

# Postscript to the Massachusetts Gazette.

Draper's.]

THURSDAY, March 8, 1770.

## NEW RICE

TO BE SOLD AT

Richard Clarke & Son's

Store in King-Street; also, choice INDIGO. N. B. CASH given for Pot and Pearl Ashes said Store.

BOSTON, March 8, 1770.

Capt. Coleman from Alicante, about 15 Leagues E. from Cape-Cod met a Sloop without Mail or Sails, and no People on board: They took some Provision and some Sugar, but a Snow Storm coming on, they were obliged to leave her.—It is said the Sloop was from the West-Indies; suppos'd—Glover, Master, who with his People were taken out sometime ago and carried to Cape-Ann.

One Day last Week a Soldier who has long passed for the bully, of the 29th Regiment, bought two baskets of Charcoal from a Stoughton Man, and in payment offered him a Pilsener in lieu of a Shilling Beer, which the Man refused, and insisted on his Money, or the return of the Coal. The Soldier denied to do either, on which the Charcoal Man said he would take it out of his Hide, rather than trouble himself much about it. To which the Bully very readily agreed, and was laid sprawling at every step, till quite tired of the diversion, he professed his satisfaction, took his fellow combatant to an ale-house, and amicably settled the dispute.

Not quite so fortunate were two of these Don Quixote adventurers, who fell upon a young Man walking quietly near the lower end of King-Street, and stopping him in his way, insulted him with very opprobrious language, on which after a very short parley he laid both sprawling, and went about his business. Two or three more such rencounters having happened lately. 'Tis said many of the 29th Regt. have armed themselves with bludgeons of about two feet long, a round handle, and the body of the club three square with such weapon as these, Swords and cutlasses, on Friday last, about 11 o'clock, they made a formal attack on the Rope-walk of Mr. John Gray; one of them appearing first & complaining that some of their people had affronted him, & declared he would have satisfaction. The workmen not much attending to him, he grew very abusive, and challenged any one in the ropewalk to turn out and fight him; one of the hands fell out in a very speedy tript up his heels and took his sword from him. He then went from them, and soon returned with 8 or 9 more, armed as aforesaid, asking very haughtily, why he had been used in that manner? The answers probably not pleasing the gentlemen soldiers, (as it seems they affect to call themselves) they fell upon the ropemakers, who being essentially well provided for their reception, made it necessary for the whole body to march in quest of auxiliaries. Recruited to the number of 30 or 40, they again visited the ropewalks, and challenged any or all of the workmen to come out and fight them. This offer was readily embraced, & notwithstanding the soldiers were three to one, prepared on purpose, they were beat off, many of them much bruised, and 2 or 3 of the workmen slightly wounded.

Mr. Justice Hill came up as this last riotous multitude advanced, told them he was in Commission of the Peace, and commanded them to go to their barracks. In this exercise of his duty he was struck at by one of them with a club, which had reached him, might have been fatal, and so daring was this fellow; that in the Magistrate's presence, he knocked down a laborer, dragged him about, and beat and abused him much in despite of the Justice's utmost interposition. No less audacious was the behavior of a tall Negro Drummer, to whom Justice Hill particularly spoke, ordering him home, but intent on wounding, or probably killing the Inhabitant, he held the party sword in hand; but had his sword beat from his hold, which however being chained to his body he carried with him. He is said to be much wounded.

Between 5 and 6 the same evening, a large body of them collected again, and were in full march for the field of battle; when Mr. John Gray, owner of the works, met them and diverted their intention for that evening. But on Saturday, about half after 4, three stout grenadiers, armed with bludgeons as above described, came into the bottom of the walks, and finding three young men spinning together unarmed, accosted them in these most impudent words, 'You d—n'd dogs, don't you deserve to be kill'd?' The lads not answering, Mr. James Young came up and spoke boldly, on which a grenadier aimed a blow at his head, but Mr. Young fended it off with his arms; he then turned from Young and made a pass at Mr. Archibald McNeil, Jun. which he avoided, otherwise he believes he might have killed him. During this bluster one of Mr. W. Caley's journeymen went into the Tug house, got two batty, and giving one to his comrade, soon cleared the walks of the soldiers.



It is doubtless expected that we should give the Public a very particular Account of the tragical Affair of Monday Night last; but the Anxiety of the Town, with the Attention of the principal People to get Matters settled, prevents the Publisher from obtaining a circumstantial Account;—but kind Readers will therefore excuse the Publisher;—he has only just mentioned some of the Proceedings of that Evening; a Number of Gentlemen are collecting Evidences of the whole Transaction, as soon as these are done, an Account will be drawn up and Published in the Papers.

Monday Evening the 8th of March, Several Soldiers of the 49th Regiment were abusive in the Street, with their Cutlasses, striking a Number of Persons: About 9 o'Clock some young Lads going thro' a narrow Alley that leads from Cornhill to Brattle-Street; met three Soldiers, two of them with drawn Cutlasses, and one with a Pair of Tongs, who stop'd the Lads, and made a stroke at them, which they returned; having Sticks in their Hands; one of the Lads was wounded in the Arm; presently 10 or 12 Soldiers came from the Barracks with their Cutlasses drawn, but not being able to get thro' the Alley, they went down towards the Square, and came up to Cornhill, when a Scuffle ensued, some feeling the naked Swords flourishing and set the Bells ringing; They collected the People, who at length made the Soldiers retire to their Barracks: The People then dispersed and returning Home, some of them went up Royal-Exchange Lane, at the Corner of which was a Centry-Box next the Custom-House, the Centry upon the People coming into King-Street; went from his Box and stood on the Steps of the Custom-House Door; whether a Signal was made, or a Messenger sent, we are not able at present to say; but a Party of 7 Men, with an Officer, came from the Main-Guard over to the Centinelle, and formed in an half Circle, facing the South-Side of King-Street, loaded and pointed their Guns breast-high to the People, who had made a Stop in the Middle of the Street, not imagining any Danger: Soon after, the Word Fire was heard, upon which one Gun went off, in a second or two of Time one or two others, and so on to the last; which killed and wounded the following Persons, viz.

- Mr. Samuel Gray, Ropemaker, killed on the Spot, the Ball entered his Head and broke the Skull.
- A Mollatto Man, named Johnson, who was born in Framingham, but lately belonging to New-Province, and was here in order to go for North-Carolina, killed on the Spot, two Balls entering his Breast.
- Mr. James Caldwell, Mate of Capt. Morton's Vessel, killed on the Spot, two Balls entering his Breast.
- Mr. Samuel Maverick, a promising Youth of 17 Years of Age, Son of the Widow Maverick, and an Apprentice, to Mr. Greenwood Joiner, mortally wounded, a Ball went through his Belly, and came out at his Back: He died the next Morning.
- A Lad named Christopher Monk, about 17 Years of Age, an Apprentice to Mr. Walker, Shipwright: Mortally wounded, a Ball entered his Side and came out at his Back; apprehended he will die.
- A Lad named John Clark, about 17 Years of Age, whose Parents live at Medford, and an Apprentice to Capt. Samuel Howard of this Town: Mortally wounded, a Ball entered just above his Groin and came out at his Hip, on the opposite Side, apprehended he will die.
- Mr. Edward Payne, of this Town, Merchant, standing at his Entry-Door, received a Ball in his Arm, and shattered some of the Bones.
- Mr. John Green, Taylor, coming up Leverett's Lane, received a Ball just under his Hip, and lodged in the under Part of his Thigh, which was extracted.
- Mr. Robert Peterson, a Seafaring Man, who was the Person that had his Traverses fired thro' in Richardson's affair, wounded; a Ball went thro' his Right Arm.
- Mr. Patrick Cole, about 30 Years of Age, who work'd with Mr. Field Leather-Breeches-maker in Queen-Street, wounded, a Ball entered near his Hip and went out at his Side.
- A Lad named David Parker, an Apprentice to Mr. Eddy the Wheelwright, wounded, a Ball enter'd in his Thigh.

This most shocking Transaction alarmed the People, the Bells were set a ringing—and all the Inhabitants that were able, assembled at the Place where the Murder was committed; while some were taking Care of the Dead and Wounded, the others were in Consultation what to do in these dreadful Circumstances: The 49th Regiment were under Arms, and drew up in King-Street.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor came immediately up to the Town-House, and thence met some of His Majesty's Council, and a Number of Civil Magistrates:—His Honor requested they would let the Matter subside for the Night, promising to do all in his Power that Justice should be done, and the Law have its Force:—The Regiment being then under Arms, the Inhabitants insisted that the Soldiers should be ordered to their Barracks, first, which was done; then the People returned to their Dwellings at about One o'Clock. At 3 o'Clock Capt. Prevost, who commanded the Party, was committed to Goal, and the next Day the Soldiers that fired were committed to

Tuesday Morning a Meeting of the Inhabitants was called at Faneuil-Hall: At the same Time His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Majesty's Council met at the Council-Chamber, where the Commanding-Officers of the two Regiments attended: But the Particulars of the Transactions we have no Copies of at present, and can only inform the Public that the Issue was, that both Regiments are to go forthwith from the Town to the Barracks at Castle-William.

### A Friendly Caution.

Those who have kept Watch two or three Nights past are requested to be careful in putting their Guns in Places in their Houses where Children cannot come at them: Many Accidents have happened by their playing with loaded Guns.

The Persons that were killed on Monday Evening, we hear, are to be buried this Afternoon: It is said, the Funeral Procession is to be from Faneuil-Hall; and it is hoped there will be a general Attendance of the Inhabitants.

Capt. Miller sails for London the beginning of next Week.

Extract of Letter from London, Dec. 1769. "Your Spirit and Conduct in returning the British Manufactures is Noble, and a People with such a Temper of Mind will never be made Slaves by any set of Men whatever."

