

William and Mary, that his orders were such, that he must even take all Vessels with Salt or Molasses, they being a Species of Provision, and send them to Boston.

**N O R W I C H, JUNE 8.**  
*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Shaftsbury to his Friend in this Town.*

"A bad Accident lately happened at Ticonderoga. A Demoniack being left in a Room, in which were 18 loaded Muskets, snatched up one of them, presented it to a Man then with him, and desired him to leave the Place on Pain of Death, his Desire was instantly complied with; but another Man entering the Room soon after, was shot through the Body; he then dropped his Piece, seized another, and shot the wounded Man thro' the Calves of his Legs; two Men then rushed in, and without taking his Arms, led him round the Corner of the Barracks; but the mischievous-Biped disengaged himself, fired upon a Man at a Window and shot him thro' the Knee, then drawing his Sword he almost cut off the Arm of one of his Attendants; upon which the People present, without further Ceremony, shot him dead."

**N E W P O R T, JUNE 19.**

By two Gentlemen who left Charlestown and Cambridge last Wednesday, we are assured, that last Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Morning, 22 Transports arrived at Boston, with near 200 Horses, and 'twas supposed not exceeding 2000 Troops, chiefly new Recruits, who made a poor Appearance; that 15 Horses died on the Passage; that General Gage published a Proclamation at 12 o'Clock on Wednesday, setting forth, that notwithstanding the Inhabitants of that Province had been deluded, and wrought up to a high Pitch of Rebellion, if they would lay down their Arms, and return to their respective Occupations, they should be all pardoned and protected, excepting Messrs. JOHN HANCOCK and SAMUEL ADAMS, whose Crimes were so atrocious that they must be brought to condign Punishment!

Last Thursday one of the Providence Packets, which had been arbitrarily seized by, and detained as a Tender to the Men of War in this Harbour, was sent up the Bay, 'tis supposed, to take a Vessel which, 'twas reported, had gone up the back Side of Connaicut; but unluckily she met with two armed Vessels, which fired upon her so warmly that she was obliged to turn tail to, but not being able to get her off, the People struck her ashore on the North End of Connaicut, and left her; she was immediately got off, and carried away, most probably to be delivered to her proper Owner. This happened just before Sunset.

Last Friday Evening when the Men of War in our Harbour were shifting their Watches, a Number of Musket Balls were fired into the Town, one of which entered a Closet Window of a House on Gravelly-Point, just to the Northward of the Long Wharf, went through the Closet Door, and made a considerable Dent in a Door in the opposite Corner of the Room adjoining the Closet, by which one or two Persons narrowly escaped being killed or wounded.

The same Day, it being reported that two American Vessels of Force were lying in Narraganset Bay, Capt. Wallace of the Ship Rose, Capt. Ayscough of the Swan, and a Tender, came to sail, and first beat out within about two Miles of the Light-House, when they bore away, and ran up the River, as far as Connaicut Point, and took a Peep down Narraganset Bay, but not discovering any Vessels, they returned to their Station in this Harbour. While they were on this short and unsuccessful Cruise, a Number of People boarded, and carried off five Vessels, which those Men of War had taken, and left riding in the Road.

By an Express which arrived here Yesterday, five o'Clock P. M. we are informed, that an Express arrived at Providence, at two o'Clock Yesterday Morning, from the Provincial Congress at Watertown, giving an Account that General Putnam, with 800 Men, was intrenching on Bunker's-Hill at Charlestown; that last Saturday a Number of Men of War halted up near said Hill, to cover the landing of the regular Troops, who were sent in order to cut off all Communication between General Putnam and the American Camp at Cambridge; that General Ward was sending a Reinforcement to General Putnam, and that Charlestown was in Flames when the Express came away.

A Gentleman who left Providence after the above Express came away, informs, that another Express, six Hours later than that, had arrived there, with advice that General Putnam had maintained his Post at Bunker's-Hill, and, with the Reinforcement, had beat off the Regulars; that a Number had fallen on both Sides; that Charlestown was destroyed; that the Americans were intrenching on Dorchester-Hill, and at a Place on the West Side of Boston Neck, within Half a Mile of Gage's Fortifications, and that vast Numbers of Men were going from all Parts of the Country.

**IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, New-York, June 2, 1775.**

*Friends and Countrymen,*  
**T**HE Parent of the Universe hath divided this Earth amongst the Children of Men, and drawn out the Line of their Inhabitations. This great God, having ordered that all our Joys and Sorrows here below should proceed from the Effect of human Actions, upon human Beings; our Situation has drawn together this great Bond of mutual Dependence,

and enabled us to deal out Injuries and Kindnesses to each other. We consider you as our Friends, and we feel for you the Affection of Brothers.

