



THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY



A Weekly, Political, and Commercial PAPER :--Open to ALL Parties, but Influenced by None.

Published by I. THOMAS, near the Mill-Bridge, BOSTON.

"DO THOU Great LIBERTY INSPIRE our Souls,--And make our Lives in THY Possession happy,--Or, our Deaths glorious in THY JUST Defence."

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For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY. The CENTINEL. No. XL. No, patriots, if our swords now want an edge, They'll want for ever--to this spot I charm thee

By the dread words, Revenge and Liberty! This is the crisis of our fate; this moment, The guardian gods of Egypt hover o'er us; They watch to see us act like noble men, And out of ills extract our happiness.

YOUNG.

HAVE for a long period back, engaged your attention, my countrymen, on matters that in my opinion, were interesting and alarming. To this I was led by my duty as a citizen, and from an affection to the land that gave me birth. I have only touched on these topics: A more entire examination must be left to men whose leisure and whose abilities render them adequate to the subject. I now take my leave of you, and perhaps quit the theatre of political discussion for ever. But though I declare this to be my intention, it must be understood in a limited sense. I mean still to retain the warmest wishes for your prosperity; and should the aspect of the times ever demand the sacrifice, I mean to lay down my fortune, my connections, my life, in your security and defence. This I am bound to by many considerations. You have attended to me with candour, and I flatter myself with some degree of approbation. This to me is estimable, and shall be put as a ballance to many misfortunes that may await me. You will at present allow me the freedom to offer some advice, which however I would have received no further than as it accords with the interest of this country. I shall then leave you with my wishes and my prayers, that you may long be happy and successful; that you may finally triumph over those that wish your destruction: And that whatever may be my private situation, the liberties of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay may be immortal!

Many things may be said to you, that would be important and interesting. I could treat you by arguments that would carry weight with them, to be watchful, to be attentive to your political situation: This a wise nation ever will do. Carelessness and security are the basis on which despots found their tyranny; they will therefore be very cautious how they alarm; they will put on the most agreeable appearances, and like him in inspiration transform themselves into angels of light, to gull and deceive the people. This is an artful way, and is perhaps generally successful. Mankind are caught with form. When they see a man, full of devotion, complaisant and engaging, with an apparent kindness and affection for them, they give at once into the snare, not reflecting that *latet anguis in herba*. But my countrymen, we live in a day when we must suspect every thing. It is a common but a true sentiment, if a man is deceived the first time, he cannot be to blame: if he falls a second time into the snare, he must thank himself. This will with justice be your character, my countrymen, if you suffer yourselves to be deceived, when you are so frequently warned and cautioned; when you have laid before you the most powerful arguments in nature, life and death, blessing and a curse.

But it is not the tyrant himself that you are only to guard against. Though he is the grand mover, yet it is of a machine in which are ten thousand parts, who are all set in motion. They disperse through the different parts of the province, and command surprisngly the attention of the people. These locusts eat up every sentiment. They have insinuated themselves into every

department. Some of the most noise among them influence at the bar and in courts; others conceal themselves under the most sacred cover, while the more humble and less qualified crawl into the inferior classes of the citizens. These people are capable of, and have done extensive mischief. This I myself have been witness to, and have trembled for the ark. And in a peculiar manner, in a profession I have just named, I have observed how powerful they have worked on minds, not strong enough to see through the guise, and like the little Foxes we read of, have spoiled the tender vines. Oh! my countrymen, you cannot be sufficiently attentive to these men. Let not outward appearance, let not faces by long trial formed for service, put you off your guard. On the contrary, let them know, that the mode of procedure you despise, the intention you resent. If these little props insignificant in themselves, but taken collectively, alarming, are cut away, the fabric itself will totter. Stripped of these, the mover himself will be naked and weak, and "must bleed at every vein."

This subject might as I observed have been largely handled; but I omit this and come to what in my apprehension is more important: And in a peculiar manner is this proper now, as the period approaches when it will have the greatest influence. In a little time will come on, the choice of Representatives. This is an important affair, and essentially so at this season. The time now calls, and for reasons I will presently give, for veterans in the cause of their country. I would have those and those only chose, who from principle are patriots; who animated by a warm affection for this land are not to be intimidated nor cajoled; but who will seriously take into consideration the state of the province, and enter into measures most conducive to its prosperity.

In such seasons it is usual to give instructions. From them let the sense of the people be collected. Let mankind know, whether in general we resent or are easy under our situation. To the people, taken in this sense, I would now address myself; and I would offer something which I would earnestly wish may be contained in these instructions. What I shall propose God knows is not the effect of malice or revenge; but I propose them as I am concerned for the welfare of the province and as I am of opinion they are indispensably necessary.

It seems the Grand Inquest for this county have declared themselves uneasy with respect to Richardson, convicted of murder. Such an opinion from a body of that high nature sufficiently exposes what has been slung out, that the murmurings so frequently heard proceeded only from the discontent of some individuals. This is an affair of the utmost importance. When the execution of a man legally convicted is suspended twenty-two months, and the murderer is then discharged in an unusual manner, society ought to be alarmed. The Grand Jury could not with propriety have proceeded farther than they have done; but there is a body of men, and I affirm it, there is a body of men, who have a right to canvass to the utmost this transaction: And not only this right have the commons of this province, but they are bound to do so by the most forcible considerations. To suppose a court of justice unaccountable for their conduct is a solecism on the principles of a free government; if so, I know of no body on earth in whom this right of controul is vested but in the commons of this kingdom. Every man in a judicial capacity should consider that some deference should be paid to the sentiments of so high a body, whatever slight notions they may entertain of their own dignity and honour. Sorry would I be so insinuate that this last is really the case,

and if I suspect groundlessly let the suspicion recoil on my own head. And the consequences even in this view of things may be unhappy. Mankind from conduct in capital instances always judge of behaviour in matters of less moment. The contempt due to the former is frequently transferred to the latter. I am grieved therefore when I see a set of men suspected to be without principle and who are looked on, by the man of letters with contempt, by the pious, with horror, and by the bulk of the citizens with execration. I would have you, my countrymen, by all means instruct, command your representatives, that they suffer not blood so long to pollute the land without an enquiry. By no means let this be omitted. It would be a virtual justification of the act itself. And not only the interests of society now require such a procedure, but the interests of posterity, on whom such a precedent permitted, may have an unhappy influence. Oh! my countrymen, I cannot pass by this matter as a slight thing; it lays near my heart. The laws of God, of nature and society all unite with me in enforcing my request. And in this determination may you be assisted by him, who is the only source of wisdom; who will never see the laws he has instituted, broken with impunity, and who has once declared, *the voice of thy brother's blood CRIETH TO ME from the ground.*

I shall now mention what may perhaps amaze some people. I cannot help it. It is sufficient for me if I think it my duty to lay it before my countrymen, and if I can justify and defend my conduct. You may remember a paper that has made no little noise, signed MUCIUS SCÆVOLA. He has advanced some bold truths. But although the creatures of administration have threatened and the archers have shot at him, "his bow has yet remained in strength." He has had the happiness of finding his notions justified by his countrymen, and the same Grand Jury who behaved so spirited in Richardson's case, have in fact attested to the truth of them. For my own part I am convinced of nothing more than of the reality of what he asserts.

