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MONDAY, June 19, 1775.

Mr. EDEN,
The Letters and Extracts you are now publishing will go near to convince the Continent of America, that the late Governor Hutchinson, instead of confining himself to his own Colony, has busily and unweariedly engaged in undermining the common Rights of all, in a Way not well adapted to support the Dignity of his religious Character.

But to the Evidence.
No. 13.
Dear Sir, [Sir Francis Bernard is the Gentleman addressed.]

OUR merchant subscription goes on, although there are some who refuse to join, yet it is generally supposed the same measures will be used as have been to compel a compliance with the former agreement.

I am more and more confirmed, that the repeal of the 18th Act will make a difference among our Sons of Liberty. Many in each Colony will be content, with liberty only, will continue their opposition, ever Machiavelian policy is to be justified, this is the time, & I cannot think there can be any ground for complaint, if every subject about bonds of any other nature, should be suffered to remain, until it be made certain, what sort of subjects we intend to be; At N. York they are in full expectation of an American Parliament, upon the plan of the government of Ireland. This would be the strangest policy that ever was heard of; If Ireland could be removed, three thousand spirits from Britain, it would force itself to be under the dominion of its same prince, with still greater reason we may say, it would never submit to parliamentary authority. At the Congress at Albany in 1754, I was in favor of a union of the governments for certain purposes, and I drew the plan which was then accepted; but I had imagined such absurd notions of government could ever have entered into the heads of the Americans as are now publicly avowed, I should then have been against any sort of union, as I was for it. I know every thing I write to you if a public signature you communicate to his Lordship, [Hillsborough.]

I am with great regard, your most faithful, &c.
No. 21. Boston, 20 Decemb. 1769.

My dear Sir, [Sir F. Bernard.]
HAVING wrote at large by a vessel to Hill and another to Glasgow, I intend this only to cover the News-Papers; & to observe to you, &c. I am glad Pennsylvania & the Jerseys have complied with the act of parliament, and made the provinces resigned. N. York by a change of parties are under more difficulty. The Delancey's are become the court party, and tho' they wish to see the thing done, are afraid suddenly to promote a measure they before opposed. I wish very other government may desert us, and that we may go to quarrelling one government with another. I am, &c.
Boston, 13, Jan. 1769. (It should have been 1770)

My dear Sir, [Mr. Secretary Pownall.]
I was of opinion that the source of all our disorder was an apprehension, that the united operation of the colonies would bring parliament to any terms, and that whenever it appeared, that at all events parliament would maintain its authority, this opposition would subside. Upon the present prospect it lowers, and every possible means is now used to persuade rather than to compel to persevere in this opposition. But whenever parliament shall determine to make a trial of its strength, I should think it best with great defence, that it should be upon some point altogether unexceptionable. If therefore the duties in the late act so far as has been proposed, or which, shall be repealed, nothing could be more proper, than an act declaring the offence and the penalties of disobedience to resist or defeat the operations of an act of parliament that remain in force for its fulfilment are absurd, and contrary to the fundamental principles of government. The great difficulty is to provide some method for an impartial

trial of offences against such an act. The act would at least be a trial, for a conformity to it. Under the present constitution of all the colonies, all judges and juries being sworn to go according to law, could be refused or neglected upon no other principle, than because the kingdom and the colonies are two distinct governments; and the parliament is not the supreme authority of the whole. Let the attorney general and other officers of the crown to whom it appertains, be required to see that every offence against the act be vigorously prosecuted, and if any colony at all refuse to adopt it, every measure to cause the return of such colony to a due subjection must be justified, and a new method of trying offences against it must be absolutely necessary. If the council would have join'd with me, I should long ago have tried, whether we had not interior strength, to suppress them (the confederate merchants.) But if the present combination was entirely at an end; & I think it absolutely necessary the sense of the nation should be publicly known to prevent the like hereafter; and indeed whenever government is feeble, every attempt of this nature is to be guarded against in the first place, & should be cut off in embryo.

If you think any thing I have wrote deserves my Lord Hillsborough's notice, you will be pleas'd to communicate it.

Boston, 14, Jan. 1770.