The great Question between Britain and her Colonies is, whether they are Subjects, or whether they are Slaves. The Rights delivered down to us from our Forefathers, the venerable Laws of our Country, have subjected our own Property to our own Disposal. Nor hath any earthly Power a Right to take it away. Mankind ought to be governed by the Dictates of Justice, and not by the Hand of Oppression. The peaceable Enjoyment of what we call our own, and that Liberty which confers on every Man the Right of adoring his God in the Manner he humbly thinks most agreeable to the divine Nature; these are the Objects of all our Labours, and of all our Cares.

Ministerial Tyranny hath endeavoured, throughout all these Colonies, to rend from us the dearest Rights of Humanity. And in the Defence of those Rights, some Persons have taken certain Posts in this Colony, which are near your Frontiers.

We have heard that others have made an Attack upon the Post of St. John's; an Attempt without our Council or Participation. And although we have taken Measures for the Defence of our Fortresses, yet our only Intention is, to prevent any hostile Incursions upon us by the Troops in your Province.

Confident that the Enemies of our King and his People will take every Opportunity to excite Jealousies and Discord amongst us, we beseech you not to be imposed on by their Artifices, but call to your Remembrance the complicated Horrors of a barbarous War; avoid those Measures which must plunge us both into Distress; and, instead of consenting to become miserable Slaves, generously dare to participate with your fellow Subjects in the Sweets of that Security which is the glorious Lot of Freedom. We are, with sincere Affection,

Your Brethren and Friends,  
**P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, President.**  
*To the Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec.*

**W I L M I N G T O N, JUNE 26.**

*At a general Meeting of the several COMMITTEES of the District of Wilmington, held at the Court-House in Wilmington, Tuesday the 26th of June, 1775.*

**W**HEREAS his Excellency Josiah Martin, Esq; hath, by Proclamation, dated at Fort Johnston, the sixteenth Day of June, 1775, and read this Day in the Committee, endeavoured to persuade, seduce and intimidate, the good People of this Province from taking Measures to preserve those Rights, and that Liberty, to which, as Subjects of a British King, they have the most undoubted Claim, without which Life and Property would be but futile Considerations, and which therefore it is a Duty they owe themselves, their Country and Posterity, by every Effort, and at every Risk, to maintain, support and defend, against any Invasion or Encroachment whatsoever.

And whereas many unconstitutional and oppressive Acts of Parliament, invasive of every Right and Privilege, and dangerous to the Freedom of America, have laid the People of this Colony under the fatal Necessity of appointing Committees for the several Districts, Towns, and Counties of this Province, who were intrusted carefully to guard against every Encroachment upon their invaluable Rights, and steadily to oppose the Operation of those unconstitutional Acts, framed by a wicked Administration, entirely to destroy the Freedom of America; and as among other Measures, those Committees found it absolutely necessary, either by themselves, or by Persons appointed under them, to visit the People, and fully to explain to them the Nature and dangerous Tendency of those Acts, which the Tools of Administration were, by every base Art, endeavouring to prevail upon them to submit to: And as his Excellency has endeavoured, by his Proclamation, to weaken the Influence, and prejudice the Characters of those Committees, and the Persons appointed under them, by cruelly, wantonly, and unjustly representing them as ill-disposed People, propagating false and scandalous Reports, derogatory to the Honour and Justice of the King; and also, by other illiberal and scandalous Imputations expressed in the said Proclamation: WE, the Committees of the Counties of New-Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Duplin, and Onslow, in order to prevent the pernicious Influence of the said Proclamation, DO unanimously resolve, that, in our Opinion, his Excellency Josiah Martin, Esq; hath, by the said Proclamation, and by the whole Tenor of his Conduct, since the unhappy Disputes between Great-Britain and the Colonies, discovered himself to be an Enemy to the Happiness of this Colony in particular, and to the Freedom, Rights and Privileges, of America in general.

**RESOLVED, nem. con.** That the said Proclamation contains many Things asserted to be Facts, which are entirely without Foundation, particularly the Methods said to have been made Use of, in order to compel the People to sign an Association against any Invasion, intestine Insurrection, or unjust Encroachments upon their Rights and Privileges; no Person having signed such Association but from the fullest Conviction that it was essentially necessary to their Freedom and Safety; and that, if his Excellency founded such Assertions upon Information, it must have been derived from Persons too weak or wicked to have any Claim to his Credit or Attention.

