

Feb. 23. Last Night a Messenger arrived from Sir Joseph Yorke, at the Hague, with some Intelligence, which was immediately sent to his Majesty at the Queen's Pallace.

A Gentleman of Distinction has obtained a Grant of working the Royal Mines in the Province of Newfoundland, on Condition of paying a Part of the Produce to the Crown.

NEWBERN, MAY 5.

By a Vessel arrived here on Wednesday last from Rhode-Island, we have the following very important Intelligence:

NEW-PORT, APRIL 22.

By a Gentleman from Cambridge we are informed, that between 11 and 12 o'Clock on Tuesday Evening last, a Detachment, consisting of the Grenadiers and light Infantry, amounting to 1000 or 1500 Men, as is reported, embarked from Boston in the long Boats belonging to the Ships of War, and passed Charles River from the western Part of Boston, landed in Cambridge, and immediately proceeded towards Concord through Minotamy and Lixington, at which Place last mentioned, they arrived before Sun-set, and found 100 Provincials under Arms—The commanding Officer of the advanced Guards addressed them in the most abusive Terms, calling them damned Rebels, &c. demanded of them what Business they had there; and upon being answered they were executing, commanded them to disperse, threatening to fire upon them if they refused. The Captain of the Provincials not immediately complying, the advanced Guard made two Fires upon them, killed two or three, and wounded six, who died the same Day of their Wounds, upon which they dispersed.

The Regulars marched on to Concord, where they destroyed some Barrels of Flour, knocked off the Trunnions of a Cannon or two, demolished one or two Gun Carriages, and most heroically cut down the Liberty Pole, which was erected at that Place.—By this Time a Number of Provincials had collected, upon which the Detachment began to retreat.—Exasperated to the highest Degree by the dastardly, merciless Massacre of their Brethren at Lixington, they pursued, and fired upon the Regulars in their Retreat. Earl Percy, at the Head of a Reinforcement of 1000 Men, with two Field-Pieces, met the first Detachment at Lixington, and supported their Retreat. The Provincials still collecting, took to the Fields, and from thence to the Side of the Hills, galled the Regulars severely on their Retreat, and did not quit the Pursuit till they reached Charlestown, when the Regulars encamped upon what is called Bunkers Hill, in the Afternoon of the same Day. By Order of General Gage a Proclamation was read to the Inhabitants of that Town, purporting that he would lay that Town in Ashes if they obstructed the King's Troops in their Passage. The next Day the Troops took Boats and landed in Boston. The Number killed and wounded on both Sides was not ascertained when the Person who brought this Account left Cambridge. A young Gentleman, who came out in the 2d Detachment, and who was taken Prisoner, said, the Regulars lost about 200, and the Provincials 40. A Number of Provincials surrounded 13 Men, who guarded two Waggon, and took them Prisoners. On Thursday Evening, Five Thousand Provincials were assembled at Cambridge, a large Party at Roxbury, and a large Body at Mystic.

Since the Arrival of this Account, we hear for certain, that the Soldiers on their Retreat entered two or three Houses, and most barbarously butchered several very old and sick People.

Extract of a Letter from Providence, April 22.

"This Moment we have a very certain Account, that at 10 o'Clock 3000 Men assembled at Marshfield, and cut off all Communication between that Town (in which the King's Troops are) and the Water, and prevented their getting on Board the Cutter, dispatched from Boston, to take them off. One Man was killed that was in the Out-guards of the Provincials. Last Evening a very great Light was seen by several Gentlemen, who were riding in the Night, that appeared to be in or near Marshfield, so that it is conjectured here, that either the King's Troops, or the Provincials, had set Fire to that Town. We have likewise further Accounts, and it may be depended upon, that General Gage has shut up all kind of Communication with Boston, no Person suffered to go in or come out, so that our Friends in that Town are in the utmost Distress."

Newport, Saturday, 16 o'Clock.

The within is a Copy of a Letter, and by an Express that arrived in Town this Evening from Providence. As it came from a Gentleman of Credit, the Facts therein contained may be relied on as such.

At an Inferior Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of Pitt, April Term, 1775.

P R E S E N T,

John Hardy, George Moy, Dempsey Grimes, William Robinson, William Bryant, Benjamin Bowers, Edmund Williams, John Williams, and John Tyson.

