

likely to take place; and as to the young chevalier, he is likely to prove but a cypher in the business.

An evening paper says, we hear that the last resolution in the cabinet, relative to the Bostonians, was as follows: to use conciliating measures for the present, call the parliament early in the winter, and to prevail upon them to pass an act empowering a committee of twelve (of whom general Gage is to be resident) to forfeit the lands of all those refractory spirits who sign conventions, or any other way disturb the public tranquillity. His immediate attack upon private property, with a power of devolving on others, is thought the most direct scheme of bringing them to obedience. The precedent is drawn from the civil wars in Ireland, in the reigns of Charles I. and William III.

It is the opinion among the trading world at the west end of the town, that the Boston port-bill will be repealed; and the reason given is, that if our manufacturers at home are distressed, the loss will fall ultimately on the gentry, who will not be long enabled to live with their accustomed elegance.

The present state of affairs in America, says a correspondent, seem to demand the immediate meeting of the parliament, as the fate of that continent, and the consequent face of England, may in a great measure depend on their resolves.

August 27. Orders are sent to all the sea-ports to prevent any seamen of Great Britain entering into foreign service.

Fourteen fail of transports, from 200 to 500 tons burthen, are ordered to be taken up, at different ports, for government service.

The whole of the treaty between the Turks and Russians is not expected to be made public till it has been ratified by the two powers; which must be some time, on account of the great distance between Petersburg and Constantinople.

QUEBEC, September 15.

Translation of the address of the clergy,

To his excellency GUY CARLETON, Esq; major-general and commander in chief over the province of Quebec.

SIR,

PERMIT us when we congratulate your excellency on your happy return, likewise to felicitate ourselves and the province, on having you for the protector of our laws and religious liberties. History will rank your name among the benefactors of warriors, and the wisest of politicians, but gratitude is already imprinted in the heart of every Canadian. We know with what firmness you have supported our interests, and the testimony of our fidelity to his most gracious monarch and parliament. We want words to express our sincere gratitude, but the universal joy, and the fervent expressions of allegiance, those public demonstrations, on the moment of your excellency's arrival, with your worthy family, are proofs too convincing to need any arguments to support them.

Your name will be ever held in the highest esteem in Canada, and you will always find the clergy to be good and faithful subjects.

† JOHN OLIVER, bishop of Quebec.

H. F. GRAVE, superior of the seminary.

LOUIS AUG. DE GLAPION, superior-general of the Jesuits.

EMANUEL CRESPEL, superior of the recollects.

To his excellency GUY CARLETON, Esq; captain general and governor in chief of the province of Quebec, &c. &c.

May it please your excellency,

WE his majesty's Canadian subjects, in the city of Quebec, are deeply impressed with the most lively gratitude for the protection your excellency has afforded us, and the care and solicitude you have taken to render us happy and easy, call upon us to congratulate you on your happy arrival in this metropolis.

Suffer us to express the satisfaction we feel from the favour which his most excellent majesty, our sovereign lord, has conferred on us, by placing you, sir, (who is very justly styled our protector and father) at our head, to rule over us, to guide and establish the government of this province, upon an happy, firm and lasting foundation, by putting in force the act which his most gracious majesty and his parliament have been pleased to pass for this province. We know what we owe to your excellency alone; the gracious treatment of his most sacred majesty and the parliament, are obligations we never shall forget, but always acknowledge with the most respectful gratitude.

We desire through you to offer at the foot of the throne of our most gracious and beloved sovereign, our assurances of the most profound respect, our attachment, and inviolable fidelity, (confirmed by an oath) and to assure him, that he has no subjects more faithful or dutiful than the Canadians, and that we will be at all times and on all occasions ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in the defence of his sacred person; his crown, his parliament, and his arms. Knowing your prudence, moderation, equity, the uprightness and goodness of your heart, we flatter ourselves your administration will prove propitious to our wishes, and that your excellency will be pleased, according to the tenor of the act you have obtained in our favour, to suffer us to participate in the rights and privileges of English citizens.

We shall never cease to offer up our prayers to heaven for the prosperity and preservation of your excellency, her ladyship your illustrious consort, and your family, who will forever be held dear in the remembrance of the Canadians.