This opinion was not caught hastily, but founded on arguments, which arguments I laid before the public in two of my numbers: and surely this is an important point. Either what Mucius says is true or false; if the latter, Why is he not punished? The conduct of the Grand Jury, and the general opinion of the people, will make any man suspect that it is not false; at least he will be doubtful. Admitting it in this light, admitting it to be only doubtful, it is a doubt of SO HIGH A NATURE that it ought by all means to be solved. The existence of the community demands this: But if it should happen to be true how does the argument acquire force. How can an house approach a governor, when they know in their souls he is not a legal one? How can they permit the business of the province to come forth under the sanction of a man who has no authority for such a sanction? Your interests, your all demands of you my countrymen, that you solemnly require those whom you shall commission, to make a point of this matter; order them to examine whether the opinion now circulating is true or false. If they find the latter, the rights of the governor demand their public attestation to his character; if they find the former the rights of the community require an explanation. Let them act like men. Let them openly say so. Let them not by submitting to a ruler whom in their souls they disavow, betray a littleness of behaviour. Let them exert themselves, and let mankind know that they have too much spirit to be made tools of; that they will struggle hard for the constitution they are bound to preserve, and will if possible hand it down to latest ages.

I have now done with my subject. The long intercourse we have had together, makes me leave you my countrymen with some regret: But it is only a change of form, at heart we are the same. With cheerfulness do I resign you to a kind providence, and to the care of that Being who once had a favour for this people, and who a trust will still be propitious to the remnant of Judah. And in the tranquility of my retirement this will be my solace, an idea that I have in any measure been serviceable to this people, and that I have been in the least instrumental in defending and securing the rights, the liberties and the freedom of mankind.

—And now retired,

I'll gently pass my short reserve of time, In calm reflections on past periods: And in an even course my thoughts shall flow, Enjoy the present hour, not fear the last. While thou my country shall erect thy head, Peace spread her balmy wings and plenty bloom: Thy bright example shall convince the world, Whatever storms of fortune are decreed, Virtue and Freedom shall at last succeed.

SHAKESPEARE.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

ST. GEORGE'S, [Grenada] December 10. COPY of a LETTER from one of the suspended MEMBERS to his Excellency Gov. LEBORNE, on the Receipt of the suspension.

S I R,

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Excellency's suspension of me from being a member of his Majesty's council for this island. As the suspended Members will shortly present your Excellency with their joint reasons for refusing to consent to the swearing in Mr. Chanteloupe as a member of his Majesty's council, your Excellency will now permit me to say, that as my conduct was the result of the maturest deliberation, and founded on motives of great public concernment, I cannot but felicitate myself on the internal approbation which has followed it, and which, in its true estimation, is infinitely more grateful than the warmest and most distinguished ministerial approbation can possibly be.

I trust, Sir, that I shall at all times, and at the peril of all consequences, contribute my utmost endeavours to defeat a measure so totally illegal and unconstitutional, and so pregnant with danger, as the introduction of the French Papists in this island into the Council, Assembly and other offices of trust, which is now with extreme violence attempted to be carried into execution; and I do not live without hope that the accumulated grievances, which have been heaped upon the injured and oppressed inhabitants when considered by the constitutional redresser of all wrongs---a just and wise parliament---will insure to the author of them that reward which he doth so justly merit.

I can never, Sir, regret my retreat into a private situation, when I can no longer remain in a public one, but by sacrificing my own opinions, judgment, and conscience.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

St. George's, December 4th. 1771. The following are the joint reasons of the late members of his Majesty's council in Grenada for their conduct.

Because, WE think that the many acts of Parliament which restrain the crown from employing in places of trust and power all persons whatever who profess the Roman Catholic religion, are not to be dispensed with by any prerogative of the King; and that the inability all such persons are at present in, by law, of holding offices, is not any otherwise to be removed, but by an act of Parliament of Great-Britain.

Having thus stated, in our opinions, what are the laws of Great-Britain, on this head, we are sorry to be obliged, on this occasion, to assert our indisputable right to the possession of every law and liberty of our Mother country, that is not inconsistent with the due subordination of a colony to the parent state, for the general good of the whole; neither do we at this time unnecessarily claim these our rights, but are compelled thereto; because, to our great astonishment, we find them denied, and many of the measures adopted here are justified on contrary principles; such as the King's power over us, by right of conquest, and by his prerogative. The bounds of which, as ascertained by law in England, and in other colonies of America, we are told do not extend to us the inhabitants of Grenada. Our reasons for esteeming our selves in the full possession of every English privilege and liberty as our native birthright, and as confirmed to us by particular laws, are the following.

Because, Every King of England, at his coronation, swears to govern the people of the kingdom of England, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same. Now if we are included in the words of this oath, the dominions therunto belonging these our liberties have been further confirmed to us by our gracious King, with every sanction and solemnity, of law, that can give stability and authority to any action of government, by his instructions and orders to our Governors, by his royal proclamation, and by his letters patent under the great seal. In the proclamation then, for improving and better regulating the countries and islands ceded to the crown of Great-Britain, by the treaty of Paris, it is said, speaking of Grenada, and our other acquisitions in the late war, "And whereas it will greatly contribute to the speedy settling our new governments, that our loving subjects should be informed of our paternal care for the security of the liberties and properties of those who are, and shall become inhabitants thereof, we have thought fit to publish and declare, by this our proclamation, that we have, in the letters patent under our great seal of Great-Britain, by which the said governments are constituted, given express power and direction to our Governors of our said colonies respectively, that so soon as the state and circumstances of our said colonies will admit thereof, they shall, with the advice and consent of the Members of our Council, summon and call General Assemblies within the said governments respectively, in such manner and form as is used and directed in those colonies and provinces in America, which are under our immediate government: And we have also given power to our said Governors, with the consent of our councils and the Representatives of the people, so to be summoned as aforesaid, to make, constitute and ordain laws, statutes, and ordinances, for the public peace, welfare, and good government of our said colonies, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, as near as may be, agreeable to the laws of England; and under such regulations and restrictions as are used in other colonies. And in the mean time, and until such assemblies can be called as aforesaid, all persons inhabiting in or resorting unto our said colonies, may confide in our royal protection, for the enjoyment of the benefit of the laws of our realm of England; for which purpose we have given power, under our great seal, to the Governors of our said colonies respectively, to erect and constitute, with the advice of our said councils respectively, Courts of Judicature and public Justices within our said colonies, for the hearing and determining all causes, as well criminal as civil, according to law and equity, and as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England."

