## Boston-COUNTRY

Containing the freshest Advices,



## Gazette, JOURNAL.

Domestic. Foreign and

## $M O N D A \Upsilon$ April 8.

BOSTON, APRIL 4.

WEDNESDAY the Great and General Court or Affembly of this Province met at Harvard-College in Cambridge, according to Prorogation, The Reprefentatives being affembled in the Chapel appointed a Committee to wait upon His Excellency and acquaint him that upwards of FortyMembers were to the College Chapel, and that they were earnefly defirous his Excellency would be pleafed to remove the General Affembly to its ancient and legal Place the Town-Houfein Boston.—His Excellency inmediately ent a Message to the House by Mr. Secretary Flucker,

Sent a Mellage to the House by Mr. Secretary Flucker, to direct their Attendance in the Council-Chamber, where His Excellency was plenfed to deliver the following SPEECH to both House, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

INCE we were last aftembled in General-Court
the public Tranquility of His Majety's Dominions has been in great Danger of being diffurbed by the violent Proceedings of the Spanith Governor of Burnor Asper, in disposseding His Majety's
Subjects of their Settlement at Port Egmont. I have
received repeated Assurances from the Right Incorable
the Earl of Hill shorough, one of His Majety's Principal
Secretaries of State, that, it Matters should come to
Extremities, the Security of His Majety's Dominions
in America will be a principal Object of his must
gracious Care and Attention. A Plan of Augmentation of His Majety's Forces upon the British Establishment has already been determined upon, and His
Majety's Pleasure has been signified to me that I
should exert my utmost Endeavours to give Esseacy
and Dispatch to this Plan, by assisting His Majety's
Officers to raise such as Number of Retruits as shall be
sufficient to complete the several Battalions now serving
in America. I have with the Arlvice of His Majety's
Council, issued by Proclamation, inviting and requirice His Majety is thing Subjects in this Province to

officers to raife such a Number of Retruits as shall be sufficient to complete the several Battalions now serving in America. I have with the Arlyce of His Majelly's Council, issue and Proclamation, inviting and requiring His Majelly's faithful Subjects in this Province to engage in and promote according to their several Stations and Capacities; a Service so effential to their Security and Defence.

It appears probable by the last Intelligence from England, that Satissaction may have been made for this holtile Act of the Spaniards, but, as I have received no authentic Advice of it, and have no sufficient Reason to suppose that the proposed Plan of Augmentation will be receded from, I shall persevere in giving Encouragement to it, and if any Act of Legislation shall be found necessary I will recommend it to you, and readily concur with your in it.

I have no particular interior Business of the Province now to lay before you. The stated Season for the convening a new Assembly agreeable to Charter being so near I chuse to reier to that Time all Matters, except such as are of immediate Necessity, and will come before you of course. If you will give the Dispatch which is requisite on your Part, there shall be no Delay on my Part. I doubt not, as the molt busy Season of the Year is just at hand, you wish to return to your respective Homes as soon as may be. I may not omit acquaining you, in Form, that I have received His Majesty's Commission appointing me Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province—that it has been published in the usual Manner—that I have the most grateful Sente of site. Honogur done me by this Appointment, and that it is my sincere Desire and Resolution to employ the Powers, with which I am intrusted, for His Majesty's Service and for the best Interest of the People; and I will chearfully join at all 'Times with the other Branches of the Legislature in such Measures as may tend completely to restore and contantly to maintain that State of Order and Tranquility upon which the Pros

On Wednesday last His Excellency THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Erg; lately appointed Governor of this Province, on an Invitation from the Corporation of Harvard-College, was pleased to visit, that Ancient Seat of Learning.

His Excellency with Ris Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Honorable His Majesty's Council, in their Carriages, attended by the Sheriff of the County of Susfolk, and a Detachment of the Troop of Guards, went from the Province-House in this Town in Procession, and were received at the County-Line by the Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, and the principal Gentlemen of Cambridge in their Carriages. At the Steps of Harvard-Hall, his Excellency was received and congratulated by the President, Fellows, Professors and Totors in their Habits.—In the Philosophy Chamber he was met and welcomed by the Honorable and Reverend Overseers.

The Chapel not being large enough to Accommodate the Gentlemen who were present on this Occasion, and the Members of the Society; His Excellency, with the Lieutenant Governor, the Overseers, Corpo-

ration, Officers of the College and the other Gentleman, went in Proceedings from II avaid-Hall to the Meeting-House, preceded by the Students of the College, Garduates and Undergraduates.

The General Court being then fitting in the College, a Committee of the Corporation atted on the Honorable House of Representatives to a their Attendance on the Exercises of the Day.—Which Invitation they were pleased to accept of.

The public Exercises began with a handleme Gratulatory Oration in Latin pronounced by Mr. Wernotag, office of the Resident Graduates. To this his Excellency made an Elegant Reply in the sume Language, tellifying his Assection to the Seminary in which he had his Education, and his Regard to the Interests of Literature.

Then sollowed an Anthem, composed, set to Music and performed by the young Gentlemen of the College.

Then followed an ANTHEM, compoled, let to blue coilege.

The Words of the Anthem.

The bave beard with our Ears, O Lord, and our W. Fallers bave told of thy might!—Thy wonders which thou didf of old; bow thou didf drive out the beather from among them!

For they got not their land by their own feword; but it was thy right-band, thine arm, and the light of thy countenance!

O Praife the Lord forever and ever.

—How bleffed are all they that fear the Lord and walk in his Ways, for thou shall eat the labour of thine bands. — O well is thee, and happy shalt thou be.

Lo thus shall the man be bleffed that fears the Lord. For thus shill be Lord, from henceforth, behold all nations shall call thee bleffed; for thy Rulers shalled of thine own kindred; your NoBles shall be of jourfelves, and thy GOVERNOR shall proceed from the midst of thee. Awakel awake! Put on thy strength, O Zoon,—break forth into joy with Hailelujah! for the Lord GOD Almighty, who sitteth on the throne, and unto the Lord GOD Almighty, who fitteth on the throne, and unto the Lamb, forever and ever, Amen.

