery of any debt due from any inhabitant of this province to any inhabitant of Great-Britain, until the said act be repealed.

That the inhabitants of this city will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought immediately to break off all trade and dealings with that colony or province which shall refuse or decline to come into similar resolutions with a majority of the colonies.

That Messieurs John Hall, Charles Carroll, Thomas Johnson, jun. William Paca, Matthias Hammond, and Samuel Chase, be a committee for this city, to join with those who shall be appointed for Baltimore-Town, and other parts of this province, to constitute one general committee, and that the gentlemen appointed for this city immediately correspond with Baltimore-Town, and other parts of this province, to effect such association as will best secure American liberty.

T O T H E P R I N T E R S.

Y O U R Gazette of the 26th inst. contains an anonymous publication of the resolutions entered into by the meeting of the inhabitants of this city, held for the purpose of taking into consideration, letters from Boston and Philadelphia, which it is presumed is entitled to no other than an anonymous answer. The public are desired to suspend forming any judgment of the sentiments of this city on a subject of so momentous a concern, until they are furnished with more authentic grounds.

Annapolis, May 26, 1774.

Annapolis, May 27, 1774.

A. M. 11 o'clock.

A PAPER having been circulated this morning, in this city, and distributed with the Gazette, desiring the public to suspend forming any judgment of the sentiments of this city, on the subject matter of letters from Boston, and Philadelphia, until they are furnished with more authentic grounds, than the resolutions entered into by the meeting of the inhabitants held for that purpose--ALL the CITIZENS, and particu-