Because, By the commission under the great seal, dated the 9th of April, 1764, to Governor Melvil, to establish and administer the civil government of this colony, it is expressly required, that all persons in the council and assemblies, and in all public offices whatsoever, should take the oaths of allegiance, abjuration, and supremacy, and make and subscribe the declaration against transubstantiation; and it was on this commission, that the civil government of this colony was actually, completely, and, we trust, permanently established, by the appointing of a council, the calling and meeting of several assemblies, the erection of courts of judicature and justice, all whose Members, Judges, Ministers, and Offices, complied with all the requisites prescribed, in and directed by this commission, which therefore became the known established character of this colony: Such then of the parts of this commission, as concern the rights, liberties, immunities, and freedom of the people

the form and mode of government, and the establishment, preservation, and security, of the religion of the Church of England, as by the laws of England established, cannot now be altered, annulled, or revoked, by any commission of a contrary or different import, or by any other act whatsoever, done by the sole authority of the crown, and without the consent and concurrence of the Lords and Commons of Great-Britain.

It is on a similar commission that the constitutions of several of the colonies and provinces of North America, and of most or all of the neighbouring Islands depend, and in no one of those constitutions (although several of the colonies were acquired by conquest) hath any alteration at any time been attempted by the prerogative of the crown.

Because, By the act of settlement of the 12th year of King William the third, on which it is very well known, his Majesty's title to the crown of Great-Britain is founded, it provided that no person, born out of the allegiance of the crown of England, even altho' he be naturalised or made a Denison, should be capable to enjoy any office or place of trust, civil or military. And by an act of Parliament of the 7th and 8th of William III. chap. 22, it is ordained in particular, that all the places of trust in the courts of law or respective treasury officers in the plantations, shall be only in the hands of natural born subjects of England or Ireland, or of the said Plantations. Expressions, which in relation to the context of the whole act, and according to all legal principles of construction, and by analogy with all other laws for limiting the possession of offices to natural born subjects, must we apprehend, be taken to be equivalent to, and to mean, subjects born under the allegiance of the crown of England in England, Ireland, or the Islands, and cannot be meant to include the inhabitants of Grenada, born while it was under the dominion of the crown of France, as has been asserted. Now, the council of Grenada, with the Governor of this island, compose a court of justice, called the court of Error, of which court, this gentleman born out of the allegiance of the crown of Great-Britain, must consequently be a Judge, if he is admitted of the council; and how contradictory this is to the two acts of Parliament cited above, we leave all mankind to judge; and to the last of these two acts, every governor of this colony is particularly sworn to pay obedience at his entering on office.

Because, By the act of the first of William and Mary, S. 2, C. 2, which prescribes the conditions upon which the crown is held the pretended powers of suspending and dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without the consent of Parliament, is agreed and declared to be utterly and directly contrary to the known laws and statutes and freedom of the realm.

Because, When it has been thought expedient by government to employ foreigners in America, and to encourage them to settle there, recourse was used to be had to Parliament to enable the crown to do what otherwise by law could not be done, of which we shall only cite two instances as sufficient. In the 13th year of the late King, an act was passed by which foreign protestants, residing seven years in any of his Majesty's colonies, were intitled to the privileges of natural-born subjects in the said colonies:— And early in the late war, in the 29th year of George II. an act was passed to enable the King to employ a certain number of foreign protestants to serve as officers in America only. Thus it appears, that the King's power to dispense with the laws has no more existence in America than in Europe, and can never be justified here, unless it can be made appear that the King is King in Grenada, upon different conditions, and with powers not assumed, or pretended to, in his other dominions.

Because, It is plain that the same power that can constitute two Roman Catholic Counsellors, and three Members of the Assembly, and one Judge, may, when ever he pleases, make every Member of the Council and assembly, and all the Judges, of Roman Catholics, the legality of one case being just as plain as the other.

Because, We believe ourselves justified in this our opinion, that the power of the Crown is bounded by law in the liberty to be allowed the Roman Catholics; by the words of the Definitive treaty of peace, made February 1763, which in 4th article are as follows: "His Britannic Majesty agrees to grant the liberty of the Roman Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada; he will consequently give the most precise and effectual orders that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rights of the Romish church, as far as the laws of Great-Britain

permit." And in the ninth article of the said treaty, this cause is extended in the same words, "to Granada and the Granadians." Thus does our King with a magnanimity worthy of a British King, in a solemn treaty of peace, and speaking to the Kings of France and Spain, and to the whole world, avow, that he is limited by the laws of his kingdom in the degrees of indulgence that he can impart to his Roman Catholic subjects; and makes use of words that would be absurd, if the Crown had the powers, that the present advisers of this measure suppose inherent in it; for surely, in a treaty with foreign powers the King would not disclaim any of his legal rights and prerogatives.

Because, It has been solemnly determined at a court of Common Pleas of this Island, in the month of June of the present year, that the last assembly held here, in which three Roman Catholics had sat as members, was an illegal assembly, and had no authority to make laws; and a jury on the La Baye cause, found a verdict against the Provost Marshal, for levying on a person, who refused to pay a tax imposed by that pretended assembly. Now, if any future assembly, in which Roman Catholics are admitted, should be convened and pass acts, we cannot but apprehend, that the most fatal consequences thereof will be endless disputes and law-suits, and uncertainty of property throughout the island and its connections at home. We must add here, that should there be an assembly now called, in which it might happen that no Roman Catholic had a seat, the same evils would have followed our consenting to admit this Roman Catholic gentleman to be a member of the Council, as the Council have an equal authority in making the laws with the assembly, and must be equally legally constituted to make those laws valid.

We are far from being actuated, upon this occasion, by any partial, national, selfish, or illiberal prejudices, relating to the new subjects; but in the spirit of true liberty, desire the blessings of our free constitution and happy form of Government, may be extended to all our fellow subjects equally with ourselves; but we must think it very hard, to be deprived of our franchises and rights, by means of these measures, and instead of having the satisfaction of seeing these formerly French subjects exalted into English freemen, to find ourselves sunk into the state of the subjects of arbitrary Crowns, where the will of the King is the only law of the land, and can change at pleasure both the laws and legally established form of government.

GRENADA, [St. George] January 11. 1772. On Friday, the 27th of December last about eleven o'clock at night, a most terrible fire broke out in a bake house at the end of Halifax street, in the most leeward part of this town, owing to the bursting of an over-heated oven, and not to any other cause, as has been reported. Upon the first alarm the General and garrison repaired to the spot; but as the little wind that happened to blow was notherly, and there being at the same time, an almost total want of every implement necessary for extinguishing or stopping the progress of fire, the flames spread in all directions, with such rapidity, as to lay the whole lower town in ashes, in less than five hours. It was at length happily extinguished, after it had several times seized the custom house and court house, on the top of the hill, and Mr. de Chanteloup's house in the carenage; and had not these houses been providentially saved, the destruction of the whole town, and very probably of the shipping in the harbour, must inevitably ensued, his Excellency exerted his utmost efforts, and every where animated the people by his presence and example, on this melancholy occasion, and the officers and soldiers of the 70th regiment, though their spirited endeavours were in vain, behaved in such a manner as will ever reflect honour on them, and claim the gratitude of the inhabitants.