[Addressed to the same Gentleman.]
I Hope I shall receive such satisfaction by the next packet as may induce the council to join with me in some measures to break up the confederacy, if they should be induced it will, from fear of the consequences, which may follow upon their refusal.

Boston, Feb. 1770.

My dear Sir,
THE principle of independence is increasing every day, I dare say next election there will not be seven counsellors, perhaps not one chief, who are of a different principle. The same principle is spread among the people, and will influence the executive powers of government, and in a short time no juries will be formed, but such as will be govern'd by it, in all their verdicts. It is not much better in the royal governments. One of the council of New York writes by the last post that nothing can restore America, but a lord lieutenant and an American parliament; and however jealous they may be of it in England, yet they will find the spirit of democracy to be so prevailing, that they will be obliged at last to come into it. Things appear to me necessary, in the first place, that each colony should be made sensible of the obligation to submit to the supreme legislative authority. In what way parliament will do this, I cannot tell. I know it would have been less difficult to have done it last year than it is this; and I think it will be in proportion more difficult if it be delayed another year. Could any thing be thought of which would answer the purpose of a tell or explicit owning the power of parliament without limitation? What if upon the repeal of the late act called the revenue act, another was to be made, (in their hands) providing that all the members of the court and of the house, in each colony, at the same time they take the oaths of allegiance, &c. should take the same oath that the governors of the several colonies are required to take, before they take upon their administration, that they will conform to acts of trade and endeavour the execution of them. I suggest this as matter for consideration, and what is less likely to make a general conviction in the colonies, and yet may tend to establish parliamentary authority in general, to the colonies. From the short hand to the end of this paragraph, the vowels are all left out, and distinguished by words in the beginning and ending of words, as in some other letters.

I can't help thinking that his authority might have been preserved justly, if more attention had been given to the colonies. They ought to have been used to acts of parliament every session, some to respect the colonies in general, others particular colonies. The act relative to wills extended

to America in general. The land bank act to this colony only. The act restraining paper currency I think extends to the New-England colonies only; but such acts have been rare. Perhaps it is not too late to recover what has been lost by going into the present way; and if at the beginning of every session a committee was appointed for America, at the same time the committees for grievances &c. cited to be appointed, it would have a good effect. The New York scheme of a general government, I gave you my opinion upon in a former letter. Besides the objection then made, the vast extent of country from south to north, makes the scheme of one government impracticable. If anything of this nature should ever be thought advisable, three distinct governments would be the least which could be erected, Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New-England for one; New-York to Virginia inclusive, another; and the Carolina and the rest of the continent southward, a third. Possibly such provision might be made in an act of parliament which shall constitute three governments, for securing parliamentary authority, (and indeed a submission to the act would be the strongest acknowledgment of that authority) as might contravert all the disadvantages arising from the union of the several governments comprehended in each general government; and by having a nobleman with talents for it, for each of the general governments never to remain above three years, as I think is the case in New Spain, in a short time a good part of the nobility would have a perfect acquaintance with America, and parliament would be better able from time to time to make such provision as shall be necessary.

I fear all alone would answer the purpose, if the principle could once be established that America is subject to acts of parliament. I do not say that the contrary principle is yet established, but there is a growing tendency to it, and the powers of government are to establish what it will be extremely difficult to carry such acts into execution. Such acts nevertheless will be better than no provision at all.

Mr. Hutchinson writes upon the above subject of forming three governments, to Sir F. Bernard, Feb. 18, 1770, in his letter No. 5. In the same letter, being upon the point of supreme parliamentary authority, and mentioning the prevalence of the opposite sentiments, which he judiciously denominates principles of independence, he writes; "a great part of the colonies will keep the Lord Chatham's distinction. If parliament gives up taxation, let it assert legislation, and support it before this part of the people find out, that it is the right of Englishmen to be govern'd by laws in general, as well as laws for taxation, to which they have given their consent in person, or by their representatives."

I am somewhat apprehensive Mr. Printer, that you will not know how to allow me more room, and yet I must pray you to insert one more letter wrote to Lord Hillsborough.

No. 27. Boston, 12, June 1772.