### CUSTOM-HOUSE BOSTON,

Entered in, Seave, Turner and Harding from North-Carolina; Gray from Maryland; Hawley from New-Haven; Bosen from South-Carolina; Main from Surinam; Wallace from Cape-Nicola; Downs from Cape-Nicola; Duten from Jamaica & Turky-Island; Tees from St. Eustatia & St. Martina; Colemans from Alicante; Paddock from London.

Cleared out, Atwood for Halifax; Hooton & Corbett for Philadelphia; Burk for St. Kitts; Zeegers for Essequibo; Davis for West-Indies.

Outward bound, Fellows for Surinam; Wales for Halifax; Brown for West-Indies; Dunn for Glasgow; Morton for Philadelphia; Stallings for Newfoundland; Huffy for Ljbon; Landahl for Grenada; Gray for Maryland.

## TO BE SOLD,

Lying on the greatest Country Road leading from Boston through the Province, and situated in what is called Little Cambridge, within 6 Miles of Boston, the following Farms or Tracts of Land, viz.

- No. 1, about 35 Acres of Choice Land, 30 Rods Front, and 240 deep, with a good Orchard, chiefly mowing Land, with a handsome new Barn, with Floors above and below, and completely fitted for all Sorts of Cattle, and a Shed of 75 feet long, finished in like Manner with the Barn, likewise a Stable and Chaife Houfe of 40 feet by 20, a fine Shed for Carriages, and Stalls for four Horses, and will contain eight Tons of Hay, together with a large handsome hanging Garden with 5 Flatts, each 40 feet square, with Steps of the best Connecticut Stone, and containing as good Fruit as any in the Province, and a Well with a Pump that is never dry, and a Cellar already complet of 40 feet by 30, and a Store-House on the road of 40 feet by 20, with a Cellar under the whole, very commodiously situated, and fitted for a large Dealer, together with many other conveniences as mentioned.
  - No. 2, about 25 Acres adjoining the above, 25 rods Front, and 200 deep, with a handsome new Houfe with 8 Rooms, one of them 36 feet by 18, now improv'd, and may be as one of the best Taverns in the Province, with a good convenient Yard and Barn for Horses and horned Cattle, with a good Well of Water.
  - No. 3, about 15 Acres adjoining the above, 30 Rods Front and 50 Rear, with a good Houfe of 6 Rooms, a good Barn and Slaughter Houfe, a good Well and Garden, also a number of good Fruit Trees, all choice mowing Land.
  - No. 4, about 15 Acres the Opposite Side, 20 Rods Front, and 150 deep, chiefly choice mowing Land and a good Orchard.
  - No. 5, about 20 Acres adjoining the same, 25 rods Front, and 150 deep, chiefly choice Land, each Division well water'd and fenced. Also, a Piece of Land in the same Parish, of about 3 Acres, with a good Houfe, Barn, Try Houfe, and Well, suitable for a Tallow Chandler and Soap Boiler; together with several other Tracts of Land in the same Town.
- Any Person or Persons inclining to purchase the whole or any Part of the above described Premises, may know the Price and Terms of Pay, by inquiring of JOHN DENNIE at his Houfe or Office in Cambridge.

THE  
Massachusetts  
AND  
Boston Weekly



Gazette:  
THE  
News-Letter.

Draper's.] THURSDAY, March 8, 1770.

BY THE HONORABLE  
**Thomas Hutchinson, Esq;**  
Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England.

**A PROCLAMATION**  
For Proroguing the General Court.

WHEREAS the Great and General Court or Assembly for His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay; begun and held at Boston, upon Wednesday the Thirty-first Day of May, 1769, stands prorogued to Wednesday the Fourteenth Instant, to meet at said Boston; And Whereas by the last Packet from England, I have received Instructions to meet the said Assembly at Cambridge;

I Do therefore further prorogue the said Great and General Court or Assembly to Thursday the Fifteenth Instant, to meet at Harvard-College in Cambridge, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of said Day: Whereof all the Members of the said Court and all other Persons concerned are to take Notice, and conform themselves accordingly.

And the Sheriffs of the several Counties, their Under-Sheriffs or Deputies, and the Constables of the several Towns within the same, are Commanded to cause this Proclamation to be forthwith published and posted within their Precincts,

GIVEN at Boston, the Second Day of March, 1770, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

T. Hutchinson.

By His Honor's Command,  
A. OLIVER, Sec'y.

GOD Save the KING.

Boston, March 5.

WHEREAS it is said in the Boston-Gazette of the 26th of February last, "That Ebenezer Richardson has been many Years employed as an under Officer of the Customs-----" That George Wilmot said he was sent with a Message from one of the Crown Officers to Richardson's House "That it is reported that Richardson immediately upon receiving the Message went into Lillie's House, and began to act his villainous Part"-----"That Wilmot has since denied the whole---but no one will wonder at-----" That it is confidently reported that Wilmot was employ'd by----- to act a Part with the infamous Richardson in a late tragical Affair"-----"That the Publishers of the Gazette were assured from pretty good authority, that Wilmot had been a considerable time in the service of the Commissioners, and that he had a PETITION before the BOARD at the Time the late barbarous Murder was committed."

We are authorized and desired to inform the Public, that Ebenezer Richardson has never been employ'd as an Officer, or under Officer, or in any Capacity in the Customs.-----That Wilmot was not sent with any Message by the Commissioners, or by any Crown Officer, or other Person, with the Knowledge or Privy of the Commissioners, or any of them.-----That he never has been employed in the service of the Commissioners, unless as a Seaman stipped by the Commander of the Sloop Liberty; nor have they any sort of Knowledge of him, except that he as well as many other Seamen employ'd by the Master on board the said Sloop, became Petitioners to the Board for Reparation of the Losses they sustained when the vessel was destroyed.-----That the Insinuations, that the Commissioners, or any of them, were concerned in, or privy to, any of the acts of Richardson or Wilmot, or that they had any concern with the Proceedings of the People on the 22d of February last, or any Knowledge of them, except what they had from common Report after they were over and past, are groundless and highly injurious.

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY in Council.  
THE PETITION OF Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Bart.  
Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.  
Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Majesty's Petitioner having receiv'd notice from the office of one of your Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, that a Remonstrance of the House of Representatives of the said Province, containing divers charges against your Majesty's Petitioner, has been presented to your Majesty by the Agent of the said House, and now lies before your Majesty in your Privy Council, most humbly implores that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to order an early Day for the hearing the examination of several Articles of Charge against your Petitioner; for although the said House of Representatives had the injustice to deny your Petitioner a Copy of the said Remonstrance when it passed that House some time before the 15th day of July, and your Petitioner was not able to obtain such Copy till the 25th Day of that Month, only three Days before your Petitioner embarked for England; thereby evidently intending to prevent your Petitioner from procuring such Evidence of the Falsity of such Complaint as might be necessary for his justification, yet your Majesty's humble Petitioner has no doubt that he shall be well able to manifest to your Majesty's satisfaction, by the help of such papers as are now in his possession, & may be obtained from your Majesty's Offices here, the Falsity and Malice of the Charges alledged against him.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound hath ever pray, &c.

FRA. BERNARD.

Sept. 23. 1769.  
Extract of a Letter from one of the most eminent Houses in London, directed to the Committee that re Shipp'd from Boston a large Parcel of Goods to London, last October.

BY the Argo, Capt. Bryant, we had the honor of your favours of the 21st and 24th of October, and we have now the pleasure of informing you that the Captain has just made his personal appearance. The Argo will to morrow be at her moorings when we shall take care of Mr. Smith's affairs, agreeable to your recommendation.-----We have from the first been clearly of opinion that the non importation of goods for a time, was the most effectual method to procure redress of the grievances you labor under, and had it been universally adopted, it must have had the desired effect, and the repeal of the obnoxious revenue acts would have taken place on the first meeting of Parliament.-----We can (without deviating from the truth) say our exportation, have, (except for the Fisheries) been very trifling; and the few goods we have ship'd, has been with the greatest reluctance. Our letters on that occasion, would bear testimony to this, and instead of prejudicing, do us honor. We hope (indeed we believe) that none of our friends will be so imprudent as to write further for goods. The affair of Mr. Smith will be a lesson for those on this side, who may be inclined to try your market."

Extract of a Letter from London, Dec. 5. 1769.  
"We are induced to believe that a WAR with France is not at great Distance, this may perhaps expedite a Redress of the Grievances you are under, but let us beg you to preserve your Firmness. Relax not one Jota, till you are completely redress'd."

Extract of another Letter from London.  
"The publication of Bernard's Letters, &c. has been of service to the American cause. I am glad to find Mr. Bowdoin make so respectable a figure; hope he will always be animated by a spirit of liberty, & steadily oppose every encroachment attempted to be made upon the common rights of mankind, whatever resentment he may thereby expose himself to. The loss of a place in the Council, upon that account for which he was excluded, instead of being a disgrace will prove a falling honor to him.

"The success of the Russians, some suppose, will hasten on a peace between them and the Turks, but I am otherwise minded; for I take it, the former will now insist upon higher terms than the latter will comply with, and thereby the war will be prolonged, till other powers are at length drawn in to take part. We have had lately strong tumors of a war with France, and notwithstanding what is asserted of a contra tendency by the ministerial party, I can't but apprehend there is something in the wind. The French appear by the Dutch papers,

which usually furnish good intelligence, to be fitting out a fleet at Toulon, and if so they mean to use it. I am afraid they will be ready to strike the first blow before us. Hope the Colonies will be upon their guard, I would have your militia be as well disciplined as the regulars, & was I among them should be ambitious of seeing them excel."

See the Piece in the fourth Page.

**TO-MORROW,**

At ONE o'Clock.  
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street.

**12 Quarter Casks choice**  
MADEIRA WINE. J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

**CASH**

Given for the best Pot-Ash & Pearl-Ash  
By HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouse No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.

