

To which Address, &c. his Majesty was pleased to return the following answer:

"It is with the utmost astonishment that I find any of my Subjects capable of encouraging the rebellious disposition which unhappily exists in some of my Colonies in North America. Having entire confidence in the wisdom of my Parliament, the great Council of the Nation; I will steadily pursue those measures which they have recommended for the support of the constitutional rights of Great Britain, and the protection of the commercial interests of my Kingdoms."

HARTFORD, May 29.

Extract of a Letter from Ticonderoga, May 23.

"I shall endeavour to give you a very concise Journal of Matters here since the 12th Instant.

"May 11. We set sail from Skeensborough, in a Schooner belonging to Major Skeene, which we christened LIBERTY.

"Sunday, 13. Arrived at Ticonderoga, from whence, after some Preparations, we set sail for Crown-Point.

"Monday, 14. Contrary Winds retarded our Voyage, and the Day drew to a Close when we anchored at Crown-Point.

"Tuesday, 15. Contrary Winds, Col. Arnold with thirty Men took the Boat, and proceeded on for St. John's, leaving to Capt. Sloan the Command of the Vessel with the Sailors, and to me the Command of the Soldiers on Board: About 12 o'Clock, while beating down, we espied a Boat, sent out our Coxswain to bring her in, it proved to be the French Post from Montreal, with Ensign Moland on Board, we examined the Mail, and among other Things found an exact List of all the regular Troops in the northern Department, amounting to upward of 700.

"Wednesday, 16. A fair Gale, we overtook Col. Arnold in the Boat, took him on Board, and at Night arrived within thirty Miles of St. John's, when the Wind fell, and the Vessel was becalmed. We immediately armed our two Boats, manned them with thirty five Men, and determined by dint of rowing to fetch St. John's, and take the Place and the King's Sloop by Surprize at Break of Day.

"Thursday, 16. After rowing hard all Night, we arrived within Half a Mile of the Place at Sunrise, sent a Man to bring us Information, and in a small Creek, invetted with numberless Swarms of Gnats and Musketoos, waited with Impatience for his Return.

"The Man returning, informed us they were unapprized of our coming, though they had heard of the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point. We directly pushed for Shore, and landed at about sixty Rods Distance from the Barracks; the Men had their Arms, but upon our briskly marching up in their Faces, they retired within the Barracks, left their Arms, and resigned themselves into our Hands.

"We took fourteen Prisoners, fourteen Brands of Arms, and some small Stores. We also took the King's Sloop, two fine Brass Field Pieces, four Boats. We destroyed five Boats more, lest they should be made use of against us. Just at the Completion of our Business, a fine Gale arose from the North; we directly hoisted Sail, and returned in Triumph. About six Miles from St. John's we met Col. Allen with four Boats, and ninety Men, who determined to proceed and maintain the Ground, This Scheme Col. Arnold thought impracticable, as Montreal was near, with Plenty of Men and every Necessary for War. Nevertheless, Col. Allen proceeded, and encamped on the opposite Side of the Lake (or River, as it is there called) the next Morning he was attacked by two Hundred Regulars, and obliged to decamp and retreat.

"Friday, 18. Returned again to Crown-Point, from thence to Ticonderoga.

"Saturday, 19. Encamped at Ticonderoga.— Since that Time nothing material has happened.— It is Col. Arnold's present Design, that the Sloop Enterprize (as she is called) and the Schooner Liberty, shall cruise on the Lake, and defend our Frontiers, till Men, Provisions and Ammunition, are furnished to carry on the War."

WILLIAMSBURG, June 10.

In the Night of Saturday the 3d Instant, some young Men got into the Public Magazine in this City, intending to furnish themselves with Arms, but were presently surprized by the Report of a Gun, which was so artfully placed (said to be contrived by Lord D---) that upon touching a String which was in their Way, it went off, and wounded three Persons, but not mortally; one of them is terribly hurt by several small Balls that entered his Arm and Shoulder; another, by the Loss of two Fingers of his right Hand, rendered incapable of following his Profession for Subsistence; the other wounded very slightly. There were two Guns prepared for this horrid Purpose, one of which was brought out next Morning, and found to be double charged. On Monday a Committee was appointed of the Hon. House of Burgesses to examine the State of the Magazine, who have placed a Guard over it till Measures shall be concerted for its better Security.

Last Thursday Morning, about two o'Clock, our Governor and his Family decamped from the Palace, and are now on Board the Fowey Man of War at York Town.