My Lord,
ALTHO' Admiral Montague transmits to the Lords of the admiralty, a particular account of the surprizing and burning his majesty's armed schooner Gaspee, by a great number of people from the town of Providence, yet I imagine so extraordinary an affair requires, to have mention made of it by me to your lordship.
From some former extract of the schooner's having been degred from place to place, I have apprehended there would something tragical follow from a set of people, to whom every levain of the crowd who does his duty, will always be benighted. I have known the present Governor of the colony many years, and used to esteem him as the most fit person among them for the post, but the constitution is such, that he is not capable of acting his own judgment; and will be subservient to the Whigs of the illicit traders and there is no doubt that nothing more will be done by authority there, than issuing a proclamation, and perhaps not even that. If some measures are not taken

then in England in consequence of a grant in-
 "sult upon the King's authority; I fear it will en-
 "couage the neighbouring Colonies to persevere in
 "their opposition to the laws of trade, and to be
 "guilty of the like and greater acts of violence. As
 "the town of Providence joins to this province, and
 "is less than 50 miles from this town, and the same
 "may spread here, I hope your Lordship will not
 "think that I go out of my line in this information.
 "Matters which relate to my province more
 "immediately, I beg leave to refer; until the next
 "opportunity.

I have the honor to be most respectfully,
 My Lord, Yours, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, June 2, 1775.

Upon Motion, resolved,
 "THAT no Bill of Exchange, draft, or order
 "of any officer in the army, or navy, their agents,
 "or contractors, be received, or negotiated, or
 "any money supplied to them, by any person in Amer-
 "ica, that is not a soldier, or necessary, of any kind
 "be furnished, or supplied to, or for the use of the
 "British army or navy in the colony of Massachusetts;
 "and that no vessel employed in transporting
 "British troops to America, or from one part of
 "North America to the other, or warlike stores, or
 "provisions for said troops, be freighted, or furnished
 "with provisions, for any necessary, until further
 "order from this Congress.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
 CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, June 2, 1775.

WHEREAS the Enemies of America are
 "multiplying their Cruelties towards the
 "Inhabitants of the New-England Colonies, by seiz-
 "ing Provision Vessels, either the Property of, or
 "intended to supply them; and also by plundering
 "the Stock of Cattle, Sheep, &c. on their Sea Coasts.
 "RESOLVED, That it be, and it hereby is re-
 "commended to the Inhabitants of the Towns and
 "Districts in this Colony, that they forthwith exert
 "themselves, to prevent the Exportation of Fish, and
 "all other kinds of Provision, excepting such only as
 "shall be intended to supply the Inhabitants of the
 "Colony aforesaid: And as in the Opinion of the
 "Select-Men and Committees of Correspondence, and
 "Committees of Safety of the Town where the June
 "Vessel be stored, may with Prudence be shipped for
 "Conveyance by Water, for the Purpose aforesaid:
 "And it is strongly recommended to the Select-Men,
 "Committees of Correspondence, and Committees of
 "Safety throughout the Colony, that they cause this
 "Resolution to be strictly observed.

JOSEPH WARREN, President.
 SAMUEL FREEMAN, Sec'y.

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, June 2, 1775.

WHEREAS it is necessary that this Colony be
 "provided with a Magazine of Arms, which
 "are good and sufficient. — Therefore,
 "RESOLVED, That any Person or Persons who
 "may have such to sell, shall receive so much for
 "them, as the Selectmen of the Town or District in
 "which he or they may dwell, shall appraise said
 "Arms at; upon the Delivery of the same to the
 "Committee of Supply at Watertown, and exhib-
 "iting a Certificate of said Appraisement, and deliv-
 "ering said Selectmen, to the Committee aforesaid,
 "provided said Delivery be made within one Month
 "from the Date hereof.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
 SAMUEL FREEMAN, Sec'y.

NEW YORK, June 2.

Last Week the 4th Regiment of Troops,
 raised by the Colony of Connecticut, under
 the Command of Col. Hinman, marched for
 their Station at Ticonderoga.

A Gentleman, that left Boston about six
 Days ago, assures for Fact, that he saw landed
 on the Long-Wharf at that Place, out of one
 boat alone; no less than 64 dead Men that
 had been killed by the Provincials at the late
 Attack at Noddle's and Hog-Islands, as men-
 tioned in our last.