When the Exercises were were, the Pracession returned to the Hall, where a gentee! Entertainment was provided for his Excellency, the Honorable and Reverend Overseers—the Honorable House of Representatives, and the other Gentlemen. The whole was conducted with the greatest Decorum and Elegance.

(Mass.)

Monday last were deposited in a Tomb under King's Chapel, the Remains of the Honorable Lieutenant General SHIRLEY, formerly Governor of this Province and lately of the Bihama I-flands: The Funeral Procession was from the House of John Erving, jun. Eiq: - The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, commanded by Capt. Heath, attended and marched in Funeral Proceffion before the Corps, its also the Officers of the Regiment of Militia of this Town in their Regimentals with the usual mourning of black Crape: On the Coffin were two Sword: placed faltierwise: The Pall was supported by His Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, two of the Honorable Judges of the Su-perior Court, and two of the Honorable his Majeily's Conneil; the Relatives, and a Number of Gentlemen and Ladies followed in Procession, and a great Number of Coaches and Chariots : Corps being carried into the Chappel, a Sermon fultable to the Occasion was preached by the Rev'd Dr. Caner, to great Acceptance, from those Words in Acts, xiii. 36. For David, after he had ferved bisoun Generation by the will of God, fill on fleep, and was laid unto his Fathers, and faw Corruption:—After the Corpse was interred, and the Funeral Service ended, the Military Company fired three Vollies, and during the Procef-fion, a Detachment of the Train of Artillery, lead by Lieut. Sellon, being marched to a proper Place, fired as many Minute Guns as the ceased had lived Years, being Seventy-fix.

ROM a Liverpool print of the 18 of February we have taken the following short extracts, viz. "That the Russians have retaken the isle of Lemnos, and all the Turks found there were Lemnos, and all the Turks found there were put to the fword; they have all taken Discharschewo, the last forcess the Turks had on the Damube, with a considerable staughter, and 20,000 Tartars who submitted to the Russians last year, have taken arms against the Turks: That the earl of Sandwich, as sirst lord of the admirally has declared, that no new lieutenants shall be

made in the royal navy, untill all the half p lieutenants are hist provided for: That Mr. Justice Bathurst is appointed lord high chancellor of Great-Britain. William de Grey, Esq; is aporeat. Britain. William de Grey, Efq; is appointed chief justice of the common-pleas, in the room of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, who has refigned, and Mr. Serjeant Nairs is appointed a judge in the com of the lord chancellor; and That notwithstanding the agreement to our requisitions on the part of the court of Spain, it is faid their ambust addr will not continue long in England; and it is the opinion of many that Spaniards are more politic than honest, and some fay their intentions are hottile, though their professions are peaceful: That the Russians have taken and carried into Mellina, seven ships of different nations, laden with the production of Expt, and were bound to Conflantinople: That the court of Spain had given orders to discharge every sub-ject of Great-Britain from the naval service of Spain: That it was faid all the military prepara-tions in Great Britain are to be carried on till finished, and then to remain on that footing, and if England would keep 30,000 feamen in pay, perhaps we might not experience a war in the course of 30 years: And that orders were sent to Portsmouth to pollpone the embarkation of the two companies of the royal train of artillery for

Subflance of a Proclamation is fluid by his Excelling the Governor last thursday.

Whereas His Majesty's Pleasure has been signified to me by the Right Honourable the Earl of Hillsborough, one of His slajesty's Principal Secretary of State, that I should every my named fine tay of State, that I should exert my usmost Endeavours to give F shear; and Ditpatch to a Flan of Augmentation of the King's Troops, by alithing His Majesty's Officers in raising Recruits within this Province

I have therefore thought fit, with the Advice of his Majesty's Councit, to issue this Proclamation, requiring all the Civit Officers within this I rovince to be adding and assisting to any Recruiting Parties for the Purpote adoresial, and to their Recruits, and in all Respects, to conform to the Directions of an Act of Parliament, intitled, "An Act to amend and render more effectual in his Majesty's Dominions in America an Act pall in this pretent Session of Parliament, intitled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Defertion, and for the better Payment of the Acmy and their Quarters" as they would avoid the Penalties imposed by said Act for their Neglect. And I recommend to all his Manager of their Session and Sessio their Neglect. And I recommend to all his Majelly's good Subjects to endeavour, in their gespective Stations and Capacities, to promote and forward His Majelly's most gracious Purpose for their Protection and Defence, as as foresaid."

It is with Pleasure we can inform our Readers, It is with Pleature we can inform our readers, that the good People of this Province are so far re-instant in the Royal Favour and Confidence, as that they may now have the Honour of recruiting that very Army, a Part of which, in Conjunction with a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships, not long since invested our Metropolis. But whether these intended Recruits are to signalize their Loy-alty and Valour in the Streets of Boston, in St. George's Fields, or in fighting the Spaniards, or all these in Rotation, will, in Concert with the very probably depend on the confumnate Policy and inscrutable Sagacity of my Lord of H -- h.

Concord, Feb. 27 1771 Whereas Mary the Wife of the:

the Subscriber, now living in Topifeld, hath contrary to my Orders, contrasted fundry Debts in my Antence to my Damage.—I do therefore forbid all Perfin of what Condition foever, against entrusting her on any Account, for I do now Protest that I will not pay one Faithing that the shall contrast after the D. to be esf.

Televisy artified here the Ship Lydia, Capt.
State, in 42 Days from London; by whom we have the following idvices, viz. LONDON, Feb. 15.

Tue/lay, Fev. 14, 1771into confideration the papers relating to the diffrute about Falkland's ifland, and for the Lords to be fummoned; It was moved by the Duke of Newcaffle, That

an humble address be presented to his Majesty to return his Majesty our thanks for his gracious communication to this House of the Declaration, figned by the Ambaffador of his CatholicMajefty. which his Majelly has been pleafed to necept.