Extract of a Letter from Glasgow, of a late Date.

"The Molly, Capt. Mitcheson, of Whitehaven, belonging to Chambers and Company, has taken a large Cargo on Board, and cleared out for Quebec: The Cargo consists of Goods only fit for the Virginia Market, viz. 800 Pieces of Cotton, large Quantities

of Nails, Hose, Irish linen, and Saddlery. It is believed these Goods are intended to be smuggled on the Coast of Virginia; but it is the Interest of the fair Trader to prevent such Practices. You will act as you think proper. There is a Ship called the Catherine, Capt. Thomas Patoun, arrived at Dunkirk, with from 160 to 200 Hogheads of Tobacco, said to be from Virginia; we shall be glad to know where she loaded, and from whence cleared. Such Practices would ruin our Trade.

June 17. Yesterday the following address was presented to his Excellency the Governor on Board the Fowey man of war.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of VIRGINIA, and Vice Admiral of the same:

MY LORD,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Burgesses of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, have taken into our consideration the joint address of the two Houses of Parliament, his Majesty's answer, and the resolution of the Commons, which your Lordship has been pleased to lay before us, withing nothing so sincerely as the perpetual continuance of that brotherly love which we bear to our fellow Subjects of Great Britain; and still continuing to hope and believe that they do not approve the measures which here so long oppressed their brethren in America, we were pleased to receive your Lordship's notification that a benevolent tender had at length been made to the British House of Commons towards bringing to a good end our unhappy disputes with the mother country. Next to the possession of liberty, my Lord, we should consider such a reconciliation as the greatest of all human blessings. With these dispositions we entered into consideration of that resolution: We examined it minutely; we viewed it in every point of light in which we were able to place it; and with pain and disappointment we must ultimately declare, it only changes the form of oppression, without lightening its burthen. We cannot, my Lord, close with the terms of that resolution, for these reasons:

Because the British Parliament has no right to intermeddle with the support of civil government in the colonies. For us, not for them, has Government been instituted here; agreeable to our ideas, provision has been made for such officers; and we cannot conceive that any other legislature has a right to prescribe either the number or pecuniary appointment of our officers. As a proof that the claim of Parliament to interfere in the necessary provisions for support of civil government is novel, and of late date, we take leave to refer to an act of our Assembly, passed so long since as the 32d year of the reign of King Charles II. intitled, "An act for raising a public revenue, and for the better support of the government of this his Majesty's colony of Virginia." This act was brought over by Lord Culpeper, then Governor, under the great seal of England, and was enacted in the name of "the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the General Assembly."

Because, to render perpetual our exemption from an unjust taxation, we must saddle ourselves with a perpetual tax, adequate to the expectations, and subject to the disposal, of Parliament alone; whereas we have right to give our money, as the Parliament does theirs, without coercion, from time to time, as public exigencies may require. We conceive that we alone are the judges of the condition, circumstances, and situation of our people, as the Parliament are of theirs. It is not merely the mode of raising, but the freedom of granting our money, for which we contend; without these we possess no check on the royal prerogative; and what must be lamented by all dutiful and loyal Subjects, we should be stripped of the only means, as well of recommending this country to the favours of our most gracious Sovereign, as of strengthening those bands of amity with our fellow Subjects, which we would wish to remain indissoluble.

Because, on our undertaking to grant money as is proposed, the Commons only resolve to forbear laying pecuniary taxes on us; still leaving unrepealed their several acts passed for the purpose of restraining the trade, and altering the form of government and religion of Quebec; enlarging the jurisdiction of the Courts of Admiralty; taking from us the right of trial by jury, and transporting us into other countries, to be tried for criminal offences. Standing armies too are still to be kept among us; and the other numerous grievances of which ourselves and sister colonies, separately, and by our representatives in General Congress, have so often complained, are still to continue without redress.

Because, at the very time of requiring from us grants of money, they are making disposition to invade us with large armaments by sea and land, which is a stile of asking gifts, not reconcileable to our freedom. They are also proceeding to a repetition of injury, by passing acts for restraining the commerce and fisheries of the provinces of New-England, and for prohibiting the trade of the other colonies with all parts of the world, except the islands of Great-Britain, Ireland, and the West-Indies: This seems to bespeak no intention to discontinue the exercise of this usurped power over us in future.