**RESOLVED, nem. con.** That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that America owes much of its present Sufferings to the Information given by Governors, and Men in Office, to Administration, who, having themselves adopted Belief from impro-

per Informants, or, in order to sacrifice to the Pleasure of the Ministry, have falsely represented that his Majesty's American Subjects were not generally averse from the arbitrary Proceedings of a wicked Administration, but that the Opposition made to such unconstitutional Measures arose from the Influence of a few Individuals upon the Minds of the People, whom they have not failed to represent as "false, seditious, and abandoned Men;" by these Means inducing the Ministry to believe that the Americans would be easily brought to submit to the cruel Impositions so wickedly intended for them; that his Excellency's Proclamation is evidently calculated for this Purpose, and is also replete with the most illiberal Abuse and scandalous Imputations, tending to defame the Characters of many respectable Persons, who, zealously attached to the Liberty of their Country, were pursuing every laudable Method to support it.

**RESOLVED, nem. con.** That the Resolution respecting America, introduced by Lord North into the British House of Parliament, which his Excellency in his Proclamation alludes to, is such a glaring Affront to the common Sense of Americans, that it added Insult to the Injury it intended them: That Lord North himself, when he introduced it, declared to the House, that he did not believe America would accept of it, but that it might possibly tend to divide them, and if it broke one Link in the Chain of the Union, it would render the enforcing his truly detestable Acts the more easy;—Resolved therefore, that this was a low, base, flagitiously wicked Attempt to entrap America into Slavery, and which they ought to reject with the Contempt it deserves; That the uncandid and insidious Manner in which his Excellency has mentioned the said Resolution, is a poor Artifice to seduce, mislead, and betray the ignorant and incautious into Ruin and Destruction, by inducing them to forfeit the inestimable Blessings of Freedom, with which Nature and the British Constitution have so happily invested them; and also indisputably proves that his Excellency is ready to become an Instrument in the Hands of Administration to rivet those Chains so wickedly forged for America.

**RESOLVED, nem. con.** That at this alarming Crisis, when the dearest Rights and Privileges of America are at Stake, no Confidence ought to be reposed in those whose Interest it is to carry into Execution every Measure of Administration, however profligate and abandoned, and who, though they are conscious those Measures will not bear the Test of candid Enquiry and Examination, will endeavour to gloss over the most palpable Violation of Truth with Plausibility, hoping, thereby, to blind, mislead, and delude the People: That this Committee therefore solemnly advise to the other Committees in this Province, and likewise to all our Brethren and suffering fellow Subjects thereof, cautiously to guard against all those Endeavours which have been or shall be made to deceive them, and to treat such Attempts as wicked Efforts of the Tools of Government, calculated to throw this Country into Confusion, and by dividing to enslave it.

**RESOLVED,** That the ready Obedience shewn by the People of New-Hanover, in attending at Wilmington upon the Summons of their commanding Officer, is a strong Proof of their Attachment to the Cause of Liberty, and merits the Approbation of this Committee in particular, and of this County in general.

**RICHARD QUINCE, Sen. Chairman.**  
*Resolved in Committee, June 20, 1775.*

**MR. BOYD,**

That the People may take proper Measures for the Security of their moveable Property, in Case the worst should happen, you may oblige the Public by inserting the following Paragraph:

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in North-Carolina, dated March 29, 1775.*

"The gloomy Aspect of your Country and America in general, mentioned in your last, is truly alarming. I feel for Mr. —, and wish he would make this his Retreat. Let me advise you to leave your uncertain Situation, and bring your Family over. If you object to this, pray sell your Slave Estate at any Rate. This early Hint will give you an Opportunity of doing this to Advantage. Last Week a Friend wished me Joy on having the good Fortune to sell my Slaves and American Estate, for, says he, "I was lately whispered by the Minister that all Slaves on the Continent would be seized as forfeited by the Provinces, and sold in the French and Spanish Islands, the Profits arising to reimburse the great Expence of Ships, Troops, &c. sent to America." This will tend to the great Disappointment of our West-India Planters, who will expect to stock their Sugar Works from the Continent. Your Lands must be cultivated by the Poor as in these Kingdoms.

His Excellency our Governor called a Council at Fort Johnston last Saturday, when it was resolved to prorogue the Assembly till the 12th of September next.

**N E W B E R N, JULY 7.**

**COMMITTEE CHAMBER, Beaufort County, June 23, 1775.**

Alderson Ellison, being conscious that he had made many illegal and unwarrantable Expressions