" To offer to his Majasty our most fincere acknowledgments for having supported the honour of the crown of Great Britain, by a firm and unvaried adherence to his just demand of fatisfaction for the injury received, by the violent enterprize against Falkland's island, by which steady and toniform conduct his Maiefty has obtained from the King of Spain an explicit difavowal of that expedition, together with an engagement to reffore things to the precise fituation in which they were before the late unjustifiable attempt.

" To express our fatisfaction on the prospect of the bleffing of peace being fecured to us, as we have no reason to doubt the good faith of his Cahave no reason to doubt the good and this engagements ; and to declare our grateful fenfe of Majesty's paternal care of his people, in not too halfily engaging them in the hazards & burthens

" To assure his Majesty of our zeal and readinefs, on all occasions, to exert our utmost efforts to enable his Majesty to carry into execution such measures as shall be necessary for the support of the honor and dignity of his crown."

Then the Duke of Manchester proposed an amendment to be made to the faid motion, by leaving out the words from the end of the first pamgraph thereof, to the end of the chotion.
Which being objected to, After long debate, the

ection was put thereupon. It was refolved in the Negative, Contents, 38. Not Contents, 107.
Then the faid Address was agreed to as at first roposed, and ordered to be presented to his Majefty by the Lords, with white staves. Upon which the Lords in the Minority entered a Protest.

Feb. 14. We hear, that a certain clergyman, in Westminster, on Sunday last, preached a vary extraordinary fermon on the following text : "And it came to pais, when Joram faw Jehu, that he faid, Is it peace, Jehu? And he answered, What peace, so long as the whoredoms of thy mo-

ther lezebel, and her witchcrafts, are fo many : And Joram turned his hands, and fled, and Taid to Ahaziah, there is treachery, O Ahacier 2 Kings ch. ix. ver. 22, 23,

13. His Excellency Prince Maferano, the Spanish Ambassador here, is recalled. He is not to be replaced by any other Ambassador.

The report in the papers of Lord Chatham having been carried home ill from the Houle of Lords, and being confined to his bed with the gout, is without foundation; that nobleman continues in good health, and through the great de-bate on Thursday last, his Lordship exerted himfelf with the utmost real.

Feb. 10. As the Spanish Ambassador here is recalled, it is prefumed, and it was fo reported yesterday, that the King of Spain has refused to ratify the convention.

On the 10th instant the following men of war failed from Cork for Gibraltar, with the 56th and 58th regiments on board, viz. the Ramilies, Comnodore Knight; the Defence, Capt. Reynolds; the Ajax, Capt. Allen ; the Centaur, Capt. Bentinck ; and the Rippon, Capt. Brereton.

The following, we are affured may be depended ed on : When the British ministry first made remonstrances to the court of Spain for reparation of the infult at Falkland's Island, the pecuniary demand they made was, the immediate payment of 3,000,000 pounds; at the fecond iew they dropped down to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds; and at the last, they signed the

The Bishops of Bangor and Exeter both voted with the minority on the last division.

Yefterday morning came on to be tried before Westminster Hall, a cause between Thomas Mulliner, an attorney of that court, and William Woodfall, the printer of the Morning Chronicle. ng a action of damages for printing and publishing in his paper of the 26th of February, 1770. a bel on the faid Thomas Mulliner. The damages ere laid by the plaintiff at five thou fand pounds. ind after a hearing of fix hours, the Jury withrew, and returned in a flort time, giving a ver-fer for the plaintiff, with one failling damages. Feb. 21. Letters from Port Malaon, dated Jan.

24 fay, that a Danifh fleet of fix thips of the line, and two frigates, which had put in there, were prerellitution of the two danish merchantmen which were taken by the Algerine Xebeques in the Me-diferences, and carried into that place t and, in

tale fatisfaction is not made, to bombard the town.

Feb. 23. When the Prince Mailerano was treated with about figning the Convention, twenty hours only were allowed him to a determination. It is further afferted, that the dispatches which notified this act to the Spanis Court, prevented nothing this act to the Spanish Court, presence a meditated attack upon Gibralter, which at that time, it feems, was refolved on.

By private letters from Madrid to an aminent

merchant of this city, it appears that the Spaniards are, at this moment, with all diligence and difpatch, carrying on hostile preparations, both by In confequence of which, a blow, is very speedily to be given; and Gibralter is faid to be the intended victim. - The above mentioned letters have been communicated to Lord Sandwich. Feb. 26. We have it from good authority, that

the following Law-departments will take place before the breaking up of the prefent Parliament.

Sir Fletcher Norton, Lord Chief Jultice of the
King's-Bench, in the room of Lord Mansfield, who retires with a pention, yet holds his office as occasional Speaker in the House of Lords.

The Sollicitor-General to be made Attorney.

General, in the room of Mr. Thurloe, who is to be called up to the Common Pleas, in the place of Julice Gould, who retires. And Counfellor Mareton to fucceed Mr. Wed-derburn as Sollicitor-General

Admiral Pyc is going out with a Squadron, to ommand in the Mediterranean, in the room of

Rear Admiral Montague is likewife to command in North-America, and to supercede Commodore Gambier.
BOSTON April 8, 1771.

THE Freeholders & other Inhabitants of this Town on Tuefday last, Forenoon, met at Fancuil-Hall according to Adjournment, when for want of Room the Meeting further adjourned to the Old-South Church, where agreeable to a Vote of the Town the Rev'd & Venerable Dr. CHAUN-CY made a pathetic Prayer, very pertinent to the Occasion; then Mr. lames Lovel came forward other befs, and delivered an Oration, commemo-rative of the faral 5th of March, 1770, expoling the policy of poling Standing Armies in Free Ci-ties, to the univerfal Acceptance of a crouded Au-dience: After which the Thanks of the Town were Voted him, and a Committee choien to pre-fent the fame, and to requell a Copy of the Oration

the Memory of that wanton and bloody Maffacre to all Generations. - Then the Meeting was dif-In Captain Scott came Paffengers, Mr. Caleb Blanchard, Meilirs. Cox and Berry, and Mr. Henry Vaffell, Son of William Vaffell, Efq; of this Town. Captain Stevens, in a Brig, for this Place, fail'd

for the Prefs. Measures were then taken to pro-

vide an Orator for the enfuing 5th of March; it being the Defign of the Town to perpetuate

Weeks before Capt. Scott. The Capts. Davies, Calef, Lyde and Coffin, fail'd with Capt. Scott, and may be hourly ex-

By Capt. Scott, we have an Account of the Death of Mrs. Jane Eustis in London, about three Weeks after her Arrival there, from hence.