Thursday last Mr. Isaac Sears was voted a
 Member of our Provincial Congress, in the
 Room of Mr George Follis, who did not at-
 tend; and the same Day Mr. William Bed-
 low, and Mr. John Woodward, were chose
 Members of our Committee, in the Room of
 Mr. Samuel Jones, and Mr. George Follis,
 who declined serving.

From a Dublin Paper of the 14th of April,
 we have the following Paragraph, "The
 "Spaniards have in Carthagea Harbour, 14
 "Sail of the Line, 14 Sail of Frigates, and
 "14000 Men embarked. This hath caused

a Memorial to be dispatched to Madrid,
 which departed last Monday.

In a Charleston Paper of May 26, is the
 following Extract of a Letter from Augusta,
 dated May 6. "A Report is current here,
 "and is but too well founded, that Govern-
 "Shirley, and Lieutenant Governor Stew-
 "art, both of Dominica, about Sunday
 "last, fought a Duel at the Saints, in a Island
 "near Guadaloupe; and that Mr. Shirley fell.
 "Stuart is gone to Martinico."

A Letter from St. Eustatia, dated the 15th May
 last, advices, that a vessel was just arrived there
 from Holland, with intelligence that a strict pro-
 hibition was laid there on the exportation of all
 ammunition even to their own islands in their
 own vessels; and by an order from the States-
 General, no ammunition was to be sold in any of
 their islands or settlements to any Inhabitants of
 North-America, or shipped on board any vessel
 bound there, under the penalty of 500 dollars;
 and the forfeiture of vessel and cargo; nor was
 any ammunition to be sold to any person, nor ship-
 ped on board any vessel without exhibiting an oath,
 that it should not directly or indirectly be trans-
 ported to any part of North-America. [We can
 return this favour in kind.]

On Tuesday the regular soldiers stationed in the
 barracks here, about 30, embarked on board vessels
 belonging to the Asia man of war. The inhabi-
 tants took from them their spare arms, about 90,
 and some ammunition.

They had received in Eustatia, a pretty full ac-
 count of the action at Concord, Lexington, &c.
 which threw the whole island into great conster-
 nation, being under terrible apprehensions, for the
 consequences to the islands.

Capt. Montayne in a Brig from St. Kitts, ad-
 vices that they received the news of the engagement
 there too, and were affected in much the same
 manner, as the Inhabitants of St. Eustatia.

Watertown, June 19.

Extract of a Letter from a Member of the Conti-
 nental Congress.

"The Congress are as firm as a Rock;
 "they are firmly united in all their Resolutions."
 Last Tuesday a proclamation was issued
 by his Excellency General Gage, offering his
 Majesty's most gracious pardon to all who
 shall lay down their Arms, and return to the
 duties of peaceable Subjects, excepting Samuel
 Adams, and John Hancock. — Likewise for
 establishing the Law Martial throughout this
 Province.

General Gage having issued out a Proclamation,
 many of our Readers might expect that we should
 immediately oblige them with it. We mention it
 however at present, having more important mat-
 ters to lay before them. Shall give them the Spirit
 of it in the following Words. — *Exegge upon
 this Word and Honor, which I have never forfeited,
 as the Inhabitants of Boston can testify, that if
 the People will give up the Cause, lay down their Arms,
 and submit themselves to the tender Mercies of the
 British Ministry, they shall have both their Lives
 and Lands, Samuel Adams, and John Hancock
 excepted. Do they not consent hereto, I declare them
 a Parcel of Rebels, and will treat them, as such.*

Wednesday last, General Gage issued a
 Proclamation, regulating all Persons in the
 Town of Boston who were possessed of Spirit-
 uous Liquors, or distill'd designed to be made
 into Rum, and the Return of the Quantity
 they were possessed of, in or before Saturday
 last, on Penalty of its being taken [seized]
 for his Majesty's Service. [Another Fetch
 for Plunder this!]

On Friday last, the 6th Instant, a Detach-
 ment of two Captains, eight Subalterns, and
 two hundred men of the Corps of Light In-
 fantry, under the command of Capt. Souler,
 of the Marines, landed at Noddle's Island,
 near 6 o'Clock in the morning, for the pur-
 pose of bringing off Hay, which was effected
 without any loss. — Advanced parties took pos-
 session of the Heights, and were most scanda-
 lously abused by the people from the oppo-
 site shore. — The troops noticed them not,
 though fired at if they showed their heads. —
 The Detachment did not fire a shot. [An infa-
 mous Lie extracted from good Madam Drape-
 r's last Thursday's Gazette.]