A NEW Commission of the Peace was produced and read in Court, whereby it appeared that several of the most respectable Gentlemen in the County aforesaid, who were in the former Commission, were designedly omitted; for which Reason every Gentleman nominated in the new Commis-

on aforesaid, then in Court, except John Tyson, expressly refused to qualify to the same, being all of Opinion that such Qualification would be a dastardly Condescension which would for ever have disgraced them.

Desired that Mr. Davis print the above as speedily as possible.

N. B. The further Proceedings of the Day to be in our next.

Hyde County, April 25, 1775.

S I R,

Please to give a Place in your Gazette to the following Lines, and you will oblige your constant Reader.

At his Seat, in this County, died, on the 20th Inst. SAMUEL SMITH, Esq; who for his moral and social Virtues was universally and deservedly lamented. His Remains were attended by a considerable Number of respectable Persons, and on Friday was interred, as being a Colonel, with military Honours. The Loss of so useful a Member of Society will be very great! He was the kind Husband, the loving Father, and the sincere Friend. In all the public Characters that he was in, he acted with Honour and Justice, which made his Funeral a Scene of sincere Sorrow and Mourning.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

On Monday afternoon expresses arrived in town from the county of Cumberland, in this province, who bring accounts from thence of a very extraordinary and alarming nature.—On Monday afternoon, preceding the day for holding the Inferior Court, several riotous and disorderly persons, to the number of between 80 and 90, assembled at the court-house, of which they took possession, with an avowed intent of preventing the court from being held the next day, many of them had arms, and those who were unprovided for were collecting both arms and ammunition with all possible dispatch. Many of the magistrates having come to town, it was thought advisable that the sheriff should make the usual proclamation against riotous assemblies, and demand the possession of the court-house and gaol, which being refused several times, about nine o'clock at night a party assembled, in order to disperse the rioters: These proceeded with the sheriff, and some magistrates to the court-house, where proclamation was again made by the sheriff, for the rioters to disperse, and sundry attempts were made to get in without using fire arms; but this proving ineffectual, three guns were fired over the door, in hopes the rioters would be intimidated, and retire; but so determined were they in their undertaking, that the fire was immediately returned from the court-house, by which one of the magistrates was slightly wounded, and another person shot through his clothes. The magistrates seeing the imminent danger they were in, exerted themselves so well that they forced the front door, and after a very smart engagement, wherein one of the rioters was killed, and many persons on both sides wounded, proper measures were taken to preserve the peace for that night.

The next morning all was tumult and disorder; the judges, however, opened the court at the usual hour, and adjourned till three o'clock in the afternoon; but by this time the body of rioters, beginning to assemble in large parties, from New-Hampshire and places adjacent, and particularly from Bennington, in the neighbouring county of Albany, with an hostile appearance, and the court foreseeing no probability of being able to proceed to business, adjourned to next term. The body of rioters, which soon amounted to upwards of five hundred, surrounded the court-house, took the judges, the justices, the sheriff, the clerk, and as many more of their friends as they could find, into close custody, and sent parties out who are daily returning with more prisoners; the roads and passes were guarded with armed men, who indiscriminately laid hold of all passengers against whom any of the party intimated the least suspicion, and the mob stimulated by their leaders to the utmost fury and revenge, breathed nothing but blood and slaughter against the unfortunate persons in their power; the only thing which suspended their fate was a difference in opinion as to the manner of destroying them, and from the violence and inhumanity of the disposition apparent in the rioters, it is greatly to be feared that some of the worthy men in confinement will fall a sacrifice to the brutal fury of a band of ruffians, before any timely aid can be brought to their assistance.

March 30. An express, last night arrived, brings an account that the inhabitants of Cumberland county are in the utmost confusion and distress, and that one of the judges, two magistrates, the sheriff, the clerk, and four other persons (whose lives were providentially saved from the fury of the rioters by the timely interposition of a strong party of men from New Hampshire) have been committed to the gaol of the county of Hampshire, in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, escorted by an armed party of the rioters—that all the Magistrates in Cumberland, except two, are expressly ordered by the rioters to cease the further execution of their offices, and these two are permitted by the mob to act in criminal cases only, for the Purpose of signing warrants for the commitment of such persons as they shall bring before them; and that there were 7 persons, whom the mob had imprisoned, let out on giving

bail to the chairman of a committee appointed by the mob, without whose pass no man can travel that country.