The Press for Seamen had subsided before Capt. Scott left London, Matters having been accommodated between the-Ministry, and the Court of

A Letter from London fays, a Pardon is gone ver for the-famous Richardson ! I !- and that he is to be pension'd for his V-y.

Last Thursday Afternoon a Boat laden with

12 Hogheads of Molalfes, with four Perfors in her, two Whitemen and two Negroes, going from nce to Charlestown, when they had the Channel, off White's Wharff, the Boat funk the Channel, on Whites Wharn, the Doat think immediately, and the Negroes were drowned; the Whitemen were providentially faved.—The Mo affes, which is all loft, and one of the Negroes belonged to Captain Samuel Hendley of Charlestown, the other to Widow Dizer of faid Town, both very valuable Slaves, therefore a great Lofs. A Letter from Philadelphia, March 25, fays, "Capt. Hervey from Granada, faw a Man of

War, that had loft her Top Mafts bearing away for Bermuda, supposed to be the Beaver." We hear that the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, last Monday made Choice of the Rev'd Mr. Est Foams, of Brookfield, to preach a Sermon on the Anniversary of their Election of Officers the first Monday in June next.

Friday Noon came on a fevere Gale of Wind, which did confiderable Damage. A fmall Scopner belonging to Mount Defert, - Buaker,

Mader, Lying near the End of the Long Wharf, the South Side, before with Proximon, See, thick, and the Cargo greatly damaged, if not letter and the Cargo greatly damaged, if not letter the Cargo greatly damaged in the Special Cargo greatly and the Special Cargo greatly damaged by the Special Cargo greatly and the Fording the Special Cargo greatly and the Fording Late the field Dog Gray's way as far as Newton, where he was killed. The way as far as Newton, where he was killed. The cargo greatly dependent on the Special Cargo greatly and the Surly, feeming to flun all that came nigh him and about an Hour after the fame Dog was feen and about an Hour after the talle and a solution with an unufual glare; the People who law him, concluding he had the Symptoms of Madaels, that him immediately.

From the London Magazine of January laft, we learn, that 13 ScottifhPeers have protested against the Election of the Earl of Stair, as influenced by

term, thet is 'scoutible'ere have presented against
the state of the Earl of State, is a millearneed by
Administration the Earl of State, is a millearneed by
Administration from a warm friend and kinesan for destrict
Extendit from a warm friend and kinesan for destrict
Extendit from a warm friend and kinesan for the form
I that the first best being value from the first of the first best being values, are comment, of wors the first for the first best first best first from the first of the first first first first first from the first of the first f nikilisted, fince they are thengthening the hands of op-preline with you, and taking every precaution to render their DESOTICE SYSTEM as In Manual as it is presi-cise.—The efforts of the Colonies must full be UNIT-ED, in other to render them Secretial in the common cause.

ON Wednelday last a Motion was made in the House of Representatives, to appoint a ommittee to prepare an Address to his Excellency the Governor upon his Appointment to the air, which was referr'd for Confideration 'till the next Day at Eleven o'Clock.

In the Afternoon the House took his Excellency's Speech into Consideration, and further refer'd in

April the 4th, the Speaker communicated to the House a Letter from Mr. Agent Franklin, dated London December 24, 1770, from which we have the Pleafure to inform our Readers, that the Defign of our Enemies to curtail our Charter, with which we have been fo hardly threatened

The House according to their Order, at Eleven o'Clock this Day, confidered the Motion for an Address to the Governor, which was largely debated, and continued 'till Afternoon, when the Question was put, Whether a Committee should appointed to prepare an Address, which was over-ruled in the Negative.

over-ruled in the Negative.

The House was then moved, that a Meffage be fent to his Excellency, praying the Removal of the Court to Botton; and the Motion obtaining. the following Mellage was accordingly fent to his Excellency, viz.

May it please your Excellency, THE House of Representatives not having re-ceived from your Excellency an Answer to eir verbal Meffage of Yefterday, begleave again to request that you would be pleased to remove this Great and General Court to its ancient and

this Great and General Country of the feel and the next Day to f d to the House the following the feel and th

lowing Answer.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, A S foon as you had opportunity for it, you ap-Message, requesting me to remove the Court to its ancient and legal Seat the Town of B. Am.

Immediately after, I fent for you to the Council Chamber, and there recommended to both Houses to proceed upon and give Dispatch to such public Bufiness as, in the common course of our Affairs, lay before them. I do not know how I could more fully have fignified to you that I declined complying with your Request. But as this was not fatisfactory and you have fent me a fecond Melfage, I must rell you in the most explicit terms that I cannot remove the Court to Boffon,

I have done my endeavour that all the Obstruc-I have done my endeavour that all the Obstruc-tions to the Court's fitting in Beffen might be re-moved, but I have failed in my endeavour. One of these Obstructions is your denying, in effect, she Right reserved by the Crown to convene the Court in fuch Place as the Governor thinks proper, if

every other impediment was out of the way, while you continue to urge that by Law the Court must be held in Bestern, I may not ask his Majesty's keave to carry you there. I foould give up to the House of Representatives a Right which would have remained in the Crown if no notice had been taken of it in the Charter. I could even then have had no plea if I had been called to answer, except my ignorance of the Conflitution, but now it is exprelly referved I should be wholly without

"I am fenible there is Buliness of great impor-tance lying before the Court, but I am less con-ceraced whether you proceed to ad upon it, because it is but a flort time before I shall be obliged by Charter to meet a new Assembly; therefore if you decline proceeding I shall, without delay, put an end to the Session.