**Choice English DUCK,**  
TO BE SOLD on reasonable Terms by

**HENRY LLOYD.**

At Warehouse No. 5, on the Long-Wharf, Also, Cod-Hooks, Spermaceti Candles, warranted Pure, Cotton-Wool, refin'd-Iron, Pig-Iron, Anchors of various Sizes, among which are, a Number suitable for the Fishery, Pot-Ash Kettles, Iron Fish-Kettles, Sterling and other Madeira Wines, &c.

**The best of Nail Rods,**  
TO BE SOLD by WILLIAM BANT, at his Shop in Cornhill, Boston.

**WANTED to CHARTER**  
A Vessel that is tight and well found, Between 65 and 75 Tons,  
Enquire of the Printer.

**TO BE SOLD BY**  
**JOB PRINCE**  
AT his Store on the Long-Wharf,  
PITCH, Tar and Turpentine; also, Sterling Madeira Wines, and a few Casks of Teneriff and Fayal Wines; --- Cheap for CASH.

**All Persons indebted for**  
their TAXES to Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, late a Collector in this Town, are hereby notified, that the Subscriber is empowered by an Act of the General Assembly to demand and receive said Taxes, and they are desired forthwith to pay the same.  
Robert Pierpont.

**Superfine Sugars by the**  
hoghead, Jamaica Sugars of the very first Quality, perhaps superior to any ever brought to this Market and very little inferior to Leaf Sugar, to be sold  
By WILLIAM DENNIE,  
At his Store in King-Street, Boston.

**Best Spermaceti Candles,**  
Warranted Pure,  
MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in Fleet-Street, above HANCOCK'S Wharf, near the Old-Norie Meeting-House. He also sells the best Refin'd Spermaceti Oil by the Barrel. Best Tallow Candles mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry-Wax Candles. ALL at low as they can be had at any Place in Town.

**TO BE SOLD BY**  
**TWO Tracts of land situated in**  
Granville, in the County of Hampshire. one containing about 600 acres, the other about five hundred and fifty. Also about one hundred acres of land situate in Fitchburgh so called, formerly Lunenburg. Also two Lots of Land situated in a range of Lots formerly laid out by Mr. John Allen, and measures seventy-six feet in the front on a Way or street of forty feet wide, leading down to Charles-River at the westerly part of Boston. Also a large and commodious dwelling-house suitable for a large family, with a large yard, garden, barn, good pump, & cistern, &c. situated also at the westerly part of Boston, all belonging to the estate of the Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, late of Boston, deceased. The above is sold for the benefit of the heirs, and as the money is not wanted, good security for the greater part of interest will suit for pay. Inquire of Daniel Marth, of Boston, Executor to the deceased's will.  
\* In our last by mistake was printed six Acres.

We hear that, in consequence of a printed hand-bill... meeting of the journeymen weavers in Moorfields...

Information having been received, that a great number of Moorfields weavers were to be assembled in Moorfields yesterday morning, in order to go to his Majesty at the Queen's Palace, to petition for a respite of three Cutters, now under sentence of death...

The weavers, having their design discovered, went to a field in King's-road, where Mr. Sheriff Sawbridge followed them, and desired them to disperse, telling them that their best method would be to appoint a committee of eight, which number would be sufficient to deliver their petition; they seemed at first to dislike his proposal, but however they soon after dispersed.

Another account says, that when the guards were drawn up in Moorfields, the Lord Mayor sent his compliments to the commanding officer, and acquainted him, that he would not give him the trouble to bring his men into the liberties of the city, as he hoped to preserve the peace with the civil power.

The same day Sir John Fielding, and some other magistrates, with a number of constables, attended near the Queen's Palace, on an information that a large body of weavers were coming there with a petition to his Majesty, when about five o'clock, when about 40 of the weavers appeared, but soon after dispersed.

Nov. 2. The Pirates, who were condemned on Tuesday at the Old Bailey, it is said have infested the Southern Coast of this Island for several Years. Most of them were settled at Hastings, in Suffex, and, under the Appearance of Fishermen, carried on the most atrocious Practices, robbing and plundering every Vessel whose Crew they were able to overpower, which, as they sailed in Cutters and large Lug-Sail-Boats, they were too frequently able to do. They generally put to Sea during the Time of a Hurricane, and under Pretences of visiting Vessels in Distress, took an Opportunity of clapping the Crew, whom they frequently treated in a very barbarous Manner, under the Hatch, and carrying off whatever they could. Their general Rendezvous was behind a high Cliff, adjacent to the Sea, near Hastings, where they deposited most of their stolen Goods, till they could get an Opportunity of disposing of them.

It is said that four of the above-mentioned Villains having with some of their Companions boarded a small Dutch Dogger, and finding the Crew too many for theirs, jumped precipitately into their Boats, leaving one of their Companions behind them, who the Skipper immediately ordered to be hung up; the Pirates, in the mean Time, being reinforced by two Cutters from the Shore, renewed the Attack, and not only wounded most of the Dutchmen in a shocking Manner, but, having knocked down the Skipper, one of them inhumanly cut him through the Back-Bone with an Axe, and he died in great Agony soon after. Their Companion, whom they cut down, having hung but a few Minutes, came to his Senses, when he was brought on Shore; and it is asserted, was the very Man who made the Discovery of this terrible Gang was detected.

The Differences in Poland, we are assured by a Gentleman who resided there some time, are all Members of the Greek and Reformed Churches in that country. By several Treaties, they are to be secured in the free exercise of their worship, in all the places where they have been allowed by the laws to have churches; but they are not to enlarge their extent; they are to be allowed burying-places, but the funerals must be performed without any ceremonies, except what are permitted by law. Where they have no churches, they may have Divine Service in their own houses; and the Greek Priests may baptize, marry, and bury, provided they pay the established Clergy their legal fees, &c. The Catholics, who are very numerous in Poland, having taken every method to abridge these people of their rights and liberties has principally occasioned the present differences in that Kingdom.

The Act passed in the Court of King's Bench in Westminster-Hall by an Inhabitant of Canada against the Collector of his Majesty's Customs in that Island, now in England, is intended to try the Legality of a Duty of Four and a Half per Cent. imposed by Letters Patent only on all the Produce of that Island exported from thence, except Cotton. Another Action will be commenced for levying, by the same Authority, a Capitation Tax on the Slaves of the Inhabitants of the same Island. In Nov. 1764, the Island of Grenada was by the late Treaty of Peace ceded to the Crown of Great Britain; in Oct. 1765, (for the Encouragement of the Settlement of the Colony) it was by Royal Proclamation declared a British Colony and enjoy a British Constitution; in July 1764 the Impost now in Question was laid on by Ministers Patent, without the Consent of the British Parliament, a Legislature of the Colony, or the People. Governor Melville issued a Proclamation, seeking his own safety, and the safety of the Colony, and constituted a Council of Executioner to enforce the Payment of the Capitation Tax from such of the Inhabitants as had refused the Payment thereof, after the Legislature of the Colony, was completed by a House of Representatives.

Nov. 21. On Saturday and Sunday a large dark Spot was observed on the Sun, it appeared to be at least Six Times as large as the Planet Venus, when she passed over the Sun's Disk in June last, it's Form was not circular but oval, and could be plainly perceived by the naked Eye, the Atmosphere being so thick and hazy that it had the Effect of a smoked Glass. Astronomers of all Ages, have been greatly puzzled how to account for these Solar Spots, and various Hypotheses have been found to be failing them. The Sun is generally supposed to be a large Globe of combustible Matter, constantly burning, and thus diffusing Light and Heat over all our System. Quera, however, the dark Spots above-mentioned proceed from Deny, i. e. from some Parts being burnt out and extinguished, or perhaps they are occasioned by some great Bodies, which from Time to Time are dross into the Sun in order to feed the Fire. Astronomers have sometimes reckoned no less than 25 Maculae, or Spots on the Sun. The Roman Historians mention, that one Year, during the Reign of Augustus, so much of the Sun's Disk was obscured by an unusual Quantity of these Spots, that both it's Light and Heat were greatly diminished, inasmuch that neither the Corn nor the Grapes ripened that Season, to the great Terror of the People, who all expected to be brought and starved; however their Fears were removed, and that glorious Luminary appeared in all his former Light and Splendour.

A Correspondent observes, that the black Patch observed lately on the Sun's Face, is owing to the Planet Mercury, and supposes that the Visit which Venus paid him in June last obliged Honour Phoebus to undergo a Course of Mercury.

The obdurate and pertinacious Mr. G. — G. — G. has at last entirely given up his favourite scheme of internally taxing the North-Americans, and, for the first time, has allowed himself to have been originally in the wrong, declaring that he was led into this error by an Act of Parliament, which, as he thought, primarily empowered the Crown to tax the people of Ireland; whereas this power, he now finds, was not granted to the Crown of England by virtue of that Act of Parliament above-allowed to, but by virtue of the original Compact, or Charter, acceded to on the part of the Irish, in Henry the Second's reign, and confirmed to them by King as the rule or law to be reciprocally kept & observed, as they governors by the government.

Before the Stamp-Act, every Colony in America was divided into court and country parties, but now, union, and economy, are universal all over that large continent. Internal manufactures flourish; and as these improve, a contempt of European delicacies becomes the rising mode. The planter fruts in his homestead, and casts an indignant look on that meanness of soul, which hopes for a superior distinction, by the consumption of the manufactures of a country that exulted in enslaving America. Such are the blessed effects of your new-taxing laws; and such is the spirit they have infused into that large continent.

In the year 1763, and before that unhappy period, so great was the veneration the Colonists had for the old countries, that it was by much, more easy to induce a Marylander against a Virginian, or any one Colony, against another, than to fighting, than to formulate any of them to fight with an Englishman; but the stamp-act, and subsequent revenue laws, have already raised a flame in the colonies, which will not now be speedily allayed.

We hear, that although every Colony on the Continent of America, except one or two, have come into resolutions not to import British goods, yet not a manufacturing village in this kingdom complains of a slack trade; nay, what is more, when some of them were applied to, at the close of the last Session, to sign a petition, setting forth their distresses arising from the suspension of the American orders, they said, that they were then so fully employed that they could not, with any colour, of truth, sign such a Petition.