It is with the greatest satisfaction we can mention, on this occasion, the singular humanity of the principal inhabitants, whose generous subscriptions, and immediate attention to the means of furnishing their distressed fellow-citizens with the necessaries of life deserve the highest encomiums. Providentially for us, a number of vessels have lately arrived, loaded with provisions and lumber, and many more are hourly expected, which affords the pleasant prospect that our markets will be plentifully supplied, and tendeth greatly to alleviate the general distress.

NEWBORN, [North-Carolina] January 3. A vessel is arrived at the Bar, bound up to Edenton, from the coast, with four hundred slaves on board.

In the ASSEMBLY, December 21. On

motion, resolved, that a committee be appointed to draw up an address to his Majesty, the Lords and commons of Great-Britain, setting forth, that this house, ever ready to support his Majesty's honour and dignity, have, with spirit and liberality, fallen upon a method to pay the great expence of the late expedition against the insurgents, in support of his Majesty's government, but being restricted from emitting a paper currency, so as to be a legal tender in payment of debts, the only method they could, in the distressed situation of the country, fall upon, was by stamping Debenture bills, as a temporary expedient, chargeable on the public treasury of this province; but as this expedient is attended with great inconvenience to the public, and those individuals who are to receive them may suffer injury from their depreciation, and as such individuals are those who have, at the hazard of their lives, stood in support of his Majesty's government, and the constitution of this Colony, to pray, that in consideration of these people, as well as of the situation of this province, labouring under the greatest distress for want of a currency, the act of Parliament against issuing a paper currency, may be repealed, as far as at least, as respects mittee set forth, that the house will frame this law so as to prevent British creditors from suffering, should such currency depreciate in value. And Mr. Howe, Mr. Harnett, and Mr. Maurice Moore, are appointed a committee accordingly.

To the officers and soldiers of the provincial troops, who served under his Excellency Governor TRYON, on the late expedition against the insurgents.

IN a letter, I have just received from the Earl of Rochford, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, I have it in command from the King to express his Majesty's thanks to the troops who were in the field on the 16th of May last, for their conduct and bravery on that day; by which they have gained so great honour, and have been the means, under God, of preventing the desolation and ravage with which this country was then threatened.

It is with the greatest satisfaction, gentlemen, that I bear testimony of this most grateful mark of his Majesty's royal favour to you. JO. MARTIN.

To the Colonels and commanding officers of the several Regiments of Militia in this Province.

WHEREAS I have understood that a general muster of the militia hath been appointed in a certain county of this province, on the day preceeding the day of election of representatives, which I have thought proper to countermand; and lest the same measure should be adopted in other places, I do hereby also expressly order and command, that no general or private muster of the militia be made within less than ten days after the election of representatives for the counties and towns throughout this province: as I would, by all means, discourage every practice that can carry the least appearance of influencing, or in any wise tend to restrain the freedom of elections.

Given under my hand at Newbern, this twentieth day of February 1772. JO. MARTIN.

PORTSMOUTH, [New-Hampshire] March 13. Capt. James Stoodley, jun. belonging to this port, going off the coast, on the first of January last, took off of a wreck, and carried into St. Vincents, James Churchill, who was master, one white man, one boy, and a negro, in 37. 15. N. Long. 16. 50. W. from Halifax, bound to Lunenburg, about 18 leagues to the westward of Halifax; there being a very heavy sea and very dark, at eight o'clock at night, could save nothing.

It is remarkable the same owner last August had took off of a wreck, four white men and a negro, and carried them into St. Kitts.

NEWPORT, March 23. Last Friday we had almost as severe a snow storm as any the preceding winter. The highness of the tides, and violence of the wind did considerable damage to several wharves in this town.

Last Saturday an armed schooner came in to this harbour; she is said to be the same whose commander and people greatly abused and knocked down a man belonging to a small wood-boat, a few weeks ago, without the least provocation. It will be necessary for all woodmen and farmers to keep a good look out.

We hear from Providence, that last Saturday, a large barn, filled with hay, belonging to Mr. Thurber, took fire from the sparks of a Black-smiths shop, and was entirely consumed.

The 18th instant being the anniversary of the repeal of the ever to be detested Stamp-

Act, was distinguished in this town by the ringing of bells, a display of colours on liberty trees, &c. with other demonstrations of joy and loyalty.

A number of gentlemen being on a hunting match some time the winter past, at South Kingstown, among whom was an honest Hibernian; they started a fox, which ran by the Hibernian within five rods, of which he took no notice; and being asked by the other gentlemen, why he did not fire? Answered, Arrah! but I never seed him till he was quite out of sight.

A correspondent would be glad to be informed, by any of the tools of power, "why almost all the enemies, or the relations of the enemies of G----- the first or G----- the second, are promoted to the highest offices in Church and state, in the present era, to the total exclusion of most of the staunchest friends to the H-n-v-r-an family.

PROVIDENCE, March 21. Wednesday last, the 18th of March, a day sacred and auspicious to American Freedom, by the happy repeal of the Stamp-Act; there was a splendid ball at Mr. Hacker's elegant long room, where the friends of liberty and their country spent the evening with joy and festivity.

Capt. George West, from Turks Island, in 17 days passage, the first instant, in Lat. 35: 20, Long. 72, spoke with a snow from Salem, bound to North Carolina, George Crowingreed, Master, all well.

ALBANY, February 24. On Friday last the Honourable Robert R. Livingston was re-elected Representative for the Manor of Livingston.

WILLIAMSBURG, [Virginia,] Feb. 20. The Justitia, Capt. Gillies, is arrived in Rappahannock from London, in 40 days, with 120 convicts, among whom is JOHN EYRE, Esq; who, though worth upwards of 30,000l. sterling, was convicted of stealing eleven quires of paper.

NEW-YORK, March 16. Tuesday last arrived in seven weeks and four days from Lisbon, the brig Ann, Capt James Marth who on the passage spoke with the following vessels, viz, Jan. 24th, Lat. 21 a schooner, Capt. Thomas Seabring, 14 days from Gibraltar, bound to Boston, ---February 17th Lat. 32, Lon. 19, the brig Peggy, Capt. Brevoort, 12 days from Boston, bound to Cape Francois.