Cambridge, T. Hutchinson.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare an Answer to his Excellency's Speech to both Houses, who in the Afternoon were ordered to fit and report. After which the House proceeded to Business as usual .- Thus we are informed Matters flood on Saturday laft. On Friday last the following ADDRESS of his

Majesty's Council was presented to his Ex-To his Excellency THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Efg: Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Maffachufetts-Bay.

May it pleafe your Excellency,

WE his Majethy's Council in General Court affembled, beg Leave as well to express our humble Gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign, vince on your Advancement to the Government

over us.
Your Excellency's fuperior Talents, your benevolent Disposition, and your thorough Acquaintance with this Province in all its Concerns and Interests, abundantly qualify you for the Discharge of your high and important Truft.

When we confider how early in Life, and how fuccessfully you exerted those Talents for the public Utility; as also the natural Ties you are un-der to promote the best Interests (both Religious and Civil) of this your native Province; we can entertain no doubt of your future Exertions to

make this People happy.

And when we further confider the fremuous And when we further contact the account of the Efforts which have been made by Perfons inimical to our conflictational Privileges, and the Mifreprefentations made to his Majefly and his Ministers, with Intent to alienate the Affections of our gracious Sovereign and to induce him (if possible) to withdraw that confidence in his ever loyal Subjects of this Province, which they have hitherto been happy in : Yet that his Majefty should notwithflanding appoint one from among our elves to fill the chief Seat of Government—we cannot but efteem as a fure Token of the Continuance of the Royal Favour, and an Omen of our future Tranquility.

in the Charter of King William and Queen Mary are contained certain Rights and Privileges granted to this People as an Inheritance, which aught facredly, to be adhered to by every Branch of the Legislature, fo are there certain Prerogatives therein reserved to the Crown; and any Infraction made upon either would be unjustifiable and in Vio-lation of the mutual Compact: Wherefore, your Excellency may be affored that this Board will ever be folicitous (as far as in them lies) to support the latter, as well as to maintain the former.

We doubt not your Excellency will embrace every Opportunity to place His Majefty's Council, and the dutiful People of this Province, in the most favourable Light, that the Veil that has most unjustly been drawn over them may be removed and every undue Imprefion attempted to be made on the Mind of our Sovereign be obviated.

We with your Excellency's Administration may be long, and that it may be easy to yourself and happy to the People; and that it may be fo, you may be affured that nothing which we (in our Department) can contribute thereto shall at anytime

be wanting.
To which his Excellency was pleafed to return the following Answer

I Thank you, Genslemen, for your kind Congratu-Majefy in appointing me to the first Place in Go-vernment, for your obliging Wishes for the Conti-puance and Success of my Administration, and in an especial Manner, for the strong Sense you have an especial trianner, serves from the several description of the Importance of supporting the feveral Branches of the Legislature in the Possessian and Exercise of their respective Powers, in with I will most chearfully co-eperate with you. I de-pend much upon your Counsel and Advice. Mutual Confidence between the Covernor and Council must be a happy Omen for good to the Province.

Laft Thursday Evening, was married here, Mr. Joseph Pierce Merchant, to Mils Nancey Dawes, eldelt Daughter of Capt. Thomas Dawes, of this Town, an agreeable young Lady.

BEST FRENCH INDIGO. TO BE SOLD BY Josiah Eliot. At his Store on Treat's Wharff;

New Rice L S O;
Sugars by Hogfhead, Barrel
or fmaller Quantity,
English Loaf Sugar,
Molaffes,
Allum, Copperas, &c. Bohea Tea, Poland Starch, New-England Rum,

To be Sold very cheap, A double deck Brigantine, about 120 Tons, 3 Years old, well trund, 9 Feet Hold, 4; Feet between Decks, now laying at Barrat's Whisfin Bolton. Enquire of William Denne, at his store in Kingfreet.

RUSSIA DUCK, TO be Sold very cheap for Cath, Inquire of Sa-

TO BE SOLD, A few Barrels of the best Connecticut PORK. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Juft imported from London, in the Ship Marquis of Rockinghum, Capt. Whitewood, by

JOHN SIMPKINS,

And to be fold at his shap in Cornhill near the Town-Houfe, next Door to Mr. Benjamin Bagnall's, Watch-Maker.

A general affortment of Upholsters glish Goods, amongst which is a compleat affire-N. B. Curtains and Feathers of all forts, Chocolate, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Allfpice, Lynn made Shoes, &c. 

TOBESOLD By Benjamin Church, On THURSDAY next, At his usual Place of Sale ; A Large Affortment of European GOODS, viz.

PRoad Cloths, German Serges, Baires, Rattrees, Baaver Cosings, Tiventon Serges, Forrest Cloths, Alloptens, Crapes, Inth Hollands, Checks, Plain, Callicest, Chint, Handkerchieft, Hats, Moos & Chindren Hole, &c. Likewife, fundry Arneles of House hold, Wearing Apparel, Wasches, &ce.

To be fold in Cambridge, about 20 Rods from thelker. Mr. Applesses: Neeting Bevla, houst Two Actes of choice. Land, with a large-Dwelling. Houfe, four Romson in the Floor, a Tanyard, and Out-Houfe thereon, well finusted for a Genelman's Seator Tradition. For particulars equire of the Widow Hannah Rand, living on the time.

TOBESOLD, A large Commodious House, with a good Stable and Coach-Houfe, large Garden and other Accommodations, fronting on Southack's Court and remount-Street, and nearly opposite to Concert-all. The Premises measure on the Street more than twe hundred feet. Enquire of the Printers. 

A Convenient and Handsome Brick Tenement fronting on Beer-Lane and Back-Street, being the Corner-Houfe, and near the Bapiff (the Rev. Mr. Stillman's) Meeting-Houfe. Enquire of the Printers. TO BE SOLD.