The following dreadful account from the fort of Cape Corse Cattle, on the coast of Africa, has been confirmed, word for word, by other letters received from the Guinea coast. Towards the latter end of last April a shower of rain fell in the neighbourhood of that fort, which when it was followed with a fall of a white earth, or more likely a mineral. This dust came with a gusty sky, and falling upon the most exposed nerve of the human body, the eye, immediately occasioned the loss of that nerve, and brought on a mortification, which carried off the unhappy sufferers in the course of four days. Out of eighty persons in that fort the Governor is the only one who escaped this pestilential vapour, which was most probably of the arsenical kind. The Governor finding himself attacked, immediately took a boat, and got on board one of the merchant's ships then in the road, and by proper bleeding and purgation, did not fall a victim. The fifty soldiers, who composed the military garrison in that fort, were every one of them carried off by this fatal blast. It is observable, that after this white arsenical powder had fallen upon the eye the body first turned yellow, and afterwards was covered with a black dye. And it is well worth notice, that none of the Blacks were in the least incommoded by this dreadful vapour.

Nov. 24. In case of a war, 400 American ships may, as trade lands between us and the Colonies, be converted to privateers. If this is not *imporata nuntium*, we should be glad to know what it is?

The proposed match between the P. — and a daughter of the P. — King, may be raised, as one of the happy consequences of the late glorious peace.

The Gentlemen of the University of Oxford have honoured General Wolfe with the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

L O N D O N. Dec. 1. A Correspondent observes, that the late Petitions are at once an insult on Majesty, and a disgrace to the Subject. The Dissolution of Parliament is a consideration so far below even ridicule, as not to merit the attention of a moment. But this just contempt (says he) is not sufficient. The petition should not be openly condemned, it should be punished; it should be destroyed. Lenitives or alternatives are not adequate to the present maladies of the State; nay, and such may become, for aught I know, the desperate crisis of the patient, that the doubtful effect of a violent remedy might be preferable in the alternative to one which, whilst free from danger, might only afford prolongation to a wretched existence. — An exile might more wretched perhaps, than the very dissolution it led to.

Speaking of the British Constitution the great Montequien says, "The Legislative Body should not assemble of itself: For a body is supposed to have no will but when assembled. And, besides, were it not to assemble unimovably, it would be impossible to determine which was really the Legislative Body, the part assembled, or the other. And if it had a right to prorogue itself, it might happen never to be prorogued; which would be extremely dangerous, in case it should ever attempt to encroach on the Executive Power. Besides, there are seasons, some of which are more proper than others for assembling the Legislative Body: it is fit, therefore, that the Executive Power should regulate the time of convening, as well as the duration of these Assemblies, according to the circumstances and exigencies of these known to itself."

Several Merchants are under great apprehensions, for West Florida, in consequence of the late armaments which arrived at New-Orleans from Spain.

It is asserted, upon very good foundation, that, if the French assist the Genoese in opposition to the King of Sardinia, the Court of Great-Britain will support the latter, as nothing can be of greater importance to the trade of this nation, than the preserving the balance in Italy, which, if lost, must necessarily throw all that valuable branch of commerce in which we have at present so large a share, and from which we derive annually a considerable profit, into other hands, and which is worth of all, into the hands of the French: a thing against which we have as much reason to guard, as a trading nation, as the King of Sardinia himself has cause to oppose, as far as possible, the growth of the French power, out of regard to his own safety. This Assertion shews, that our interests are really mutual, and that there is nothing of political art in what has been asserted, of the Expediency of supporting this Monarch against all his enemies, though at a large expence to ourselves.

A celebrated Preacher, yesterday, at the West End of the town, concluded his Sermon, which was on the present National Grievances, in words to the following purport. "Let us rouse ourselves from this idle notion of our Liberties being in danger; let us, whenever a day of falling and humiliation is appointed, pray to God to preserve our happy Constitution as it is at present at the zenith of prosperity and freedom, and fortify the Administration with resolution to oppose the wicked Views of those who, like Catiline, wish to aggrandize themselves by the destruction of their country."

The fire which broke out at Berkeley Castle, in Gloucestershire, the seat of the Earl of Berkeley, burnt with great fury for several hours, and what rendered it more alarming, there was no engine which in several miles. It began in the house-keeper's chamber, who, it is imagined, fell asleep, leaving her candle burning, and who unhappily perished in the flames. Two rooms above, and two below stairs, the servants apartments, were entirely destroyed, but the fire was providentially prevented from reaching the principal part of the Castle. The house-keeper had lived 30 years in the family.

Last Thursday morning, about four o'clock, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Rowley Regis, near Birmingham, attended with a rattling noise, like that of cannon at some distance. It was likewise felt on Snow-hill, Paradise-row, and several other places in that neighbourhood; and we hear from Litchfield, that it was very sensibly felt there, about the same time; but we do not hear of any other damage done thereby than the consequent apprehensions of such an extraordinary alarm.

It is reported, that some proper persons have it under consideration, to decline all future Conventions, call for transportation, to the service of the East-India Company, instead of sending them to Virginia, where they rather corrupt the morals, than advance the interest of the people.

We are assured, that the troops on the Irish establishment will be considerably augmented the ensuing winter, and that such effectual and sagacious measures have been taken, with respect to this step, that it will be accomplished, without putting the people of that Kingdom out of humour.

The late Mr. Charles Dingley has bequeathed gold rings to the Lord Chancellors, the Earl of Chatham, and the Duke of Grafton.

\* 1500. Sterling, Part of the Governor's Salary, was made chargeable on the Capitation Tax.

By THE HONORABLE

**Thomas Hutchinson, Esq;**

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander, in  
Chief in and over His Majesty's Province  
of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England.

**A. PROCLAMATION  
For a General FAST.**

FROM a Sense of our absolute Dependence upon Almighty God, and of our indispensable Duty to acknowledge him in all our Ways:

I HAVE thought fit to appoint, and I do by and with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council, appoint Thursday the Fifth Day of April next ensuing to be a Day of Fasting and Prayer throughout this Province; recommending that to Ministers and People in their respective religious Assemblies devoutly to observe the same, and with humble penitent Confession of Sins to offer up fervent Prayers and Supplications to Almighty GOD for all those Mercies which we stand in need of, more especially—that the Life and Health of our Sovereign the KING may be long preserved—that His Majesty's Council and Endeavours for the Tranquillity and Prosperity of his Kingdoms, of his American Colonies, and of all other his Dominions, may be directed and succeeded of Heaven—that the Blessings of Civil and Religious Liberty, of good Government and Order may be the happy Portion of the People of this Province—that through the Course of the present Year the Administration of Civil Government, the Husbandry, Merchandize and Fishery of the Province may be blessed and prospered—that the general Health now enjoyed may be continued—that all Orders and Ages of Men may amend their Lives—and that the Religion of our blessed Saviour in the Purity of it may prevail throughout the World.

And all servile Labour and Recreation are forbidden on the said Day.

*GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in Boston, the Seventh Day of March, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the Year of our Lord 1770.*

By His Honor's Command. **T. Hutchinson.**  
A. OLIVER, Secy.

**GOD Save the KING.**

BOSTON, March 8.

Last Monday Evening, at his Seat in Chelsea, departed this Life, the Honorable SAMUEL WATTS, Esq; in the Seventy-third Year of his Age. His Funeral is to be attended To-morrow at Four o'Clock, from the House of Benjamin Kent, Esq; Boston, if Weather permits.

We hear from Newbury-Port, that on the First of this Instant March, died there MONTAGUE DALTON, Esq; 82. A principal Merchant in that Town, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex.

Sunday Morning was Married by the Rev. Mr. WALKER in Trinity Church, DANIEL LEONARD, Esq; of Taunton, to Miss SARAH HAMOCK, third Daughter of the late Capt. JOHN HAMOCK, of this Town Merchant deceased.

Last Tuesday was married at Portsmouth, Capt. Thomas Martin, to Miss Nancy Pierce, only Daughter of the Hon. Daniel Pierce, Esq; of that Place.

The beginning of last Week Mr. Jonathan Blake of this Town, belonging to one of the South-End Fishing-Boats, accidentally fell overboard while assisting in getting the Anchor up off Cape Ann, and was unfortunately drowned; his Body was found two days after, and is since brought to Town.

Capt. Robert Smith for LONDON on Wednesday next, Wind and Weather permitting.

The 7th of Feb. died here in the 33rd Year of his Age after a short Confinement, Mr. EDWARD CLARKE, Merchant, eldest Son to RICHARD CLARKE, Esq; of this Town—He was a young Gentleman adorned with most of the useful Accomplishments of Life, and by these amiable Qualities had rendered himself beloved and endeared to all his Friends and Relations.—Naturally modest and reserved in his Behaviour, yet sensible and discerning—free from Vanity and Ostentation, and content to tread the peaceable silent path of life, assiduous in his Business, fair and upright and benevolent in his Dealings—the one had promised him a competency in his fortune, the other has procur'd him a good Estate and Respect.—The Fortitude and Tranquillity of his Death are Proofs of the Purity of his Life—and the Hopes of his being taken to the Reward of his Works, are the only Consolation his Friends have in his Departure. May this Instance of Mortality have its proper Effect upon the Young of the Community, and may his good Example influence them as that their Death may be like his.—He was married about two Months ago, and has left a very sorrowful Widow added to the Number of his mourning Friends.

We hear that there was another of the Pirates of the Black Prince, came in the vessel lately commanded by Capt. English, from the West-Indies but when the vessel arrived at the Vineyard, he, with some others of the Crew went ashore, where, being he would be discovered, desert from them, and has not been heard of since, although Search has been made for him.—The vessel arrived here last week.

See SUPPLEMENT.

Sein Twine.