The 3000 Men, voted to be raised by the New
 Hampshire Congress, are all enlisted, and many of
 them have already joined the American Army.
 They are commanded by General Nathaniel Fos-
 som.

Friday Night last a Number of the Pro-
 vincials intrenched on Bunker-Hill in
 Charlestown; and on Saturday about Noon
 a large Number of Regulars from Boston
 came across Charles's River, and landed a lit-
 tle below the Battery near the point, when a
 bloody Battle commenced, (many being kil-
 led and wounded on both sides). The very
 heavy Fire from the Shipping, the Battery
 on Cop's-Hill; Boston, together with the
 Train of the Enemy, obliged the Provincials
 to retreat a little this Side, Charlestown Neck,
 about Sunset, when the Enemy took Possession
 of our Entrenchment; after which they set
 the Town of Charlestown on Fire, begin-
 ning with the Meeting-House, and we hear
 they have not left one Building unconsumed.
 The Engagement continues at this Publica-
 tion, on 9 o'Clock, with intermissions. The Con-
 fusion of the Times render it impracticable
 to give a particular Account of what has alre-
 ady occur'd, but hope to give a good one in
 our next. The Provincials are in high spirits.

We hear that one Porter, an Attorney of
 Salem, was lately detected at Cohos, in con-
 veying a Letter from T. Gage to Governor
 Charles of Quebec, requiring his very good
 Friends the Catholics may be forthwith sent
 to assist him in cutting the throats of all He-
 reticks. The Letter was seized between the
 Soles of his Shoe. Porter in attempting to
 escape, was shot thro' the Back, and expired
 instantly.

NEW LONDON, June 16.

Capt. Thomas Chester of Groton, who came to
 Town last Wednesday from Philadelphia, which
 Place he left last Friday morning, that a Ship ar-
 rived there from London, the Day before he came
 out; to which Majr Skeete was Passenger, having
 come out to Chest of Fire Arms, which were taken
 into Custody of the Citizens. This Vessel was bound
 to Quebec, but meeting with some Vessels on
 the Banks of Newfoundland, was informed them that
 the Regular Troops had been defeated the 19th of
 April, the Town of Boston shut up, and the Pro-
 vincial Troops had taken Ticonderoga and Crown-
 Point, and evacuated into Canada, some Discre-
 pancy arose between Maj Skeete, (who was a prin-
 cipal Freight) and the Captain of the Vessel, as to
 the Propriety of proceeding to Quebec, and he
 was finally determind to set into Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE, June 8.

WHEREAS the Provincial Con-

gress on the third Day of May Instant, em-
 powered and directed the Receiver General of this
 Colony to borrow the Sum of One Hundred Thou-
 sand Pounds, Lawful Money, on Colony Securi-
 ties, payable in two Years, on Interest, at Six per
 Cent. per Annum.

Any Person willing to furnish the Colony with
 any Sum of Money, as aforesaid, are desired to
 signify the same, as soon as may be, to the Sub-
 scriber.

H. GARDNER,

Receiver-General's Office, May 22, 1775.
 JUST ARRIVED, AND TO BE SOLD BY
 Boffenger and William Foster,
 A QUANTITY of Choice Shop SUGARS in
 Hogheads, Tierces, and Barrels, at Capt.
 DERBY'S Wharfe in Salem.

Thomas Russell, Taylor from Boston,
 INFORMS his Town and Country Customers,
 That he has opened Shop in Watertown, op-
 posite Mr. Sturton's, Hatter, near the Bridge.

TO BE LET.

A good Dwelling-House, with two
 Rooms, a Tan-Yard and Carrier's Shop, situate
 in Sudbury. For further Particulars, inquire of
 the Widow Mettable Pool, living in Sudbury.

GOOD Encouragement for

Journey-men-Tailors. Apply to JOSEPH
 BILLINGS, opposite the Printing-Office in Wa-
 tertown.

Journey-men Saddlers will meet
 with proper Encouragement by applying at the
 next Shop to the Printing Office in Watertown.