A P R I L 13.

The following is the Substance of Lord CHATHAM's proposed Bill to be brought into Parliament, intituled, "A Provisional Act, for settling the Troubles in America, and asserting the supreme legislative Authority and superintending Power of Great-Britain over the Colonies."

THE Supremacy and Authority of Great-Britain are asserted in the very Words of the Declaratory Act, only that the Words in all Cases whatsoever, are omitted, and in their Stead the following inserted: In all Matters touching the general Weal of the whole Dominion of the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain, and beyond the Competency of the local Representative of a District Colony," especially for the Regulation of Navigation and Trade, and keeping a standing Army, or such regular Forces in any of the Colonies in Time of Peace, &c. as his Majesty may think proper, without Consent of any Assemblies of the said Colonies:—Nevertheless that the Colonies shall not be liable to any Tollage, Tax, or other Charge for his Majesty's Revenue, without the Consent and Act of their respective Assemblies.

That it shall be lawful for the Delegates from the respective Provinces to meet in General Congress at Philadelphia on the 10th of May next, in order to take into Consideration, and make due Recognition of the supreme legislative Authority, and superintending Power of Parliament over the said Colonies, as aforesaid—That the Congress be required, (over and above the usual Charge for Support of civil Government in the respective Colonies) to make a free Grant to the King, of a certain perpetual Revenue, subject to the Disposition of Parliament, towards the Discharge of the national Debt. No Doubt being had but the just free Aid will be in such honourable Proportion, as may seem me, and becoming from great and flourishing Colonies, toward a Parent State, labouring under the heaviest Burdens.

That after the Delegates to the intended Congress are sufficiently authorized by their Constituents, to settle and levy the respective Quotas of each Colony, for raising the proposed Revenue, that in order to authorize and make their Proceedings legal, it shall be an indispensable Condition, that they duly recognize the supreme legislative Authority and superintending Power of the Parliament of Great-Britain over the Colonies as aforesaid:—That this free Grant of the Colonies to the Crown, is not to be understood as a Condition of Redress, but as a just Testimony of Affection.—[For MATERNAL TENDERNESS!]—That from the Time of passing this Provincial Act of Parliament, the Powers of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Courts in America, shall be restrained within their ancient Limits; the Trial by Jury in civil Cases restored, that in capital Cases, no American Subject shall be indicted or tried, except in the Place where the Fact was committed, and by a Jury of his Peers of the Vicinage;—that the three Boston and the Quebec Bills, the Act relating to the quartering of Soldiers, and such Parts of several other Acts as were thought to be grievous, shall be, and are hereby suspended, and to have no Effect or Execution from the Date of this Act; and from and after the due Recognition of the supreme legislative Authority and superintending Power of the Parliament over the Colonies, then to be finally repealed and annulled.

That the Judges in Courts of Laws in the Colonies of America, be appointed with Salaries from the Crown, and to hold their Places, as in England, during good Behaviour.

That the American Colonies are justly entitled to the Privileges, Franchises and Immunities, granted by their several Charters and Constitutions, and that these ought not to be invaded or resumed, unless for Misuser or some other legal Ground of Forfeiture.

"So shall true Reconciliation avert impending Calamities, and this most solemn national Accord between Great-Britain and her Colonies stand an everlasting Monument of Clemency and Magnanimity in the benignant Father of his People, of Wisdom and Moderation in this great Nation, famed for Humanity as for Valour, and of Fidelity and grateful Affection, from brave and loyal Colonies to their Parent Kingdom, which will ever protect and cherish them."

We hear from Flushing, Long-Island, that on the 4th Inst. at an annual Town Meeting, was chosen, with only one dissenting Voice, a Deputy, to meet the Deputies from the other Towns and Counties, to form a Provincial Congress, on the 20th Inst.

We have Reason to believe that most of the Townships, Precincts and Counties, in this Province, have already elected their respective Deputies to meet here on the 20th Instant in Provincial Congress. We have already received Accounts of the Elections in many Places (which Want of Room prevents our mentioning particularly) among these are the whole Counties of Suffolk, Orange, Ulster and West-Chester. In the last of these Counties, it was confidently asserted no Deputies would be sent—but we hear, there was a Majority for the Measure of near five to one.