A few days since the eyes of Catherine Kyfon, of this city, aged 72 years, was couched by Doctor Stephen Little, of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, and instantly restored to sight, which had been totally blind six years; also sundry other operations has of late been performed by the Doctor, with equal success, in this and the adjacent towns. We hear that his stay in this city, will be about a month from this time.

NEW-LONDON, March 20. His honour the Governor, with advice of his Council, has been pleased to issue a proclamation, dated the 18th day of March instant, to prohibit the transporting, or shipping on board any vessel for transportation out of this colony, wheat, rye, or Indian Corn, until the twentieth day of May next.

His honour the Governor, with advice of the Council, has also issued a proclamation appointing Thursday the ninth day of April next to be observed as a general fast throughout this colony.

Yesterday Captain Niles, in a brig arrived here from Surinam, last from St. Eustatia, in 25 days just before he sailed from the latter place letters were received there by a vessel in six weeks from Holland, giving a melancholy account of the scarcity of provisions there; by which means many of the poor were dying with famine--beef sold at 16 stivers a pound, and a loaf of poorest bread of about 2 lb. Wt. at 16 stivers. [A stiver is the tenth part of a pittereen.] The distilling of geneva was prohibited on pain of death.

THURSDAY, March 26. BOSTON.

At a General Council held at the Council-Chamber in Boston on Wednesday the 18th of March, his Excellency the Governor was pleased to nominate

James Gowen, Esq; to be a justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of York.

Jonathan Sayward, Esq; to be a Judge of Probate of Wills, and a special Judge of the Inferior Court of said county.

Dummir Jewett, Esq; to be a Justice of the Peace for the county of Essex.

Jonathan White, Esq; Levi Willard, Esq; Ephraim Woolson, Esq; Samuel Winder, Esq; John Muzzy, Esq; Thomas Brigden, Esq; to be Justices of the Peace for the county of Worcester.

To all which nominations his Majesty's Council did advise and consent.

It is whispered by those who pretend to be in the secret that upon proper humiliation, the General Assembly may again set at their ancient and legal seat in Boston.

We hear from Newbern, in North-Carolina, that Mr. James Fish, of Fal-mouth, in the county of Barnstable, mate of the sloop Harrison, Capt. Hooten, belonging to this place, was lately drowned there, by means of the boat's sinking, in which they had weighed anchor; the other people in the boat saved their lives by swimming.

The expences attending the equipment of the navy, the increase of land forces, together with all the various preparations for a war with Spain, amounts, we are assured, to three millions sterling and the value of Faulkland Island is estimated at about five millions.

Sunday morning a fire broke out in a chamber of Capt. Johnson's house near Mr. Hollowell's ship yard, supposed to be occasioned by some defect in the hearth, but being timely discovered it was extinguished without alarming the town, or any great damage done; though it is thought that it had broke out in the night time, the house with those adjoining would have been in great danger of being consumed.

The story of hanging a boy at Liverpool in Nova-Scotia, which we copied from the Essex Gazette, is not true.

We hear that it was voted by a large majority, that the intended new meeting house for Dr. Cooper, should be built on the same spot where the old one now stands.

It is now confidently reported that his Excellency intends meeting the General Assembly at the time and place to which it now stands prorogued, viz. the 8th day of April next,

We are well informed, that the infamous murderer Richardson, resided last week at Stoneham, at his sister-in-law's. It is said he intends to come and tarry in Boston very shortly.

Thursday April 2d, is appointed a day of fasting and prayer throughout the province of New-Hampshire.

At a very full Town Meeting on Tuesday last by adjournment, Mr. Oliver Wendell, was chosen Selectman by a very great majority, and Mr. Zechariah Bridgen, a Warden.

MARRIED.] Mr. James Jacobs, of Scituate, to Miss Deborah Richmond, Daughter of the late Capt. Perez Richmond, of Dartmouth. ---Mr. Bezaleel Woodward, Tutor of Dartmouth College, to Miss Wheelock, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wheelock, President of said College.

DIED.] Mrs. Ruth Barrell, wife of John Barrell, Esq; now in England. ---Mr. Lucas, Tidestman ---Mrs. McCulloch, Widow. Mrs. Grace Gardener in the 64th year of her age. She is to be interred at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when, it is hoped, her friends and acquaintance will be kind enough to attend. ---At New-Providence, of a violent fever, Mr. Joseph Goodwin, who for several years past was a member of the assembly, and much respected among them. ---At New-York, Simon Johnson, Esq; ---At Newport, Rhode Island, Nicholas Easton, Esq; ---At Uxbridge, Rev. Nathan Webb, aged 64. ---At Providence, Mr. Ambrose Page, Merchant.

ARRIVED here. McLeod, McClure, Lewis, Barker and Smith from Virginia; Oakman, Atkins, White, Ridley, Harding and Jarvis, from North-Carolina; Hawley, from New Haven; Harris, from New-London; Kellam, from St. Vincents and St. Croix; Rogers, from Barbadoes and St. Eustatia; and Atkins, from Surinam.

The PANDEMONIUM GAZETTE, (No. 2,943,789) is received and will be duly noticed.

FOR the MASSACHUSETTS SPY. ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be exhibited for the entertainment of the public, at the grand parade in Upper SERVIA.

THE ADULATEUR,

A Dramatic performance, consisting of three Acts. As a specimen of the work, we have extracted the following passages.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ. RAPATIO, Bashaw of Servia. LIMPET, married to the sister of RAPATIO, Lord Chief Justice HAZLEROD, brother to DUPE, Secretary of State. [LIMPET. GRIPEALL, Captain Bashaw. MEAGRE, brother to RAPATIO.

EBENEZER, a friend to Government. CASSIUS, a virtuous Senator. Waiters, pimps parasites, sycophants, dragoons, &c. &c.

ACT I. SCENE I. RAPATIO's house. RAPATIO solus.

O Fortunate! Could I have tho't my stars would be so kind [bear!

As thus to bring my deep laid schemes to Tho' from my youth ambition's path I trod,

Suck'd the contagion from my mother's breast; The early taint has rank'd in my veins,

And lust of pow'r is still my darling lust; Despotic rule my first, my sov'reign wish;

Yet to succeed beyond my sanguine hope, To quench the generous flame, the ardent love

Of liberty in SERVIA's freeborn sons, Destroy their boasted rights, and mark them slaves,

To ride triumphant o'er my native land, And revel on its spoils---but hark!

Its groans! The struggles of fair freedom 'tis, I hear, --Her dying pangs!--and I the guilty cause;

I shudder at the thought---Why this confusion? The phantom conscience, whom long I've bid adieu,

Can she return?---O let me fly! --I dare not meet my naked heart alone,

I'll haste for comfort to the busy scenes Where fawning courtiers, creatures of my own,

With aulating tongues (midst gaping crowds) Shall strive to paint me fair---

---And this a lucky day indeed for me, The Divan meets and HAZLEROD presides;

'Tis true in Rhetoric he don't excell DEMOSTHENES, or CICERO of old;

But what of that, his gratitude to me Will animate each period of applause;

I from a fribbling superficial dabler, A vain pretender to each learned science,

A poet, preacher, conjurer and quack, Rear'd the obsequious trister to my purpose,

Robed him in scarlet, dignified the man; An hecatomb of incense is my due,

How grateful to my ear these flatter'ing strains, His sulsome requiem's, sooth my soul to peace.