*The right Sort of broad-breaded*

**Sein Twine,**

And Choice NEW RAISINS,  
TO BE SOLD BY  
**Thomas Walley,**

At his Store on Dock-Square. Also a few Casks of good Rice, several Heads of the BEST JAMAICA SUGARS, also for Cash. A Quantity of the very best French INDIGO. Choice Green COFFEE, by the Hoghead or Hundred, The excellent new ENGLAND Flour of Mustard (so much-admired by all who have tried it) by the Bottle or Pound, with large Allowance to those that buy to fill again. Dutch Glasses of various Sizes, Spectacles, Dutch Brushes, BEST RUSSIA DUCK, —Rofin by the Barrel, Hammers of Stone Ware, containing Quart, Pint Mugs and Chamber Pots, And

All Sorts of Groceries as usual.

A Quantity of Choice FLAX to be sold at said Place. Cash given for BEES-WAX at said Store.

**To be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,**  
On TUESDAY the 31 day of April next,  
At 12 o'Clock, A. M.

**A Dwelling-House and**  
Land, in good Repair, in Queen-Street, Boston, opposite the new Court House, well fitted for a Shop, belonging to the Estate of Mr. Samuel Kneland, late of Boston, Printer, deceased. All to be sold at the same Time and Place, a Right of Land in the Town of Abnaburnham, in the County of Worcester, belonging to said Estate.  
*Boston, March 5, 1770.*

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That a valuable Tract of Land lying partly in Rowwinham, and near to Kennebeck-River, in the County of Lincoln, is now selling; and there still remain about Twenty Lots to be disposed of to Settlers. The said Lots are very commodiously laid out, and contain 15 Acres each; which on easy Conditions of Settlement will be given away to good Settlers, that shall be well recommended for their Industry and Industry. Persons of such a Character inclining to become Settlers may apply to *Abraham Frobish, Esq; in Rowwinham, or to Mr. John Wood near the Rev. Mr. Moorhead's Meeting-House in Boston,* who will give them further Information.

**To be Sold** at the House of Capt. Whiting, Inholder in Littleton, in the County of Middlesex, at Public Vendue, on Friday the 30th March Current, at Noon, (if not sold before at private Sale) A FARM in said Littleton, called Peacock Farm, containing 50 or 260 Acres more or less of exceeding good Land; bounded partly on Stow and Acton and on Fort Pond; with a Dwelling-House and a good Orchard thereon; and a good Mill-Stream running through it from said Pond.—If it will not suit the Purchasers to pay the Money on the Sale, good Security on Interest will be taken therefor. Enquire of the Widow Mary Prefcot, in Littleton, or the Printer.

**To be Sold** at the House of Mr. Window, Inholder in Peterham, in the County of Worcester, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 23d of May next at Noon, if not sold before at private Sale, a Tract of Land in said Peterham, containing more than 200 Acres, (most of it choice Land and well timbered) with two Houses and the Remains of a Saw-Mill & Grist-Mill thereon; about two Miles from the Rev. Mr. Whitney's Meeting-House in said Town, and formerly the Estate of Jonathan Prefcot, Esq; deceased. Tho' said Land runs the Country Road, and also a River (a constant Stream) extremely commodious for Mills. The said Land may be conveniently divided into several Farms, as may suit the Purchasers, who (if it be inconvenient to pay the Money on the Sale) may have a reasonable Time to pay the same, giving good Security on Interest. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

**To be Sold** on the Premises, or at the Taverns nearest the same, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 23th Day of March Instant (if not sold before at private Sale) a good FARM in Newtown, containing about Sixty Acres, with a Dwelling-House, Barn, and Orchard thereon; about ten Miles from Boston; bounded on Land belonging to Henry Sewall, Esq; Samuel Hixon and Ebenzer Bartlett, and lying on the Country Road leading from the lower Falls in said Newtown to Waterbury; being the Farm whereon Mr. Alexander Shepard lives—If the Purchaser should not incline to pay the Money immediately, good Security therefor on Interest will answer. Enquire of the Printer.

**The Estate of Mr Richard Pateshall** late of Boston, deceased, being represented insolvent, and six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims, and prove their Debts;—The Commissioners appointed by the Hon. FOSTER HOPKINSON, Esq; Judge of Probates for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine said Claims, give Notice, that they will attend that Service at the Sign of the Hat and Helmet in Newbury-Street, Boston, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M. on the second Tuesday of this, and the five following Months. Boston, March 5. 1770.

**The young Man who put a Cam-bler Cloak into the Hands of a Gentleman near Dock-Square, on Monday Evening last, is desired to apply to the Printer hereof, who will inform him where he may have it again.**

**AUCTION-HALL King-Street.**

TO-MORROW (Friday) will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE by  
**JOHN GERRISH,**

At his Public Vendue-Office in Auction-Hall: A Great Variety of Articles—among which, are a Variety of Mens Apparel, both new and second-hand; variety of Linens; Broad-cloths, and other Woolens—scarlet, blue, and other coloured PLUSHES Chints, Callicoes, coarse Stockings—checked Linens; Bed-Ticks—Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. ALSO— Beds, Chairs, Bedsteads, Brass Kettles, and other Household-Furniture.

FRIDAY—the Sale to begin at 5 o'Clock, AUCTION-HALL. } J. GERRISH.

*A great Variety of Articles. will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE on Tuesday next at AUCTION HALL.*

**CASH given for SALTS by**

*Ignatius Guldin, at Holden, or by Samuel & Stephen Gullbury, at their Shop in Worcester.* We are made a good Assortment of Hart's Wee Goods, imported before the Agreement of Non-Importation took Place. —ALSO, a very good Assortment of West-India Goods, very cheap for Cash.

IMPORTED in Capt. CAZNAVAN from LONDON,  
**By Elizabeth Greenleaf,**

And to be sold at her Shop at the End of Union-Street, over-against the BLUE-BALL,

**EARLY** Charlton, Omoreos Hotspur, Masters Hotspur, and Golden Zeotspur Peas, Java, Dwarf, and green Marrow Fat Peas, Leadmans Dwarf, Roundel, and round Sweet Peas, Early yellow Beans, large and small White Beans, Red Beans, Silver Skin, and white Spanish Onion Seeds, red, Early Golden, and Orange Carrot ditto, Early Prickly Cucumbers, long Prickly ditto, large Collyflower, Early ditto, Early Yorkshires, Early Dutch, and large Winter Cabbage Seeds, Sugar-Loaf, Batteries, green and yellow cur'd Savoy Cabbage Seed, red, ditto, cail, purple broccoley swelling Parsnip, Early Dutch, and common Turnip Seed, short top'd, Salmon, white and pink Radish ditto. Cabbage Lettice, white and green Gobs & Tennis Ball ditto, scarlet Beet, cur'd and common Parsley, cur'd and common Pepper-Grass, Spinage, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Balm, Summer Savory, Sage, Bantawea Endive, Asparagus, Celery, white Mulnard, Fowl Meadow Grass, Scell.—all warranted to be the last Year's Growth.

**Last TUESDAY Night**

was left among a Number of others, in the Representatives Chamber, a gentel small French Gun with a Silver Sight and Thumb Piece, it is supposed somebody thro' Mistake has taken it instead of their own. Therefore it is desired they would leave it with Mr. Baker, who has the Care of this Chamber, and he will return them their own.

**TO BE SOLD** (at the Auction-Hall)

**A SLOOP** of about 65 Tons, strong and well built, two years old, never been in any other Trade but a Coaster, well calculated for the West-India Trade, with an easy Draught of Water, but she is not a new one, Early yellow Beans, large and small White Beans, Red Beans, Silver Skin, and white Spanish Onion Seeds, red, Early Golden, and Orange Carrot ditto, Early Prickly Cucumbers, long Prickly ditto, large Collyflower, Early ditto, Early Yorkshires, Early Dutch, and large Winter Cabbage Seeds, Sugar-Loaf, Batteries, green and yellow cur'd Savoy Cabbage Seed, red, ditto, cail, purple broccoley swelling Parsnip, Early Dutch, and common Turnip Seed, short top'd, Salmon, white and pink Radish ditto. Cabbage Lettice, white and green Gobs & Tennis Ball ditto, scarlet Beet, cur'd and common Parsley, cur'd and common Pepper-Grass, Spinage, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Balm, Summer Savory, Sage, Bantawea Endive, Asparagus, Celery, white Mulnard, Fowl Meadow Grass, Scell.—all warranted to be the last Year's Growth.

**A convenient Store on**

the South Side of the Town-Dock, to be Lett. Enquire of the Printer.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A Farm lying in Newton, about** Eight Miles from Boston, formerly improved by *Sebat Jackson*, with a House, Barn and Slaughter-House, about 30 Acres of choice Land, well fenced; it has a large Brook runs through it, with which about twelve Acres can be overflowed; and two Orchards; all well situated. The Manner of Payment will be easy Enquire of the Printer.

**To be Sold by JOHN CROSSBY,**

At the Sign of the Basket Lemmons at the South-End, As good Lemmons as ever was in the Country, at One Penny per Dozen.

**The Public are hereby Notified,**

That the Managers of Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY, *Letter U*, are now rolling up the Tickets, and making the necessary Preparations for Drawing, which they determine shall Commence very soon.—Those who desire to be Adventurers must apply immediately for Tickets or they will be disappointed.

**TO BE LETT,**

**A large commodious Shop** and a Cellar under it, in a good Part of the Town, suitable for English Goods or Groceries.

Gentel Boarding for Gentlemen or Ladies at the same Place. Enquire of the Printer.

**CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and**

Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down John Hancock, Esq's Wharf, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries. The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates—Cash given for Cocoa. Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.—ALSO, Choice Cocoa and Cocoa Nuts Shells.