BOSTON, October 10.

WEDNESDAY last the members chosen in consequence of governor Gage's late writs for calling a general assembly, met at the court-house in Salem, pursuant to the precepts; and after waiting a day without being admitted to the usual oaths, which should have been administered by the governor or other constitutional officers; and having chosen the hon. John Hancock, Esq; to be their chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; clerk, they proceeded to business, and passed the following resolves.

PROVINCE of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In the court-house at Salem, October 7, 1774.

WHEREAS his excellency Thomas Gage, Esq; did issue writs bearing date the first of September

last, for the election of members to serve as representatives in a great and general court, which he did "think fit and appoint" to be convened and holden the 5th day of October instant, at the court-house in this place; and whereas a majority of members duly elected in consequence of said writ, did attend at said court-house the time appointed, there to be qualified according to charter for taking seats and acting as representatives in said great and general court; but were not met by the governor, or other constitutional officer or officers by him appointed for administering the usual oaths and qualifying them thereto. And whereas a proclamation bearing date the 28th of September last, and published in sundry news-papers, with the signature of his excellency, contains many reflections on this province, as being in a tumultuous and disorderly state; and appears to have been considered by his excellency as a constitutional discharge of all such persons as have been elected in consequence of his excellency's said writ—The members aforesaid so attending, having considered the measures which his excellency has been pleased to take by his said proclamation, and finding them to be unconstitutional, unjust and disrespectful to the province, think it their duty to pass the following resolves.

Therefore, resolved, as the opinion of said members, 1st. That by the royal charter of the province, the Governor for the time being is expressly obliged to convene "upon every last Wednesday in the month of May, every year for ever, and at such other times as he shall think fit, and appoint a great and general court." And therefore that as his excellency had thought fit, and by his writ appointed a great and general court to be convened on the fifth day of October instant, his conduct in preventing the same is against the express words, as well as true sense and meaning of the charter, and unconstitutional; more especially as by charter his excellency's power to "adjourn, prorogue and dissolve all great and general courts," doth not take place after said court shall be appointed, until they have first "met and convened."

2d. That the constitutional government of the inhabitants of this province being by a considerable military force at this time attempted to be superceded and annulled, and the people under the most alarming and just apprehensions of slavery, having in their laudable endeavours to preserve themselves therefrom, discovered upon all occasions the greatest aversion to disorder and tumult; it must be evident to all attending to his excellency's said proclamation, that his representations of the province, as being in a tumultuous and disorderly state, are reflections the inhabitants have by no means merited; and therefore that they are highly injurious and unkind.

3dly. That as the pretended cause of his excellency's proclamation for discharging the members elected by the province in pursuance of his writs, has for a considerable time existed, his excellency's conduct in choosing to issue said proclamation (had it been in other respects unexceptionable) but a few days before the court was to have been convened, and thereby unavoidably putting to unnecessary expence and trouble a great majority of members from the extremities of the province; is a measure by no means consistent with the dignity of the province; and therefore it ought to be considered as a disrespectful treatment of the province, and as an opposition to that reconciliation between Great Britain and the colonies so ardently wished for by all the friends of both.

4thly. That some of the causes assigned as aforesaid for this unconstitutional and wanton prevention of the general court, have in all good governments been considered among the greatest reasons for convening a parliament or assembly, and therefore the proclamation is considered as a further proof, not only of his excellency's disaffection towards the province, but of the necessity of its most vigorous and immediate exertions for preserving the freedom and constitution thereof.

Upon a motion made and seconded, Voted, That the members aforesaid, do now resolve themselves into a provincial congress, to be joined by such other persons as have been or shall be chosen for that purpose, to take into consideration the dangerous and alarming situation of public affairs in this province, and to consult and determine on such measures as they shall judge will tend to promote the true interest of his majesty in the peace, welfare and prosperity of the province.

Copy Aligned.

BENJA. LINCOLN, Clerk. A provincial congress being thus formed, and having chosen the hon. John Hancock, Esq; chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; clerk, they adjourned to the court-house in Concord, there to meet on Tuesday the eleventh day of October instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

[We hear that the number of representatives from the several towns, which met at Salem last week, consisted of ninety.]