A FARM in Sherburne, about 20 MES Diffuse from Befus containing about 20 Miles Diffuse from Befus containing to 9 Acres good Land, with a convenient Hoofe and Barn, confining of Pasturing, Orcharding, Tillige and Wood-Land; all which will be Said cheap for Calls, or good Security. For Uniter Pasturiars, enquire of Samuil Bulleto, Innhelder in Isid Shebarat.

Bullet, inmoster in man servence,

"Bill Projection of the consone Lands in the Trees."

Bills Projection of the consone Lands in the Trees.

Bills of Albharnhun, are breby reminded and models, that Tave of Tourseyles of Bullety and State of the Consone Lands in the Lands of the Projection of the Consone Lands of the Projection of the Consone Lands of the Projection of Lands of the Consone Lands of the Consone Lands of the Consone Lands of the Lands of the Delinquency that of much effect the Consone Lands of the Lands of the Delinquency that of much effect the Consone Lands of the Lands of the Delinquency that of much effect the Consone Lands of the Lands of the Delinquency that of much effect the Delinquency Lands there are all the Lands of the Delinquency that of much effect the Delinquency Lands there are all the Fallson of the Lands of the Delinquency that the much lands of the Lands of the Delinquency that the much lands of the Lands of the Delinquency that the Lands of the Delinquency that the Lands of the Delinquency Lands of the Lands of the Delinquency that the Lands of the Delinquency that the Lands of the Delinquency that the Lands of the Lands of the Delinquency that the Lands of the Delinquency that the Lands of the Land

Caleb Wilder,

Ifaac Stearns, Samuel Wilder.

April 6th, 1771.

On WEDNESDAY Next,

At TEN in the Morang,
Will be fold by Public Vendue at the House of the late
Mile Bufey Walker, the Corner of Queen Street. All her House Parnituse, some of which is really Anuque. I. Ruffell, Auctioneer.

Quart-Bottles, loofe, and in Hampers of half Groce each, To be Sold by JOSEPH DOMETT.

At his Store near the Swing-Bridge, Likewife Anchors of various fizes, Philadelphia Flour, Sugar, Cotton, &c. &c. &c.

W A N T E D,

A fober honest Man Servant, to tend in a Gentleman's Family; He must know how to take Care of a Horfe, and drive a Chaife. Such a one, if he can be well recommended, may lear of an Employment by enquiring of Edes and Gill. 

DAVID LAW of Providence, DAVID LAW of Providence, BEGS Leave to acquaint the Publick, That he has provided limited with a genter Couch for the Coursyates of Gortelence seed Leafer from Bellom to Providence, which he will engage to perform in one Day, at the Price of Twelve Stillings, L. M. for each part of the Stillings of the Stilling

April 1th, 1771. ALL Persons indebted to the Estate ALL PCHOIS INCOME TO THE ETRIC OF THE MADE TO THE ETRIC OF THE MADE THE MAD every Week, untill the whole shall be accomplished, viz.

Hofkinton, Feb. 25, 1771. On Tuesday at 10 o'Clock, Beforenoon,

On Tuelday at 10 o Clock, Beforenoon, Will be told by PUBLIC VENDE, a. to A. Admin-Room, Four of Rayal-Eachang Luns, over Mr. A. Variey of Coope, and the Coope, and the Coope, and Clothe Forcal Clothe, Extract, Streete, Brook Clothe, Forcal Clothe, Extract, Streete, Luns, and Clothe, Forcal Clothe, Extract, Streete, Luns, and Clothe, Forcal Clothe, Extract, Streete, Luns, St. and Tarasi, Guarre, Glieces, a variety of Lune, Silver & Forcheste Witchen, Whird France, Consisting Further Beech, Moheron Tube & Chair, Consisting Further Section, Consisting Further Beech, Moheron College, Consisting Further Section, Consisting Further Sec

This, and To-Morrow Evening, Will be sold by Publick Vendue, at the Auction-Room North Side of the Market. great Variety of English GOODS.

Broad Variety of English Story, Brief are,

Broad Cloths, Rattern, 6 a. 7, 4 & 3 & Blankets,
Rugs, Worlded Hofe, a great Variety of Cellicese
and Pintred Linners, while Linners, Checks, 7 & 5 &
and 6 a, figure, plant & Hirofd-lawey, flawer d'Appain,
flowed and plan Lawn Hardkerchiels, Silk & Linners

Houghtesphich, Chrischiers.

Handkerchiefs, Ornabrigs,
This and To-Morrow Evening.
This and To-Morrow Evening.
A. BOWMAN, Authorer.
N. B. At faid Author Room may be that, Bengalls and Wemens Sattin Hatts by private Sale.

David Burnett, I's removed from New-Bofton into Quaker Lane, near the Friend's Meeting-Where he makes Stays in the newest Fashion, at a reasonable Rate.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EOSTON. CUSTOM - HOUSE OF TOR.

EXPERION IN

EXPERION

EXPERI

High Water at BOSTON for this prefer Week.

Monday, 44 min. after 6
Turcklay, 41 min. after 7
Stunday, 33 m.i. 20
Lord'. Dal 37 m.i. 12
Thurklay, to min. aft, 9

New M. 14 D. 11 Mare

The following Observations are from Johannes in Eromo.

Mr. HALL,

I AVING promifed to make fomeObservations
upon the Queries lately published, both of
CLERICUS AMBRICANUS and of BRUTUS, I shall
begin with those of the former. And

begin with those of the former. And

1. As to the first Query, this implies, as I take
it, That the Liberty of a Freeman or an finglishman, which distinguishes him from a Siave, peccif
firily implies some fort of Right or Property of
his own, which no Man has or can have a Right to without his Consent or actual Alienation of the fame. This Propolition, as it is stated, takes it for granted, that a Freeman and an Englishman are synotimous, that is to fay, that every Engliphican by Birth and Privilege is a Freeman, of the to and in Possession of the natural Right of Mankind: And also, that the Liberty of an Englishman distinguishes him from a Stave, which last is most evidently true, if it may be faid, that a Stave is the constitute of a Freezieway as Darkin for it is in the single. Opposite of a Freeman as Darkness is of Light:
And that this Liberty of a Freeman necessarily
implies some Sort of Right & Property of his own,
which no Man has or challage a Right to with Confent or actual Alienation of the fame,

is fo felf evident, that no Man, who claims any Sort of Right or Property of his own, above what belongs to or rather is possessed by an absolute Slave, can deny it to be true in Fact, if he has but the least degree of Understanding, or Exercise of

Reason.