WITHIN two Years last past, several Persons have raised Silk Worms within this and the Neighbouring Provinces, and from their Success, we have great Hopes that it may be made a Staple Commodity with us, for the Climate has agreed remarkably well with the Worm hitherto; & our Summers are long enough to afford two Crops; & the Summery of this Country, is as good as any other to feed the Worm; the Silk which has been raised here, is of the best Quality; & the Management of the Worm no ways difficult, and a Woman can earn more at raising Silk, than any other Business in the same Time. But unless we have Mulberry Trees for to feed the Worms, the Culture of Silk cannot be carried on to any great Extent; and as many People might be willing to promote it by increasing the Quantity of Mulberry Trees, provided they thought of it in a suitable Season; therefore this is to advertise all such, that the most favourable Time to propagate them is now approaching; and it is to be hoped, that every public spirited Person will use their Endeavours for that Purpose; & the Expence of which will be small, the Trouble and Rique but little, and the Advantages many, although they should not be used for the Purpose of raising Silk; for the Mulberry is very good to feed and fatten Cattle, and the Wood, for many Uses, is equal to any that grows, especially in red Cedar, in Posts, &c. when full grown. The Wood bears a good Price in Philadelphia, and has this Advantage, that the Tree may be cut down and sold, yet the remaining Stump will afford Shoots, that will bear nearly as many Leaves as the Tree, to feed the Worm. The best and speediest Method of propagating the Mulberry Tree, is to cut a Sucker, or any young luxuriant Shoot, and let about one Third of its Length into a rich and moist Soil, a little slanting; the next Year after it will have a Root, and may, if necessary, be transplanted into waste Ground of a poorer Soil. Some Persons are of the Opinion, that by planting them in the Form of a Hedge Row, and kept dwarfish, they will afford more Leaves, that may be easier gathered, than from a single well grown Tree; Experience will decide this Point the best. R.S.T.

N.B. I have understood that our General Assembly have, on Application from the American Society, taken the Culture of Silk under their Consideration, and that it is proposed to encourage, by Premiums, the raising of Mulberry Trees and Silk Worms; and further, that some Gentlemen have sent to Georgia for Silk Worms Eggs, to distribute amongst the People: I do just beg Leave to hint to those public spirited Gentlemen, that to encourage the Propagation of the Mulberry Tree, they should distribute the Eggs to such Persons only, who shall transplant or set a Number of the Mulberry Trees, or Shoots, the ensuing Spring.

A SCHEME, by JAMES POPIHAM, of NEWARK, in New-Castle County, for Manufacturing Two Hundred Stone of Wool, at sixteen Pounds to each Stone, together with the Expences of Labour, Utensils, Houses, &c. which will employ the Number of Hands as mentioned underneath.

Expences of UTENSILS.
1 Pair Wool-combs, £ 3 0 0
1 Pair Stock, do, 0 12 0
6 Pair Hand Ditto, 1 1 0
Warping Mill, 2 0 0
2 Twirling Mill for Worsted, 5 0 9
4 Looms and Tackle, 12 0 0
Furnace for dyeing, 20 0 0
Fulling Mill, 100 0 0
Houses for carrying on the Work, 100 0 0
Expences of WOOL, DYING STUFFS, & WORKMENS WAGES.
200 Stone of Wool, at 24s per Stone, £ 240 0 0
Dyeing Stuff of all Sorts, 30 0 0
1 Comber may earn per Annum, 40 0 0
4 Weavers ditto, 160 0 0
15 Spinners, 220 0 0
3 Winders of Worsted and Yarn, 35 0 0
2 Boys, 30 0 0
1 Manager, 30 0 0
£ 855 0 0

The Produce of one Year may be about 6000 Yards of different Sorts, such as Camblets, Callimancoes, Camblets, plain, striped, and figured Stuffs, Drugs, Saggathies, German Serges, Everlasting, Pluses, &c. The aforesaid Number of Yards may be computed an Average worth Four Shillings per Yard, which will amount to £ 12000 0 0
Expences of Wool, &c. 855 0 0

Leaves an annual Profit £ 345 0 0
The Fulling-Mill, besides doing the Business of the Factory, may be supplied to clear herself in two or three Years, by working for the Country, and though there is no Mention made of Woollen or Linnen Cloths, Linseys, Stocking-making, and as Silk can be raised, Poplins, Silk Camblets, &c. yet they will naturally fall in. It can not only dye most Sorts of Colours on Wool and Worsted, but also mix Wool in the Combs, according to the English Method of Stocking-making. The Work-peoples Wages may also be considerably lowered, if Tradsimen and Spinners be obtained as Servants from the South of Ireland; this need not last long, as Boys, young Girls, and Negroes, would soon learn to supply their place, which would render such a Scheme, in a little Time, very lucrative. I may also obid Number of Yards may be set on Foot with about Five or Six Hundred Pounds. And as the Price of the Cloths is low rated, their speedy Sale would contribute greatly to pay the WORK-PEOPLES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.
We hear, that several Gentlemen, Inhabitants of Anne-Arundel, Prince-George's and Baltimore Counties, having met at Annapolis, to consider in what

Manner the Goods, brought by the Good Intent, Capt. Errington, from London, should be disposed of, agreed, (to their lasting Honour) that the whole Cargo, to the Value of 25,000l. Sterling, should be sent back immediately, and the Vessel was to fall the first fair Wind. Kingstown, (Jamaica) 23 December.

A Gentleman from Cuba, says, it was reported there, that General O'Kieley having married in Old Spain, the Dutches of Jamaica, (so called there) by whom he had a Son; His Catholic Majesty had offered him both Men and Money, whenever he should think proper to make a Defcent on that Island, to recover his Wife's Fortune, in Favour of his Son.

The Spanish Guarda Costas have taken at Rio de la Hache, the following Vessels, viz. two Sloops, Ruteira, except at Cuba, from Jamaica, and a Schooner, Black-chard, from Hispaniola, with Provisions for that River; and a Schooner, Brookman, from Hispaniola, for Coracoa with Cotton.

Nov. 27. Yesterday came down near the East-End of the Island, two large Ships, suppled, from the Number of Men and Guns, to be Spanish Men of War; a Pilot Boat belonging to Port-Royal seeing them lie to, supposing they wanted to come in, came up and put a Negro Pilot on Board the largest Ship; they immediately filled their Sails, and stood off, carrying away the Pilot.

We have advice from the Malquito Shore, that a Conspiray has been formed by the Spaniards and Malquito Indians, and a Day fixed, to cut off the English fettles on that Coast.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) Jan'y. 2.
Our Advices from New-Orleans, are, that General O'Kieley, with all the Troops under his Command, except about 300 left at a Garrison, were gone back to Cuba, & that the rest, say the Troops which were gone, and that the General would go in two or three Months; others that, he and the Troops were to go in that Time; And that Don Lewis de Anzarez, had, or was to have, Command of the Troops and Government. About fifty French Soldiers had enter'd into the Spanish Service, were sent up the Mississippi, to garrison a Fort on that River, opposite to the Illinois, under the Command of M. St. Ange.

Jan. 4. Last Thursday Dec. 23. landed here, from on board the Brice, Capt. Muir, from Bilboa, Sir WILLIAM DRAPER, Knight of the Bath, accompanied by Richard Collins, Esq; a Capt. in his Majesty's Navy, and his Lady, intending to make the Tour of America. The Reports of Sir William's coming in a public Character, were not true.

This Day put in here, the Schooner Nelly, Capt. Covendon, from North-Carolina, bound to Philadelphia, but blown off. Yesterday sailed for London, the Ship London, Alexander Aurling, Master, having on board one of the richest Cargoes shipped since the Peace, viz. 368 Casks of Grain, 139,334 lb. Indigo, 26 Hds. and 200 Bundles Dear Skin, 10 Casks containing 4000lb. Bees-Wax, 4 Casks Pot-Ash; 625 Barrel of Rice; 300 Barrels of Pitch; one Bag of Cotton; 4 Pipes and a Hhd. Madeira Wine; 17 Tons Brazilette Wood; and of returned Cords 3 Bales of Cloth, 1 Bile and one Cask Silks, and William Henry Drayton, Esq; Author of several political Pieces, remarkable for their elaborate Inconsistency, in Opposition to the patriotic Measures of his Countrymen, and the constitutional Rights and Liberties of all English America. This Gentleman's obstinate perverseness, threw him into the most ridiculous Distress imaginable. It appears by his own petition to the Assembly, that (tho' he is a Man of Fortune, and one of the first in the Province) he was shunned as an infected Person, condemned to Solitude in the midst of a populous City, and justly excluded from all social Intercourse. His Distress is a striking Proof of the Efficacy of the Assertion of the Virtue and Integrity of those concerned.

We take notice that the Brice, Capt. Muir, from Bristol, has brought only 40 Packages of European Goods, and all enumerated in the Resolutions. The Navy, Capt. Jordan, from London, no Goods but Furniture and Baggage belonging to the Passengers.—The Jenny, Hunter, from Liverpool, Salt and a few other Articles, all enumerated, and the Industry, Kenny, from London, no Goods of any Kind.

A great number of Settlers from the North of Ireland are arrived here.

BOSTON, March 1st, 1770.
WHEREAS Zebulon Holmes of the District of Stoughtonham, Husbandman, was taken by me the Subscriber Yesterday by virtue of an Execution, at Roxbury, in the County of Suffolk, who as since made his Escape: These are therefore to desire all his Majesty's good People to take and secure the said Zebulon in any of his Majesty's Goals, or bring him to me the Subscriber shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me.
GEORGE PAXSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Muscovado Sugars by the hoghead, barrel, or less Quantity.—West-India and New-England Rum by the hoghead or barrel, Jamaica Spirit;—Green Coffee by the hundred or dozen;—Cocoa, Chocolate, Pepper, Alspice, rice & ground Ginger, Cotton, Brimstone, Bar-Iron, white Beans, Rock, Lisbon & fine Salt, Casks of Rottles, Ocum, Houlline & Marline, Cordage of all sizes, Dumb Fish, American Grindstones &c. To be Sold cheap for Cash

By JOHN LOWELL on HARRISOCK'S Wharf.
ALSO, a few Pieces Napt Rattens, Forrest Cloths, Broad Cloths, Shalloons, Camblers, colour'd Thread, strip'd Garters, Boot-Webb, Broad Cloth Waistcoats, Fluff Breecies & Camblet-Cloaks, &c.—very cheap. Two Pipes Maltein Wine.