Who else wou'd place in such a sacred seat Credulity inwove with the extremes

Of servile, weak, implacable and proud: Nor I---but MYSELINA's wedded to his son:

But see he comes, see that important phiz, A speech prepar'd, but what I must correct,

If interlard'd with profuse encomiums, To hold me up the paragon of virtue---

It may pass---of modern composition, That's the test--- Enter HAZLEROD.

[After a curious and very entertaining conversation, too lengthy to be here inserted, RAPATIO proceeds.] [name,

My friend, my brother, or still dearer Thou firm abettor of my grand design,

Thy sanction now will cover what the world call crimes. We'll then securely crush the scoundrel mob,

And CLAUDIA like, the citizens ride o'er, And execute what NERO durst not do.

HAZLEROD takes leave, going hastily off, RAPATIO stops him, and resumes the conversation.

I'll call my myrmidons, they shall attend, Swell the parade with all the venal herd;

GRIPEALL, that minion of oppressive power, With simple DUPE, the ready tool of state;

And virtuous LIMPET (perjur'd only once, Then indispensable, to serve a cause

Which truth would ruin) doubtless they'll be there. [Exit HAZLEROD.

The second Act opens with a procession of coaches, chariots, &c The scene changes to the Star-Chamber, where the Divan is opened with a speech in character, by HAZLEROD,

highly pleasing to the creatures of arbitrary power, and equally disgusting to every man of virtue. We pass over several very interesting scenes in the second Act, and proceed to the third;

but the limits of our paper will not allow us to give our readers more than the SOLILOQUY of CASSIUS, who retires before the conclusion of the last scene.

CASSIUS retiring. O my poor country! I've wak'd and wept, and would have fought for thee,

And emptied ev'ry vein, when threaten'd ruin Low'rd o'er thy head, but now too late I fear

My indignation's rous'd, my soul disdain, Nor will I longer stay where poisonous breath

Of sycophant's applause, pollutes the air; The shameful tyrant snuffs the base perfume

With unrelenting heart and brazen front He rears his guilty head,---amidst the fears

Of SERVIA's virtuous sons, whose latest breath Shall execrate a wretch, who dare enslave

A gen'rous, free and independent people. ---If ye pow'r's divine,

"Ye mark the movements of this nether world,

"And bring them to account, crush, crush these vipers,

"Who singled out by a community To guard their rights---shall for a grasp of oar,

"Or paltry office, sell them to the foe."

BOSTON, March 26, 1772. THE Printer of this paper returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his kind patrons for the encouragement he has received from them, and begs leave to inform them, that he is still determined to use his utmost endeavours to merit their attention and approbation.

As he is under the NECESSITY of making up a considerable sum of Money, he would esteem it a particular favour if ALL his subscribers, who have not yet paid, would discharge their several SMALL ACCOUNTS for the last year's paper, as that will enable him to carry on the SPY with credit to himself and SATISFACTION to MOST of his readers.

Imported in the last Ship from LONDON, And to be sold by

LYDIA DYAR, Near the Salutation, North End, Boston,

A fresh assortment of GARDEN SEEDS,

Among which are, EARLY Charlton, early golden

Hotspur, Spanish Moratto, white Rouncival, dwarf, marrofat, and bush Peas,

large Winsor, true early Lisbon, early yellow six weeks, white kidney, and fine Toker Beans, early Yorkshire, Dutch sugar loaf,

battisea, favoy, red, and brocilo Cabbage seed, Colliflower, Cucumber, Onion, Carrot, Turnip, Raddish, and Lettice of all sorts,

round Spinage, Endive, Cellery, and Asparagus, Thyme, Baum, Sweet-Majoram, broad Clover, white Dutch Clover, Saint-foin, La Lucern, Rape, Canary, and an assortment of Flower Seeds, and Herbs-Grafs Seed;

Also a variety of other Seeds not mentioned; all which were imported from the seed men in LONDON, and are warranted to be fresh and good, and of the last year's produce.

POT-ASH.

The following is humbly submitted to the dispassionate attention of the Pot-Ash Manufacturers, from a sincere desire to promote their real good.

AS the season for making Pot-Ash is now advancing, this is to inform all manufacturers in that branch of business, so very advantageous to the trading

Interest of North-America, that a person in Boston has, by many years close application,

found out a method to make Pot-Ash greatly to be preferred to the method now practiced upon. By practicing on this plan the

manufacturers will most assuredly find their account in it, by making and procuring much more salts from the same quantity of wood-

ashes than in the usual method, it frees the Pot-Ash in a great measure from that filth and foreign matter so detrimental to the consumer, also, it brings the quality of Pot-Ash

nearly to one standard of goodness, so that the merchant nor the manufacturer may not be subjected to the loss they frequently are by

means of three or four different prices of Pot-Ash in England, according to their different

degrees of goodness, but on the contrary, by this method, it is supposed, there will be but

one price to it, it being all near the same standard, as is the case with that article from

Russia, and upon the whole, the above plan will produce considerably more and better

Pot-ash than any yet sent from America. This being the case, it is absolutely necessary

that the manufacturers of Pot-ash should avail themselves of those improvements, by which means, they will rise superior in that

article to any other country. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

AMES's, Low's, Bickerstaff's, Massachusetts Calendars and SHEET AL-

MANACKS, to be sold by L. Thomas, near the Mill Bridge.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription, DISSUASION to Great-Britain and her Colonies from the SLAVE TRADE to Africa; shewing the contradiction that this trade bears both to laws divine and provincial; the disadvantages arising from it, and advantages from abolishing it, both to Europe and Africa, particularly to Britain and her Plantations; also shewing how to put this trade to Africa, on a just and lawful footing.

By JAMES SWAN, A friend to the welfare of the Continent. N. B. The book will be printed in a genteel manner, and contain about eighty pages in large octavo: The price to subscribers will be one shilling, lawful money, each book, those who subscribe for six shall have one gratis.

Subscriptions are taken in by ISAIAH THOMAS, near the Mill-Bridge.

NEW-ENGLAND COD FISH-HOOKS.