That all Men considered in a State of Nature (in a civil Sense) are equally free and possessed of certain personal Rights and Properties independently one of the other, I suppose all will allow; so that one cannot deprive another of his personal Right or Property without being guilty of Injustice or Robbery, or of adding directly contrary to that eternal Rule of Right, all Things what soer ye would that Men should do to you, do ye even so to them: And as civil States, Common-wealths or Kingdoms, considered as Bodiss Politic, are not natural Bodies, or were not created by the Almighty tural Bodies, or were not created by the Almighty Bodies Politic, we must look upon them as wlun-lary Bodies, originally formed by mutual Agree-ment or Compact, for the End of Protecting, defending antl promoting the natural Rights and Properties of all the Individuals in each Confederation against the common Enemy, the Robbers of their Fellow Men.—Hence civil Government is constituted for the Good of the People, and as according to the BritishConstitution theSabjects Have all their natural and effential Rights as Wen focu-red to them, they are Freemen, though they hold themselves indispensibly bound to submit to all the

constitutional Laws of the State they belong to.

2. As to the fecond Query, this implies, That the free born Subjects of his Britannic Majesty, or of any other Prince or State, have a Right of Migration, with their moveable Estates, out of their Sovereign's Dominions, into any other Prince or State, have a Right of Migration, with their moveable Estates, out of their Sovereign's Dominions, into any other Prince of their Sovereign's Dominions. overeign's Dominion, into any other Dominion

that they shall chuse.

It is one Thing to say, that Persons have a natural Right of Migration, and another Thing to say, that they have a Call in Providence to migrate, or that it is their Duty: And yet if Persons have not a natural Right of Migration, it will not easily be made to appear that they have un-der any Circumfances whatfoever, a Call in Providence to migrate; but if it can be made to ap-pear, that under certain Peculiar Circumstances Persons have a call in Providence to migrate, it mult follow that they have a natural Right to do

-If the Subjects of any Prince or State are perfecuted or are denied the natural Right of all Mankind, Liberty of Conscience, Christ has taught us, that such may see into another State or King-dom, where they may enjoy this Right, this Li-berty, when he says, "But when they perfecute you in this City, see ye into another." But if Peryou in this city, hee ye into another. But it re-fons may warrantably, in a Time of Perfecution, leave their native State and flee into another, and upon their becoming refident in another State, they are under Obligations ariling from their Refidence there to submit to the Laws and Authority thereof, then they have a natural Right of Migration.

—And if the English Government were right in countenancing Persons fleeing from Persecution in divers other States into England for Refuge, in Times past; and if theseltesingees, in Consequence of their Residence in his Britannic Majesty's Dominions, are subject to the Laws and Authority of the same, and eppty the Liberties and Immunities of English Subjects equally with such as were born in his Dominions, thenPerfons may warrantably migrate Time of Persecution, & have a natural Right of Migration. And their civil Subjection to their native Prince or State determines or ceases upon their Migration and becoming resident in another

If Frenchmen or Germans or the Subjects of any other State may warrantably move into the British Dominions for the Sake of enjoying the superior, civil Liberties and Immunities of English Subjects, then Persons have a natural Right of Migration.

then Persons have a natural Right of Migration.

If civil States are voluntary Societies, originally formed by Compact for the Protection & Defence of their natural Rights, it must toltow, that if inflead of enjoying this Protection and Defence of their natural Rights, they are deprived of them, the Compact is welated, and the Injured at Liberty to feek Protection where they chuie, or to love into what State or Quarter of the World

they please.

3. As to the third general Query, this implies,
That if one or more ramilies should migrate from
his Britannic Majesy's Dominions, and set down in another's Dominions, they would then cease to be his Br. annie Majesty's Subjects:

—That as the first Set lors of Plymouth in New-England, migrated from England into Holiand, and lived there ten Years, they rnd lived there ten Years, they were not confidered in that Time as the Ising of Emgland's Sudjects, —they were not then governed by the Laws of England.—And they were not then taxed by the British Parliament, nor by themselves, to raise a Revenue to his Britainnic Majelly, or to support any Government but that of Holland.

All this I take to be true in Fact; for Resugges

from French Persecution, as soon as they became resident in London, or in Botton in New-England, their civil Subjection to the French State immediately ceased, and they were subject to the civil

Government where they now refided.

4. As to the few the Query, this implies, That the aboriginal Natives of North-America, were the proper Lords and Proprietors of these Lands before the English arrived — That the English had no just Right to take Possessions without purchasing the Lands of the Proprietors, or obtaining a Grant of them. — That the Englith Planters or Settlers did purchase the Lands, and that with their own Money, and not with the Crown of England's.—And hence that they had a Right to have set upan independent Government or State of their own: and thatif they haddone it, Great-Britain could, in Justice, have claimed no more Right to their Pos-fessions, and to impose Laws and Taxes upon them without their Consent, than they had to the States of Holland; at least, no more than they could have had to these first Planters, if they had con-

sinued in Holland to this very Day.

5. As to the fifth Query, this implies that the political Union, Connection, Dependence and Subordination of the original unconquexed Colonies of North-America to the British Empire and Government, (who have all along supported and devernment, (who have all along supported and defended themselves at vast Expence) by which Union they become properly a branch of the British Empire, and in which they glory, as being sellow-subjects with and entitled to the same Rights, Liberties, and Immunities of Englishmen inhabiting Great-Britain, are entirely founded in the Governants and Compasts between Great Britain and these Colonies, which are contained in their Charters.