Any Person that wants to put a Child out in the Country to suckle, may hear of a Place about 5 Miles from Bolton, where the Woman has a good Breast of Milk, by Enquiring of the Printer.

Jonathan & John Amory

in King Street, B. O. S. T. O. N.
Are selling off the Remains of their Goods at Eleven for One from the Sterling Cost.

- They consist of the following ARTICLES, viz.
NEXT colour'd and Black Broad-Cloths from 8s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per yard.
Sturlet, crimson, claret, & white worsted Fluffles.
Black, olive, drab, and claret cotton Velvets.
Cotton V/avet Shapes Womens black Velvets.
Crimson & green Rufflets and worsted Damasks.
Blue & white Cotton Gowns.
Blue & white striped Mchellin Checks.
Cotton Hollands.
Silk Damasks with Shreeing of 17d. 6d. per yard.
Table Cloths.
Yard-wide Irish Linens of 3s. 5d. per yard.
Duroys.
Black, claret & olive Thickets.
Birds-eye Camblets.
Yard-wide worsted Stuff.
Pink, crimson and cloth colour'd Tannies.
Coarse Russia Linnen Silk Knee Straps.
Mens black Silk Stockings.
White ditto.
Mens & Womens thread and cotton Hofs.
Boys Marble thread ditto.
Mens superfine black worsted ditto.
Womens pink green & colour'd worsted ditto.
Fans from 20s. to 4s. 6d. per doz.
White & black Paisinet Mettle Buttons.
silk twist ditto.

THIS DAY IS PUBL. IED,
And Sold by ENES and GILL in Queen-Street, and T. & J. FLERT, at the Heart & Crown in Cornhill, [Price Nine Pence]

EDES & GILL'S North-American ALMANACK, AND Massachusetts REGISTER, For the Year 1770.

Calculated for the Meridian of BOSTON,
Containing, a Prospective View of the Town of Boston the Capital of New-England; and the Landing of — Troops in the Year 1768. in consequence of Letters from Gov. Bernard, the Commissioner, &c. to the British Ministry—Eclipses—Extracts from the Life of Publius Claudius Britannico Americanus, continued—A List of the Importers of European Goods, Merchants, &c. of Boston—A Table in Sterling, Halifax, Massachusetts L. M. & O. T. VI gins, Pennsylvania, and New York Currents.—Courts in Massa hufets-Bar, New Ham; the Connecticut and Rhode Island—Judgment of the Weather, Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, Time of High Water, Tides and Falls of the Church of England, &c.—A List of his Majesty's Council, and the Hon. House of Representatives—Judge of the Superior and Inferior Court s. Judges of Probate, Revisers of Deeds, High-Sheriffs and their Deputies.—Officers of the Admiralty and Custom-House.—Notaries Public.—Post-Office.—Justices of the Peace thro'out the Province, & for each County.—Barriers at Law.—President, Overseers, &c. of Harvard-College.—Milliners, Churches & Religious Assemblies thro'out the Province.—Officers of the 14th and 29th Regiments in Boston.—Officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, with the Names of the Captains of said Company.—Incorporation —Officers of the Troop of Hor e Guards.—Officers of the Bolton Regiment.—Field Officers of the several Regim ns through the Province.—Officers of Castle William, and the Batteries in Boston.—Coroners.—Officers of the Town of Boston.—Five Eng ne Men.—List of Commissioners & other Officers of the Revenue, with their Salaries.—Liberty Song.—Parody Parod'd.—A New Song, to the Tune of the British Grenadier, by a SON of LIBERTY.—Public Roads, with the Best Stages, or Housses, to put up at.—Quakers Yearly Meetings in New-England.—Difference of the Time of High Water; at sever al Places on the Continent, &c.

Abraham Hunt takes this Method of informing the Public, That he undertakes to refine Wines in the most effectual Manner, which case they should be upon the feet, to restore them to their former quiet State; likewise to rack off & refine Cyders in the best Manner, and (if desired) to preserve them in Casks for drinking well through the present Year. Also, to bottle both Wine and Cyder in the best Manner. Said Hunt may be spoke with at the Dwelling-House of Edmund Quincy, Esq; near the Post-Office, Boston.

In a *Public Company* last Monday Evening, MILITARY was the chief Subject of Conversation: Notice was taken of the Neglect of Trainings last Year, and the Omnipotence of an Old General's Opinion of taking a Training-Light on the 17th of March. One of the Company called to mind a very animating Address to Officers that was published in this Paper, a Year since, from Salem, signed A MILITARY CITIZEN; a Piece he said designed to rouse People, especially Militia Officers, from that Lethargy and Deadness to a military Spirit, which has been the Ruin of the Militia. — But the Observations made in private Companies, will not be related in this Paper. — We shall only add here, that at the Time the above-mentioned Address of the Military Citizen was printed, the Author made some Addition thereto, explanatory of what he had before published; which was printed at Salem, but has not been reprinted here; — as this last Piece may answer as good a Purpose now at it would at the Time when it was wrote, the Printer gives it a Place for the Benefit of the Province in general.

FROM THE ESSEX GAZETTE.

IN your Paper of the 31st of January, at the Close of the Piece signed "A Military Citizen," is the following Sentiment: — If New-England would be safe, her Children must be a Band of hardy Soldiers, for Generations to come, till the Nations of the World learn War no more. But the Scene is changed since the last Age, and indeed since the last War. "It is no longer the only Thing needful to ferret out a lurking Enemy from their Retreats; nor does it contain such undisciplined Troops, and cannot be always full of Officers from abroad; — and then our Strength and Safety consist in our right Hand only." As the subject had already carried me a length that surprized me, I forbode making any Additions. I shall now resume it with a warm Desire of awakening the Attention of my Fellow Citizens to a Duty which the most sacred and tender Engagements obligeth them to fulfil. I shall confine myself chiefly to the Passage above cited; and endeavour to show that the Assertions contained in it, are founded on solid and substantial Reasons.

While the French had footing in North-America, we were perpetually harassed by them, and by the Indians thro' their Intigations. But the Attacks made by these were in the Indian Manner; and to cope with them no other Discipline was necessary than being good Musk-men, and dextrous in skulking behind Trees and Bushes. Against such Enemies the Exercises of the Parade could be of little Service. And in fact a small Band of our brave Forefathers who had made one Campaign, and learned their Indian Wiles and Stratagems, was more terrible to them, than a whole Regiment, or even an Army, of the hardiest Veterans, and best disciplined Troops, unacquainted with such Fighting, that Britain could ever boast of. — Braddock's Defeat, was his own Disadvantage of this. — Instead of letting his Men disperse to fight themselves (according to the Advice of the American Officers behind Trees and Bushes, he kept them together in a regular Body, to fire Platoons at an Enemy that was invisible, five when they peeped from behind their lurking Places to fire. And Pidgeons clustering on a Stand could not yield a fairer Mark, than did Braddock and his regular Troops, who kept their Order close and compact, as if they were engaging the French in a Field, without a single Hill or fence, but wide extended Plains, without a Tree, Bush or Fern to interrupt the Prospect. — And our ever to be revered Forefathers did accordingly, with their own Strength and Prowess (under God) defend themselves against all the Violences of their Savage Foes, for more than a Century. — And in the late War, Great Britain and the Colonies, with their united Force, have entirely subdued the French in North-America. Yes (God be praised!) we have at length, after many successful Efforts, expelled those eternal Disturbers of our Peace as well as of the Peace of Europe. They, by their vile Intigations, were the cruel Cause of more than half the Indian Wars, which cost our Ancestors so much Blood and Treasure. And by their Expulsions Peace is restored to our Frontiers. They, from being our unheeded Cruelties, Murders, and Bloodships, are become the Habitations of Peace; and those who till this happy Period carried their Lives in their Hands, may now lie down, each under his own Vine and his own Fig-Tree, for there is none to make him afraid.

But this is an Event at which we all rejoice; yet most certainly we on the Sea-Coast are thereby exposed to more immediate Danger. The Sea-Coasts will be the future Scenes of Action. The French have hitherto contented themselves with settling the Indians upon us; and in building a Chain of Ports, and extending their Settlements on the Back of us: But their ambitious Projects being at an End by Means of our late Conquests, and all their Intercourse with the Indians thereby cut off. If they invade us at all, it may be on the Sea-Coast. And there, indeed, we have great Reason to expect them. France, our inveterate Foe, undoubtedly looks with a jealous Eye on the weak Acquisitions of the English in America. It can ill brook the Loss of all its Territories here; and will doubtless use every possible Means to regain them. In any future War with the King of Great-Britain (and if any such War is to be given to common Universal Interests, War is not far off) they will, we may reasonably think, attack them in the weak Part. And what Part so weak, what Part so tempting to our American Dominions? Thinly inhabited, and poorly fortified; which, moreover, have been the Scene of Contention between two Powers, for more than an Hundred Years.

We may, perhaps, flatter ourselves, that we can't suffer much from any foreign Enemy, the French particularly, by Reason of the immediate Assistance we might receive from Home. Or possibly we are still more sanguine in our Expectations, and persuade ourselves that the British Fleet will not fail to intercept every Armament designed against us, and to render us perfectly secure. But the Nature of the Thing must show that these Expectations are vain, and that it is very possible an Army might be transported hither from France, or any other naval Power in Europe, notwithstanding the Vigilance of an English Fleet, even supposing one destined for that Purpose only; which we have no Reason to think will, or can, always be the

Case. And tho' such an Army should not be able long to maintain its Conquests, because of the Assistance we should receive from Great-Britain; yet long enough it might, to destroy the Country with Fire and Sword, unless we be able to prevent it. But a well-known Fact demonstrates, that a Force might be sent, without sufficient to let all our Towns, near the Coast, be burnt in Flames, without the Knowledge, or without the Power, of Great-Britain to prevent it. I mean the Armament under the Duke D'Anville in 1746, whose Approach thro' this Province (against whom it seemed to be more particularly defined) led to the utmost Conternation. — [The Spanish Armada in 1588 was not more formidable to England, than D'Anville's Fleet to the Colonies.] — And dreadful might have been the Consequences had not Providence by a Series of Events, almost miraculous, kindly interposed for our Deliverance.