ABRAHAM CORNISH, a regular bred FISH-HOOK MAKER, from Exeter, in England, makes at his Manufactory, at the head of Hutchinson's wharf, North End, in Boston, all sorts of FISH-HOOKS,

For the New-England and Newfoundland Fisheries, &c. in the best and most compleat manner. For cash, or good London bills on delivery, all persons may be supplied as cheap, by wholesale, as they are imported into America, and warranted in every respect equal to any, and superior to most: He also warrants every hook proof, and should any be found otherwise, he engages to give TWO good hooks for every one so defective. Every Fisherman on trial, and every impartial person on examining, and comparing his hooks with those marked IP will soon discover their superiority; and as the success of the voyage, in a great measure, depends on the proof, turn, and quality of hooks in catching Fish, and as this branch of business is of great importance, and very beneficial to this province, he has reason to flatter himself with the custom of all importers, and others, who are well-wishers to their country. All orders by letters, from Merchants and others, will be answered with us much fidelity and dispatch as if personally present.

To prevent deception, the paper which contains the Hooks is marked ABRAHAM CORNISH, &c. and the letters AC are marked on the flat of the stem of each hook.

Newport, Rhode Island, Feb. 13, 1772.

PROPOSALS for re-printing, by subscription

NEW-ENGLAND'S Memorials: or, a brief relation of the most memorable and remarkable passages of the providence of God manifested to the Planters of New-England, in America; with special reference to the first colony thereof, called New Plymouth. As also a nomination of divers of the most eminent instruments deceased, both of Church and Common-Wealth, improved in the first beginning and after the progress of sundry of the respective jurisdictions in those parts: in reference unto sundry exemplary passages of their lives, and the time of their deaths. Published for the use and benefit of present and future generations.

By NATHANIEL MORTON, Secretary to the court for the jurisdiction of New-Plymouth.

The work will contain about 230 pages, and will be printed on an excellent type, in a neat and correct manner. The price to subscribers 3s. lawful money, sewed in blue covers, to be paid on delivery of the books. The names of subscribers to be printed with the history.

Subscriptions are taken in by SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, at Newport, by whom this work is to be printed, and by ISAIAH THOMAS, near the Mill-Bridge, Boston, and all others with whom subscription papers are left.

Imported from LONDON, and to be sold by ELIZABETH CLARK & NOWELL,

At their shop, six doors to the southward of the Mill-Bridge, Boston,

EARLY Charlton, early Hotspur, and large Marrowfat Peas; golden Hotspur, large Sugar, Spanish Morattoes, dwarf Marrowfat and green Marrowfat Peas; large Windfor Beans; early yellow, dwarf, early speckled, dwarf and large white dwarf Beans; early Yorkshire Cabbage Seed, early Dutch Cabbage, large Winter green Savoy, Battersea and yellow Savoy Cabbage Seeds, Orange, early, yellow and purple Carrot Seed, swelling Parsnip seed, early pickling and large pickling Cucumber seed, double Pepper-grass, and sweet Majoram seed, silver skin'd Onion, Summer Savory, Balm, Thyme, and round Spinnage Seed, early Colliflower, late ditto, early and winter Turnip seed, red Beat seed, &c. All warranted to be of the true and genuine sort.

A General Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, Imported from London in Capt. Cazneau, And to be sold by

ABIGAIL DAVIDSON, widow, In Seven-star-lane, Boston, (the nearest house down the lane, on the left, to the Hon. Thomas Flucker, Esq.) viz.

EARLY Golden, Hotspur, early Charlton, large and dwarf Marrowfat, green Rouncival, large Sugar, and Bush Peas; Windfor, long Pod, and an assortment of Kedney Beans; early Yorkshire, early Battersey, early Dutch, early Sugar Loaf, Winter and Green Savoy Cabbage, red ditto; Colliflower, Sweet Majoram, and Thyme, with many others too numerous to be here mentioned. Also,

A Collection of the best Sorts of grafts and inoculated English FRUIT TREES, as Cherries, Pears, Apples, Quinces, Lime Trees, English Elms; red and white Dutch Currant Bushes, English Gooseberry Bushes of all Sorts, Asparagus Plants of the large early Sort. Likewise, all sorts of PLANTS in their season, as Cabbages, Colliflowers, Savoy, Cellerly, Endive, Marjoram, Thyme, Savory, Sives, Sage, Mint, &c. with all Sorts of dried sweet Herbs.

Boston, March 3, 1772.

STOLEN, out of the shop of JOSEPH POPE, Watch-maker, at the south-end, last evening, by breaking of a square of glass, FOUR SILVER WATCHES, with only the inside cases; maker's name of one Byfield, of another Shepherd, the other names not yet ascertained, the outer cases were left in the shop. Should they, or either of them be offered for sale, it is requested they may be stopped and notice given, or whoever by any means shall stop them, or either of them, so as the said Pope may obtain them, shall be handsomely rewarded, and if the thief be stopped and brought to justice, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward and all necessary charges paid by JOSEPH POPE.

N. B. If any person will deliver the said Watches to the abovementioned JOSEPH POPE, or leave them at THOMAS'S Printing-Office, near the Mill-Bridge, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

To be SOLD very reasonable, A SMALL quantity of exceed-good HATTERS WOOL if applied for immediately. Enquire of the Printer.

Just arrived, and to be sold by C. L O W E, In Marshal's Lane, Boston, Near Thomas's Printing-office,

A VERY large Assortment of Paper-Hangings of the newest patterns and best colours, of various Prices. Choice London Potter, Dorchester, Ringwood, and Bristol Beer, either Bottled, or draughted in Hogsheads, Barrels, or by the gallon.

N. B. Masters of Vessels Passengers, or Others, may be supplied remarkable cheap for Cash. Cash given for Bottles.

A MES's, Low's, Bickerstaff's, Massachusetts Calendars and SHEET ALMANACKS, to be sold by I. Thomas, near the Mill-Bridge.

For the TEETH and GUMS. JACOB HEMET, DENTIST to her Majesty and the Princess Amelia.

BEGS Leave to recommend to the Public, his newly discovered Essence of Pearl, and Pearl Dentifrice, which he has found to be greatly superior not only in elegance, but also in efficacy, to any thing hitherto made use of for complaints of the Teeth and Gums: Particularly they will preserve the Teeth in a perfect sound state, even to old age; they render them white and beautiful, without in the least impairing the enamel; soften such as are loose, keep such as are already decayed from becoming worse, prevent the Tooth-Ach, perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums, and make them grow firm and close to the teeth; they likewise render the breath delicate, sweet, and remedy almost all those disorders that are the consequence of scorbutic gums.