Because, on our agreeing to contribute our proportion towards the common defence, they do not propose to lay open to us a free trade with all the world: Whereas, to us it appears just, that those who bear equally the burthens of Government,

should equally participate of its benefits, either be contented with the monopoly of our trade, which brings greater loss to us and benefit to them, than the amount of our proportional contributions to the common defence; or, if the latter be preferred, relinquish the former, and do not propose, by holding both, to exact from us double contributions. Yet we would remind Government, that on former emergencies, when called upon, as a free people, however cramped by this monopoly, in our resources of wealth, we have liberally contributed to the common defence. Be assured then, that we shall be generous in future, as in past times, in sustaining the shackles of proportion, when called to the free station in the general system of the empire.

Because, the proportion now made to us, involves the interest of all the other colonies. We are now represented in General Congress, by Members approved by this House, where our former union it is hoped will be so strongly cemented that no partial applications can produce the slightest departure from the common cause. We consider ourselves as bound in honour, as well as in interest, to share one general fate with our sister colonies, and should hold ourselves base deserters of that union to which we have acceded, were we to agree on any measures distinct and apart from them.

There was indeed a plan of accommodation offered in Parliament, which though not entirely equal to the terms we had a right to ask, yet differed but in few points from what the General Congress had held out. Had Parliament been disposed sincerely, as we are, to bring about a reconciliation, reasonable men had hoped that by meeting us on this ground, something might have been done. Lord Chatham's bill on the one part, and the terms of the Congress on the other, would have formed a basis for negotiation, which a spirit of accommodation on both Sides might perhaps have reconciled. It came recommended too, from one whose successful experience in the art of government should have ensured to it some attention from those to whom it was tendered. He had shewn to the world that Great-Britain with her Colonies united firmly under a just and honest government, formed a power which might bid defiance to the most potent enemies. With a change of Ministers, however, a total change of measures took place. The component parts of the empire have, from that moment, been falling asunder, and a total annihilation of its weight in the political scale of the world seems justly to be apprehended.

These, my Lord, are our Sentiments on this important subject, which we offer only as an individual part of the whole empire. Final determination we leave to the General Congress now sitting, before whom we now shall lay the papers your Lordship has communicated to us. To their wisdom we commit the improvement of this important advance; if it can be wrought into any good, we are assured they will do it. To them also we refer the discovery of that proper method of representing our well founded grievances which your Lordship assures us will meet with the attention and regard so justly due to them. For ourselves, we have exhausted every mode of application our invention could suggest as proper and promising. We have decently remonstrated with Parliament; they have added new injuries to the old; we have wearied our King with supplications; he has not deigned to answer us; we have appealed to the native honour and justice of the British nation; their efforts in our favour have been hitherto ineffectual. What then remains to be done? That we commit our injuries to the even-handed justice of that Being, who doth no wrong; earnestly beseeching him to illuminate the counsels, and prosper the endeavours of those to whom America hath confided her hopes; that through their wise direction, we may again see re-united the blessings of liberty and property, and the most permanent harmony with Great-Britain.

His EXCELLENCY'S Answer.

It is with real Concern I can discover nothing in your Address that I think manifests the smallest Inclination to, or will be productive of, a Reconciliation with the Mother Country.

NEW BERN, June 30.

On Friday last, the Election for Members of Assembly for this Town, and County of Craven, was held at the Court-House, when Abner Nash, Esq; for the Town, and Mr. James Coor, and Col. William Bryan, for the County, were unanimously elected. Lemuel Hatch, Esq; one of our late worthy Members for this County, having declined.

By Letters from the Congress of the 5th Inst. 'tis hinted, that Matters of very great Importance will soon be laid before the Convention of this Province, which will probably be held during the Session of the next Assembly.

By the best Accounts from the Northward, there are not less than 15,000 Men in actual Pay in the Province of Pennsylvania.

Forty Transports from Corke with Troops for America, sailed from thence the 13th of April. Lord Es-fingham, whose Regiment comes to America, received Orders immediately to join it; but he immediately wrote a Letter of Resignation to the Secretary at War, and positively denies fighting in the unnatural American War.

All Persons in Arrear for this Paper, are requested to make Payment.

BY Permission and Encouragement of the Trustees the Public School House of this Town is again opened, where Youth may be taught the English, Latin, or French Tongue; as also Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry plain and spherical, Astronomy, Navigation, Surveying, Geography, the Use of the Globes, or any other Part of the Mathematics, the Italian Method of Bookkeeping, at the established Price of the said School, which may be known by enquiring of Mr. Davis, Printer of this Paper, and one of the Trustees.

Newbern, June 30, 1775.