For our Superiority of Numbers would by no Means have been a Balance to the exact Discipline of regular Troops. In the Year 1745 the Militia of England amounted to at least two Hundred Thousand Men; and yet the Inhabitants were filled with Terror and Distraktion at the Appearance of only ten or twelve Thousand of the Rebels. And had it not been for some regular Troops that were called from Flanders to oppose them, they must have over-run the Kingdom; for they had already penetrated almost to the fells of it. And what could have hindered our falling to the same Fate, had he landed, I know not.

I grant that we were not then, nor are we now, in such a deplorable Condition as England at the Time above-mentioned, because we universally know the Use of Fire-Arms, which is not the Case at Home. Tho' this Use would yield us a very inadequate Defence against an Enemy that should attack us with regular Forces: And with such only, we may assure ourselves, will our Enemies make an Invasion; and a moderate Body of such Troops might lay our Towns in Ashes in Spite of all the Opposition we could make in our present undisciplined State. For our being able to load and fire and take good Aim, as we do when following or firing at Mark, will by no Means qualify us to encounter regular Forces in an open Country, such as ours now is on the Sea-Coast: We must be able to do it together with uniform Motions; otherwise when in close Order, such as is necessary in Action, we must unavoidably interfere with and hinder one another; which cannot fail of throwing us into Confusion, and that Confusion the greater, and attended with more dreadful Consequences, in Proportion to the Greatness of our Numbers. The Manner of loading and firing as explained in the Manual Exercise is designed for this Purpose. — to teach us to do every Action together, as well in the most expeditious Manner. For it is not the scattering Fire of one here, and another there, just as we are apt to get loaded, that will frighten regular Troops. — No! it is the close, compact Fire of a large Number at once, by which whole Ranks are slaughtered, that dismay an Enemy and puts them to Flight.

But granting that we had the most perfect Use of the Firelock (which is by no Means true) and could load and fire with the exactest Uniformity; and were besides, drawn up in the most complete Order to engage an Enemy — one single Movement would spoil all: For the Ranks and Files would by that Movement be broken and disordered, that our bare Knowledge of the Firelock would do us very little Service; and before we could get into Order again, the Enemy might cut us to Pieces. The right Use of the Firelock therefore is not the whole, nay it is the smallest Part, of military Discipline. Marshal Saxe, who is allowed to be an excellent Writer on military Affairs, as well as a great General, says expressly, that the principal and most material Part of all Exercises is the teaching Soldiers to use their Legs properly, and not their Arms. — And they who think otherwise he says are ignorant of the whole Art of War. His Meaning is, that Soldiers should be taught and accustomed to march in exact Order and Regularity. — which can be done, it will be impossible for us to form readily into a regular compact Body, (which is absolutely necessary in Action in an open Field.) or when formed, to preserve that Regularity and Compactness in marching, wheeling and fighting; Or (which perhaps will be thought the Reader (rare) ever when standing. — No! I aver (and I speak from Experience) that a Body of Men, who have not been taught and accustomed to use their Legs properly, and to keep in exact Order, won't do it if they are only to stand still.

This then is the Business and Duty of every Man in the Province, liable to be called forth at an Alarm, but especially of those who attend military Exercises on Training-Days, — to learn the Use of the Firelock and of their Legs (that is, to form, march and wheel) in the best Manner the Time allowed for training will permit. But the doing this, and so making Training-Days an Advantage to the Province, depends entirely on the Officers. If they are negligent, and take no Pains to inform themselves in the most necessary Parts of Exercises Training-Days will be lost, and worse than become Soldiers to themselves, and make their Men such (as they may in a good Degree, if they will only be as industrious on those Days as they are on others) as they will do their Country the best, the highest Service; they will secure it against the Violence of foreign Enemies by their military Skill, and in a great Measure preserve domestic Peace, by promoting good Order, and a just Sense of the Subordination, necessary not only to the Well-Being, but to the very Existence of Society; as one Act of Obedience and Respect naturally leads to another; & Acts repeated grow into Habit. — But alas! What a different Prospect does the Militia in general, at present, yield us! How few Officers takes Pains to qualify themselves to discharge the Duty of their Stations? There is an especial Traff repeated in their Courage, Loyalty and good Conduct, by their King and Country; But by their gross Negligence they betray the Confidence of both. — When an Enemy falls upon us, of what Avail will be their Loyalty and Courage, if they are to ut-

terly ignorant properly to conduct themselves and those under their Command? If, instead of a well-disciplined Militia, they lead into the Field an unmannerable Rabble?

Another great Defect is, that Gentlemen of Fortune, Wealth & Figure pay so little Attention to military Exercises, though it behoves them more than any others, to encourage them. Their Duty and Obligations to take upon themselves the Burden of Officers in the Militia, are greater in Proportion to the greater Interest they have to be guarded and defended. And by this their imprudent Neglect, Officers in the Militia have sometimes descended from Persons of Interest, Influence and Abilities, to others inferior in all those Respects; from these last to a Class still lower, and so on till at length, in the Course of a few Years, the Officers have got into the lowest Hands; and whenever this happens to be the Case, it is not to be wondered at, if the Militia becomes truly contemptible: Tho' these very Persons in their proper Spheres, were honest, industrious, worthy Members of Society. It is true some Gentlemen of Fortune, Wealth and Figure, take Commissions in the Militia; yet some such have fought them with the greatest Impunity: But the Conduct of very many of them, after obtaining their wished-for Posts, evidently proves their Zeal to have been aimed only at Titles of Honour, and not to do their Country Service. And if they make their Appearance on Training-Days, or, having the Command of Companies, draw them forth four Times a Year, it is not to encourage and promote military Discipline, but merely to dazzle vulgar Eyes with the glitter of their gorgeous Trappings: For it is most notorious that all their Knowledge in military Affairs, is confined to, and you would know them to be military Officers on, by the Colour of their Coats or the Hinding of their Hats.

But perhaps some will ask — why all this Pother about learning military Exercises? — To what Purpose will it be for us of the County (in which this Paper is chiefly confined) to exert ourselves, and spend our Time in learning them, when the Rest of the Province lies sunk in Idleness, and almost all of the military Spirit, or at least at least to the natural Consequence thereof, — a dead ambitious to acquire military Skill? I answer — We shall hereby do our Duty, as good Subjects and real Lovers of our Country. — And whatever unhappy Consequences may follow from such general Neglect in the Province, we shall enjoy that high Satisfaction which ever accompanies the Consciousness of having done our Duty. But this is not all — great is the Force of Example — oftentimes greater than that of Law and Precepts. Our Example may have a happy Influence in the neighbouring Towns and Counties; and from them the military Spirit may catch thro' the Province; (and from thence perhaps thro' the Continent.) And how pleasing the Reflection 'tho' great is the Honour I how glorious I to be the Means of rousing our Fellow Subjects to the generous Ambition of being good Soldiers as well as good Citizens! We shall then be able not only to repel and defeat the Invasions of our Enemies, but may prevent their invading us at all. For no Nation cares to attack another, famed for military Skill. But when any People are profoundly ignorant of military Discipline, they are then a most tempting Bait to the ambitious and powerful Adversary. And such is France to us. Be wise and exert yourselves then, my dear Countrymen! Improve Training-Days with Diligence! Let them be your only Resourse to the worst Purpose, — the promoting of Disorder and Licentiousness! If any Thing could induce me to wish for a Renewal of my youthful Vigour, it would be, that I might be personally active in spreading and promoting the Knowledge of military Exercises among my Fellow Citizens. For the Example of Salem demonstrates the Practicability of it, where Officers will unite, and exert only the same Zeal and Industry, that they do about their other ordinary Business: Tho' there there is yet a large Field for Improvement. How can those of you, my Fellow Citizens, Militia Officers, who are in the Prime of Life, but yet take no Pains to acquire military Knowledge, excuse yourselves to the Publick and to your own Consciences, for this Neglect? Consider the ill Consequences thereof are not confined to yourselves! — Your Parents, your Wives, your Children, your Friends, and all of these in one, your COUNTRY, will feel the sad Effects of it. If any of you are determined to be at no Pains to learn military Exercises, quit your Posts! and leave them to Men of a more military Spirit, and who are touched with a warmer Zeal for their Country's Welfare! — You Commissioners are the Keepers of Knowledge to the Militia; are set over to instruct in military Exercises. Either enter it yourselves, or make Room for those that will! Continue no longer to betray your Trusts, and the Interests of your Country! — Ten to one but many of you have, for two or three Years past, been crying aloud, LIBERTY and PROPERTY! Liberty and PROPERTY! while you have easily and imprudently neglected the only safe and effectual Means to secure both against the Insults and Invasions of a foreign Enemy. — Awake then I and before Winter is gone, prepare yourselves for the military Exercises of the next and succeeding Summers! — and by a double Diligence for the future, atone for past Neglects! That will you be entitled to that most noble, that most glorious Reward — the Thanks and Applauses of a grateful Country. And I warmly and sincerely wish, that each of you may have the Merit and Happiness to possess and enjoy, really and in fact, that most honourable Character (which my Age and Infirmities permit me to assume only in Name) the Character of a MILITARY CITIZEN.

JUST PUBLISHED AND TO BE SOLD BY RICHARD DRAPER, SECOND EDITION, With Additions.

A Plan of Exercise for the MILITIA of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay; Extracted from the Papers of Discipline, for the NORFOLK Militia. BOSTON: Printed by R. Draper.