Sold (by appointment of Mr. Hemet) wholesale and retail, by W. Boyley, Perfumer, in Cockspur-street, near the bottom of the Hay-market, London, and at William Scott's Irish Linen Store, near the Draw-Bridge, Boston, New-England.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Mathematical Instrument Maker,

Has to sell At his SHOP, formerly known by the name of The CROWN Coffee-house, At the Head of the Long-Wharf, King-street, BOSTON,

A Large Assortment of

HADLEY's and Davis's QUADRANTS, hanging and standing Compasses in Brass and Wood, Gauging and Surveying Instruments, Cases for Instruments, large and small Perspective Glasses in Ivory, Wood and Fish Skin; plotted Scales, Gunter Scales and Dividers, Surveyours Chains, Artificial Magnets with Cases, Sand-Glasses, from two Hours to a Quarter of a Minute, Instruments of a new Construction to measure Boards, Quarter Waggoner's, Atkinson's Epitomes, Wilson's ditto, Pattoun's Navigation, Seamen's assistants, Calendars, Mariner's Compasses rectified, Young Man's Companion, Journal Books, Ink-Powder, Quills and Paper, Paper-Hangings. An Assortment of Brass Pocket-Compasses with and without Cards, Box Rules, Slates and Pencils, Jack-Knives, plated Shoe and Knee Buckles, Pinchbeck, Block-Tin, and Brass ditto, Compass Seals, and Watch Keys, &c. &c.

N. B. All sorts of Mathematical Instruments are made and repaired by the above WILLIAMS. Those who will favour him with their Custom may depend upon being well used, and have their work done with fidelity and dispatch.

THIS is to give Notice to the Public, that there is a large Tract of good Land to be given off in Lots, from one Hundred to a Thousand Acres per Family; upon the Estates or Lordships of Berthier, and New-York, the property of the Honourable Captain James Cuthbert, Esq; lying on the North-West side of the River St. Lawrence, Province of Quebec, distant from that City forty-six Leagues, from three Rivers fifteen, from Montreal fifteen, and about the same distance from Lake Champlain, where the River from said Lake, empties itself into St. Lawrence, opposite to said Estates.

The Conditions are, viz. The Lands to be given off forever: The Quit-rents at the rate of two Bushels and a half of Wheat, and one Spanish Dollar, per hundred Acres, per Annum, with the customary alienation Fines upon a Sale, and the first two years free of rents.

Any Person, or Persons, that inclines to take up any of said Lands, may apply to Mr. Stephen Tuttle, Land Surveyor at Fort Miller, in the County of Albany; or to the Proprietor at his Manor of Berthier, who will inform them of the quality and situation of the said Tracts: They are esteemed among the best Lands in the Province, for raising all sorts of Grain, and hath already, settled on them, above six hundred Families, (there is also good Fishing and Hunting) and the Land now proposed to be given off, lies about two Leagues back from the River St. Lawrence.

THOMAS LEE, At his Store near the Swing Bridge, Has imported in the ROCKINGHAM, just arrived from LONDON;

SERGES of all colours, Keiseys and Flannels, which will be sold unusually cheap.

S I L K S.

A beautiful variety of LADIES SILKS, of almost every kind. Brussels and Mecklin Laces; Gold and Silver Laces; Gold and Silver rich basket Buttons.

A large Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, suitable for all seasons, at the lowest rates.

IRISH LINENS of all widths and prices from 7s. 6d. old tenor the yard, very cheap. Also, Paper Hangings, Powder, Shot, Bar-Lead, Russia, Ravens and English Duck, Osnaburgs, Salt-petre, Verdigrise. CASH given for BEES-WAX.

JOHN LANGDON, At the New Book and Stationary Store, opposite the Post-Office in Cornhill, Boston,

Has just received from LONDON, A Large and fine Assortment of the most Modern BOOKS,

In all branches of Literature, Arts and Sciences, which will be sold Remarkably Cheap for the cash;

Among which are the following, viz. HENRY on the Bible, 5 Vol. folio. Ditto on Prayer. Ditto on the Sacrament.

Mrs. Macaulay's History of England, 4 Vol. Montesquieu Spirit of Law, 2 Vol. Universal History, 20 Vol.

SCHOOL BOOKS of every kind. With a variety of the newest and best Books in LAW, PHYSICK, HISTORY, and the CLASSICKS.

BIBLES of all sorts, viz. Large Church Bibles, Folio, Family, Quarto, Octavo, Minion and Pocket ditto, by the Dozen, or single.

Likewise, a large and compleat assortment of STATIONARY, Account-Books of all sorts, Paper of all sorts and sizes, Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax and Wafers, Press-Paper, some of a superior sort to any ever imported, &c. &c. &c.

JUST IMPORTED, and To be sold cheap for CASH, by JOSEPH PALMER,

At his store in King-street, Boston, A GOOD assortment of Scots Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, brown and white Sheeting, Housewife Linen, Dowlas, Russia Linen, Osnaburgs, Ticklingburges, Broad Cloths, Shalloons, German Serges, Colchester Baize, Lambskins, a few fashionable Silks, a few hogheads of Bristol Beer, and some other articles. Also, Spermaceti Candies, as usual.

To be sold by Samuel Sloane, at his Distil-House, opposite the Blue-ball and Mason's Arms, formerly Green-Dragon, New-England RUM, and all sorts of SPIRITS, cheap for cash or Molasses; and as he makes those articles himself, he will warrant them fit for any market.

This Day Published, And Sold by EDES & GILL, in Queen-Street (Price 12s. 6d. Old Tenor.)

THE FRUGAL HOUSE-WIFE, OR,

Complete Woman Cook:

N. B. Any Person, by attending to the Instructions given in this Book, may soon attain to a competent Knowledge in the Art of Cookery, &c. And it likewise contains more in Quantity than most other Books of a much higher Price. Wherein the Art of Dressing all Sorts of Viands with Cleanliness, Decency and Elegance, is explained in Five Hundred approved Receipts, in Roasting, Boiling, Frying, Broiling, Gravies, Sauces, Stews, Hashes, Soups, Fricassees, Ragoouts, Pasties, Pies, Tarts, Cakes, Puddings, Syllabus, Creams, Flummery, Jellies, Giams, and Custards. Together with the best Methods of Potting, Colouring, Preserving, Drying, Candying, Pickling and making English Wines. To which are prefixed, various Bills of Fare, for Dinners and Suppers in every Month of the Year; and a copious Index to the Whole, by SUSANNAH CARTER, of London

To be SOLD, at private sale, A Very handsome CHEST-DRAWS, and a Pallet Bed and Bedstead. Enquire of the Printer.

BOSTON: Printed by ISAIAH THOMAS, At the South Corner of MARSHAL'S LANE, leading from the MILL-BRIDGE into UNION-STREET.

Where all Persons may be supplied with this Paper at Six Shillings and Eight Pence, Lawful Money, per Annum; and where Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received, ADVERTISEMENTS taken in. PRINTING, in its various Branches, performed in a neat Manner with the greatest Care and Dispatch, on the most reasonable Terms. Small HAND-BILLS at an Hour's Notice. SUBSCRIPTIONS for the SPY are also taken in by J. Larkin, chairmaker, and Mr. W. Calder, painter, in Charlestown; Mr. J. Miller, Watch-maker in Salem; Mr. B. Emerson, Bookseller, in Newbury-Port; and Mr. N. Belcher, in Bridgewater.