October 13. Yesterday the Rose, man of war arrived here from Newfoundland, with three companies of the 6th regiment.

Intelligence is received by Capt. Callahan, that six regiments more are ordered immediately for Boston.

NEW YORK, October 27.

On Thursday morning last major general Hadimand embarked on board the transport named the Countess of Darlington, attended by major of brigade Moncreiff, Capt. Thomas Gamble, assistant quarter-master general, Capt. Brehm, aid de camp, and Capt. Hutcheson; with General Haldimand also embarked Col. Richard Prescott of his majesty's royal fusiliers, a company of the royal artillery, with a large quantity of ordnance stores for Castle William. Three companies of the royal regiment of Ireland, under the command of Capt. Shee, and the 47th regiment commanded by Major Cairncross, were embarked on board the Empress of Russia, and other transports for the port of Boston.

On board the transports are a great number of artificers, who have engaged to work upon the barracks preparing for the accommodation of his majesty's troops at Boston.

ANNAPOLIS, October 27.

We hear from Potowmack, that on Wednesday the 19th instant, died Mrs. RACHEL ADDISON, the wife of the Rev. Mr. HENRY ADDISON. She was the second daughter of the late Hon. DANIEL DULANY, Esq; of this city—the worthy daughter of a worthy father.

The committee for Calvert county, being informed that Mr. Benjamin C. Stoddert had received a chest of tea, which was imported from London in the ship Frigate, Alexander Wallace, and was selling the same at hunting-town in said county, on his own private account—in consequence of which they met at said town, on Monday the 24th of October, and upon examining the invoice and shop-notes, and upon receiving by said ship, it does not appear that there was any tea in the cargo.—Mr. Stoddert being called upon by the committee, to inform them where the tea came from that he has now in his store—produced an invoice of goods taken out of Mr. Mollison's store at Georgetown in August last, wherein it appears that there is a chest of tea, which from the affidavits of Mr. Williams, Mr. Allein and others, came in about two years ago with a cargo of goods sent by Mr. Mollison to that place, and from thence was sent to Mr. Stoddert to be disposed of by him, as he has the management of Mr. Mollison's store at Hunting-town.

The committee are fully satisfied that said Stoddert has not in any manner acted contrary to the true intent and meaning of the resolves of the general committee of this province.

Per order,
JOSEPH WILKINSON, clk. com.

Hunting-town, October 24, 1774. The report in consequence of which the above committee met, having been circulated with the most indutrious rancour, has undoubtedly left on some minds, impression, to my prejudice not easily to be effaced: I cannot therefore help assuring the public, in a worldly prospect, however advantageous to my private interest, no solicitations or threats from my neighbours in business, (which by the bye were never offered or intended) should ever induce me to deviate in the smallest manner, from the true spirit of the resolutions entered into by my country for the general weal.—The man whose conduct such motives as these would influence, is only to be equalled in depravity of heart, by the malicious propagators of groundless falsehoods, tending to destroy that confidence, every American ought (especially at this time) to place in his countrymen.

I am, &c.

BENJAMIN C. STODDERT

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are extremely sorry that we are obliged to appear in print on the present occasion, but our conduct in a late unfortunate affair, being highly misrepresented, we find it necessary, in justice to our characters, and for the true information of the public, to give a full and impartial account of the proceedings on the whole, and must beg your indulgence for the perusal of those facts that we are now going to lay before you, by which you will be enabled to form a true judgment, how far we merit the severe censure that has been imposed on us.

On Friday the 14th inst. arrived here, the brig Peggy Stewart, having on board for us, with many other goods, one whole, eight half, and eight quarter chests of tea. Soon after her arrival, Mr. Anthony Stewart (part owner of said vessel) applied to us, and desired that we would supply captain Jackson with money to pay the duty on the said tea, otherwise the vessel could not be entered, which we absolutely refused to do, and at the same time informed Mr. Stewart what our determinations were with regard to the tea, and that we were then writing the following letter to the gentlemen of the committee, and which James Williams immediately waited on them with.

To Charles Carroll and John Hall, Esqrs. and the other gentlemen of the committee for Anne-Arundel county.

Friday morning, 10 o'clock, Oct. 14, 1774.

