

18th Century Material Culture

The American Revolution

Prelude to War



Growing Tensions

A N
O R A T I O N
O N T H E
B E A U T I E S O F L I B E R T Y,
O R T H E E S S E N T I A L
R I G H T S O F T H E A M E R I C A N S.

D E L I V E R E D

At the Second Baptist-Church in Boston,
Upon the last Annual Thanksgiving, Dec. 3d, 1772.

Dedicated to the Right Honorable the
Earl of DARTMOUTH.

Published by the earnest Request of many.

The Fourth Edition, carefully corrected by the Author,
in which are many Additions, particularly those
four Pages which were left out of the last Editions.
With some Strictures on the ETERNAL RIGHT of
Mankind, LIBERTY of CONSCIENCE. And Re-
marks on the RIGHTS and LIBERTIES of the A-
M E R I C A N S, inserted by particular Desire.

By a BRITISH BOSTONIAN. *M^r. Allen.*

B O S T O N : N. E.

Printed and Sold by E. RUSSELL, next the Cornfield,
Union-street, near the Market,
M,DCC,LXXIII.

1773

“AN ORATION ON THE BEAUTIES OF LIBERTY, OR THE ESSENTIAL RIGHTS OF THE AMERICANS...”

1773

(American Antiquarian Society)



THE PATRIOTIC AMERICAN FARMER.
J—N D-K-NS—N, ESQ; BARRISTER at LAW.

“The PATRIOTIC AMERICAN FARMER. J-N D-K-NS-N, BARRISTER at LAW. - Author of “The Liberty Song”
by Paul Revere 1772
(Massachusetts Historical Society)

who AUDACIOUSLY continues to counteract the UNITED SENTIMENTS of the BODY of Merchants thro'out NORTH-AMERICA; by importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement.

(In King-Street, almost opposite Vernon's Head.

(On Trear's Wharf.

(Opposite the Sign of the Lamb.

(Opposite the White-Horse, and in King-Street.

(Opposite Mr. Henderson's Store lower End King-Street.

At the Brazed Head, Cornhill; near the Town-House.

(Near Mr. Pemberton's Meeting-House, North-End.

(Nearly opposite the Heart and Crown in Cornhill.

(Opposite the Old Brick Meeting House, all of Boston.)

(Traders in the Town of Hatfield.

(Trader in the Town of M... zero).

AN
ORATION;
DELIVERED

March 5, 1774,

AT THE
REQUEST OF THE INHABITANTS
OF THE
TOWN OF BOSTON:

TO
COMMEMORATE THE BLOODY TRAGEDY
OF THE
FIFTH OF MARCH 1770.

BY
THE HONORABLE JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;

Vendidit hic anno patriam, dominumque potentem
Imposuit : fixit leges pretio atque refixit.
Non, mihi si linguae centum sint, oraque centum,
Ferreæ vox, omnes scelerum comprehendere formas,
_____ possim.

Virg.

B O S T O N :

Printed by EDES and GILL, in QUEEN STREET,
M,DCC,LXXIV.

“AN ORATION; DELIVERED March 5, 1774,.. TO COMMEMORATE THE BLOODY TRAGEDY...”
Printed by Edes & Gill of Boston 1774

Boston Tea Party

December 16, 1773

Brethren, and Fellow Citizens !

YOU may depend, that those odious Miscreants and detestable Tools to Ministry and Governor, the TEA CONSIGNEES, (those Traitors to their Country, Butchers, who have done, and are doing every Thing to Murder and destroy all that shall stand in the Way of their private Interest,) are determined to come and reside again in the Town of Boston.

I therefore give you this early Notice, that you may hold yourselves in Readiness, on the shortest Notice, to give them such a Reception, as such vile Ingrates deserve.

JOYCE, jun.

(Chairman of the Committee for Tarring and Feathering.)

☞ If any Person should be so hardy as to Tear this down, they may expect my severest Resentment.

J. jun.

Broadside Against "those odeious Miscreants and detestable Tools to Ministy and Governor, the Tea Consigners..."

Boston, November 3, 1773

Posted Upon the Arrival of Three Ships of the East India Company, the Beaver, Dartmouth & Eleanor, and their Cargo of Tea
(Private Collection)

Inhabitants of this & y^e Neighbouring Towns
At an Assembly of the People at Council
Hall on Monday 29. Novemb^r. 1773. 9. O'Clock. A: M
on account of the arrival of the Tea sent
by the East India Company. 414 Chests of which
are now arrived in Coy. Wall —

Upon a Motion made Voted that the Hon^{ble} John
Wentworth be chosen Moderator, he being in expectation
of being sent for by the Governor & Council he was
excused from serving, and

Mathew Williams Esq

was chosen Moderator of the Meeting, unanimously

A Motion made that as this Town have
determined at a late Meeting, that they would to the
utmost of their power prevent the Landing of the
Tea — That the Question be put — Whether this Body
are absolutely determined that the Tea should
not be landed in this Town at all events
if to put themselves upon a party with the Governor
in the execution of his office. If yes in the Affirmative
unanimously

Upon a Motion ^{made} Voted, that this Meeting be immediately ^{adjourned}
to the Old South Meeting House —

TRADESMEN'S
PROTEST
AGAINST THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
MERCHANTS.