If the preceeding Propositions are Truths, then the two first Queries of Brutus must be answered

the two first Queries of Baurus must be answered

in the Affirmative, viz.

1. That the civil Subjection of the People of this Province is founded in a voluntary Compast contained in the Charter.
2. That both Parties in this Compact are bound

by it, so that a Breach on either Side necessarily infers a total Dissolution.

I beg leave to quote a few Passages out of the History of Massachuse Trs. Bay, wrote by Lieut. Governor Hutchinson: In V. 1. P. 251, 252, speaking of the Sentiments of some of Influence amongit our Forefathers in New-England, upon civil Subjection; fays. "They diffinguished civil Subjection into necessary and voluntary; from actual Refigence within any Government necessary rily arose Subjection, or an Obligation to tub-mit to the Laws and Authority thereof: But mit to the Laws and Authority thereof: But Birth was no necessary Cause of Subjection: The Subjects of any Prince or State had a natural Right to remove to any other State, or to another Quarter of the World; unless the State were weakened and exposed by such Remove and exposed by such Remove and exposed by the Remove and the Remove an move, and even in that Case, if they were deprived of the Right of all Mankind, Liberty of Conficience, it would justify a Separation; and upon their Removal, their Subjection determined and ceased: That the Country to which they themselves had removed was claimed and possessed by the Lordship and Sovereignty thereof had be a acknowledged by the Kings of England [Marg, "BartholomewSharp theBuccancer, was tried in England for Robbery and Piracy upon move, and even in that Case, if they were de-prived of the Right of all Mankind, Liberty of tried in England for Robbery and Piracy upon the Spaniards in South-America, and acquitted, " because he had a Commission from the Indian
" Princes of Darien, Det. of Scots Settlement."]
" They therefore looked upon themselves obliged,

"and accordingly, as appeared by t'eir Records, actually had purchased for valuable Confiderations, not only the Soil, but the Dominion, the Lordship and Sovereignty of the se Princes, and without such Purchase in the Sight of God and Man, they had no Right or Title to what they possessed.—The King indeed, in Imitation of other Princes of Furope, who laid Claim to Countries meetly from the Discovery of them, had granted this Country to certain of his Subjects, and the first Planters thought it proper to purchase the Title of such Grantees, to prevent Molestation from them or from other States, and they had also received a Charter of Incor and they had also received a Charter of Incorporation from the King, containing a mutual Compass, from whence arose a new Kind of Subjection, to which they were held, and from which they would never depart.

This was what they called voluntary, civil from thence it followed, that whatsoever could be prompted into Question relative to their Sub-

be brought into Question relative to their Sub-jection, must be determined by their Charter: The Compact between the King and the City of London, as contained in its Charter, was not the conflicting cause of subjection in the Inhabitants there, because they were resident, and from these necessary Subjection remained; but when Residence, the fole Grounds of this ne cessury Subjection, ceases, then it becames volun-tary and depends on Compan alone: By this Compact they acknowledged they were so bound that they were not at Liberty to subject them-selve to, or to seek Protection from any other Prince, they were to pay a fifth Part of all Silver and Gold Mines, they were to make no Laws repugnant to the Laws of England; &c. but on the other Hand they were to be governed by Laws made by themselves, and by Officers elocted by themselves, &c. But however pleasing these Principles were in Speculation, or whatthese Principles were in Speculation, or whattere Foundation they may have in Nature, yet
they could not continue to practice upon them,
mer would they bear the Test when adopted by
English Subjects. In a short Time—they were
content fully to comply with the Oath of Allegiance without qualitying it, - and their Pollsrity, who claim by Birth right as well as Char-ter, the peculiar Privileges of Englishmen, and who enjoy the Protestion, are very sensible, that who enjoy the Protection, are very sensible, that "they likewise owe the Allegiance of English Subjects, which by a general Rule of Lawj, not "confidered as local, but perpetual and unalicuasible." And in P. 89. "I do not say, their Notions (of civil Subjection) were just, Allegiance in an English Subject is faid to be perpetual and to accompany him wherever he goes." And in P. 114, says, "The House of Commons this Year "nassed a memorable Rulelve in Favour of the " passed a memorable Resolve in Favour of the "Massachusetts Colony." Which begins thus, viz.—" Veneris 10 March 1642, Whereas the "Plantations in New-England have, by the Bleffing of the Almighty, had good and prosperous Success WITHOUT ANY PUBLIC CHARGE TO THIS STATE," &C. &C. In Reference to which his Honor Tays in the Margin, "I transcribe this " Part of the Order with Pleasure. The Merit of our Ancellors, many of whom were perfo-" liament, was fresh in their Remembrance : Length of Time has not lessened the Merit ? Confequences fo advantageous to the Nation

"have followed it, that in Reajon it ought to firike "fronger now than it did then."

From these Quotations, it appears to be true in Fact, that the aboriginal Natives were the proper Lords and Proprietors of this Country, this has been acknowledged by the Kings of England.—And therefore the King of England had no more a just Right to claim this Country from the Discovery of it and to grant it to certain of his Subjects, than Massasolet, MIANTINONO, UNGA or any other Indian Prince in America, would have had to lay Claim to Great-Britain, and to grant the fame to certain of their Subjects, because some of their Subjects discovered Great-Britain as they passed by in their Canoes, before the Subjess of some other Indian Prince.
(The Remainder will be in our next.)

To be fold or let, on reasonable Terms.

A large genteel Dwelling-House, with a Barn and Out-Houses, fivate in Dorchester, about a Mile from the Meeting-House, and about five Miles from Boston, and about twelve Acres of Land, luitable for a gentleman. For further Particulars enoughe of Daniel Wilwell of Cambridge, or of William bever, jun. living on faid Premises.

ALSO,

Another Dwelling Houle, about a quarter of a Mile fram Dorchester Meeting-Houle, in a good Garden and Riveral good Froit Trees thereus. For inchee Particulars enquire of Mr. Themsa Walley of Bostan, Merch and in Dock Square, or obtain Wisself.

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