Gentlemen, This is to inform you, that the brig Peggy Stewart, captain Jackson, is just arrived from London, and agreeable to our order of the 14th May last, have got many goods on board for us, among which are a few chests of tea; although agreeable to our order, yet it is contrary to our expectation, as we was in great hopes the tea would not have been shipped; but as it has unluckily come to hand, and are sensible the less of it at this time will be disagreeable to our friends and neighbours, we are therefore willing to leave to your determination, what is to be done with the said tea, and will readily acquiesce in any measure you may judge, either in landing and storing it, or shipping it to London—the West-Indies—or otherwise.

We are gentlemen,
your most obedient,
humble servants,
THO. C. WILLIAMS, & Co.
St. Geo. PEABODY, cl. committee.

The above letter was delivered by James Williams to Mr. Matthias Hammond, one of the gentlemen of the committee, who informed him, that the committee would meet at 9 o'clock in the afternoon to take the same into consideration. But on the said Williams's return home, Mr. Anthony Stewart waited on him, and informed him, that the captain had entered the vessel, and that he (Mr. Stewart) had paid the duty on the tea.

Those of the committee that were in town, met according to appointment, at 9 o'clock, and were informed of the duty on the tea having been paid as above. Four only of the committee being present, it was judged proper to call a meeting of the people, and notice was immediately given, to meet at half past 5 o'clock the same evening, at the playhouse. They met accordingly, and our letter to the committee, as above, was read; after which the captain of the brig, with the deputy collector, were examined relative to the entry and paying the duty, which was found to be as above stated. The question was then moved and put, whether the tea should be landed in America or not; and was unanimously carried in the negative. A committee of twelve persons was then appointed to inspect the landing of the said goods, after which the meeting adjourned to Wednesday the 19th instant, 11 o'clock.

But in the interim, on the preceding Monday, a proposal was made by Charles Carroll, Esq; (one of the gentlemen of the committee) to Mr. Stewart and us, that if we would agree to destroy the tea ourselves, he

ight it would be
ch we readily con
is that we woul
ner that was th
proposal, and offe
ammond, and som
agreed to defer it
mean time hand
ntly by Matthias H
the arrival of the
the Wednesday aft
in the said bills
of the tea being
ports propagated,
ight it incumbent
n convened on the
conduct on the wh
Gentlemen,
the tea now on bo
ped by Amos Hay
er of I homas C. W
May last, and th
es Williams, who
d finding our condu
as we are deeply i
peace and harmon
therefore take thi
e and plain narrat
motives by which
We in October 1
at being the first
eat-Britain, and fir
i no objection to
ghours ordered te
d in April and Ma
objection to its im
also order the tea
eggy Stewart, whic
of London, in J
omas as hath been
our letter and orde
voice of the said tea
We did not think
at the importation
neral non-importat
ote to our merchan
desired he would
y thing, particular
ll also prove.) Bu
nvinced that if the
t be allowed to
om that time we
rive, to give it
committee, to do w
is we told many pe
e believe Mr. I ho
ell remember; and
Mess. Samuel and
st, which letter w
ady to produce. I
On the arrival of
we immediately mad
with, and expressed
mination with respect
ication to us for mo
ve absolutely refused
until the commit
one with it. And
was enter'd at the
without our knowled
Upon the whole ge
ay before you ever
us to relative to
onceal no part of
hing further should
willing to give all the
heartily sorry that an
appended, which h
almsness to you, and
From what has
dearly to you and
not acted designedly
fringe in the least an
this province, and li
nated by any final
bilateral power, cour
we still declare, as
your determination
acquiesce in it.

We are,
Y
Annapolis,
Oct. 19, 1774.

True c
This letter James
roll, Esq; with at
at which time Mr.
tee would not sit
that when the people
to them, and our o
public; agreeable to
the committee met
before them, for their
did; and on their e
dedged our conduct
except in importing
the objections they
There has not
vince against the im
fiction of its being dis
any consideration.
However its ba
fixe we scarce know
dr any, their goods
number would we sh
ed, especially in tea
disturbance when it
to act so as that no
I. But in case any
up to any committee
they may think prop
that we can reap the
lage of importing the
We are, your
This letter was
the time of its date,