Relative to the New IMPORTATION of TEA.

Addressed to the TRADESMEN and INHABITANTS of the Town and Province in general, but to the TRADESMEN of BOSTON in particular.

✂ AVOID THE TRAP. Remember the iniquitous Non-Importation Scheme. ✂

BOSTON, Nov. 3, 1773.

WHEREAS we have repeatedly been imposed upon by the Merchants of the Town of BOSTON, and thereby incurred heavy Taxes upon us, and we stand unjustly charged with the blame : And as it is now proposed by said Merchants to prevent the Importation of Tea from the India Company, whereby that Article may be sold for less than half the Price they can afford it ; who now call for our Attendance for that Purpose at Liberty-Tree, You are hereby advised and warned by no means to be taken in by the *deceitful Bait* of those who falsely stile themselves Friends of Liberty.

THE
PROTEST.

We the TRADESMEN of the Town of BOSTON therefore PROTEST against said Meeting in the following Manner, Viz.

I. THAT the present proposed Meeting is illegal and underhanded ; and as it is our humble Opinion that it is subversive of that CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY we are contending for, and that such Proceedings will tend to create Disorder and Tumult in the Town, it is earnestly wished every well-disposed Member of the Community would use his Endeavors to prevent them in future.

II. THAT the Method of notifying said Meeting is mean and despicable, and smells of *Darkness* and *Deceit*, as the Notification for warning the same was not signed, and was posted in the Night.

III. WE are resolved, by Divine Assistance, to walk *uprightly*, and to eat, drink, and wear whatever we can *bonestly* procure by our Labour ; and to Buy and Sell when and where we please ; herein hoping for the Protection of good Government : Then let the *Bellowing* PATRIOT throw out his thundering Bulls, they will only serve to sooth our Sleep.

THE TRUE SONS OF LIBERTY.

Printed by E. RUSSELL, next the Cornfield, Union-street.

Bdse
1773
Dec. 1

BOSTON, December 1, 1773.

At a Meeting of the PEOPLE of Boston, and the neighbouring Towns, at Faneuil-Hall, in said Boston, on Monday the 29th of November 1773, Nine o'Clock, A.M. and continued by Adjournment to the next Day; for the Purpose of consulting, advising and determining upon the most proper and effectual Method to prevent the unloading, receiving or vending the detestable TEA sent out by the East-India Company, Part of which being just arrived in this Harbour:

IN Order to proceed with due Regularity, it was moved that a Moderator be chosen, and

JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Esq; Was then chosen Moderator of the Meeting.

A MOTION was made that as the Town of Boston had determined at a late Meeting legally assembled, that they would to the utmost of their Power prevent the landing of the Tea, the Question be put, Whether this Body are absolutely determined that the Tea now arrived in Capt. Hall shall be returned to the Place from whence it came at all Events. And the Question being accordingly put, it passed in the Affirmative. Nem. Con.

It appearing that the Hall could not contain the People assembled, it was Voted, that the Meeting be immediately Adjourned to the Old South Meeting-House, Leave having been obtained for this Purpose.

The People met at the Old South according to Adjournment.

A Motion was made, and the Question put, viz. Whether it is the firm Resolution of this Body that the Tea shall not only be sent back, but that no Duty shall be paid thereon; & pass'd in the Affirmative. Nem. Con.

It was moved, that in order to give Time to the Confignees to consider and deliberate, before they sent in their Proposals to this Body, as they had given Reason to expect would have been done at the opening of the Meeting, there might be an Adjournment to Three o'Clock, P. M. and the Meeting was accordingly for that Purpose adjourned.

THREE o'Clock, P. M. met according to Adjournment.

A Motion was made, Whether the Tea now arrived in Captain Hall's Ship shall be sent back in the same Bottom—Pass'd in the Affirmative, Nem. Con.

Mr. Rotch the Owner of the Vessel being present, informed the Body that he should enter his Protest against their Proceedings.

It was then moved and voted, *nem. con.* That Mr. Rotch be directed not to enter this Tea; and that the Doing of it would be at his Peril.

Also Voted, That Captain Hall the Master of the Ship, be informed that at his Peril, he is not to suffer any of the Tea brought by him, to be landed.

A Motion was made, That in Order for the Security of Captain Hall's Ship and Cargo, a Watch may be appointed—and it was Voted that a Watch be accordingly appointed to consist of 25 Men.

Capt. Edward Procter was appointed by the Body to be the Capt. of the Watch for this Night, and the Names were given in to the Moderator, of the Townsmen who were Volunteers on the Occasion.

It having been observed to the Body, that Governor Hutchinson had required the Justices of the Peace in this Town to meet and use their Endeavours to suppress any Riots or Riots, &c. of the People that might happen.—It was Moved and the Question put—Whether it be not the Sense of this Meeting, that the Governor's Conduct herein carries a design'd Reflection upon the People here met; and is solely calculated to serve the Views of Administration—Pass'd in the Affirmative, *nem. con.*

The People being informed by Col. Hancock, that Mr. Copley Son-in-Law to Mr. Clarke, Sen. had acquainted him that the Tea Confignees did not receive their Letters from London till last Evening, and were so dispersed, that they could not have a joint Meeting early enough to make their Proposals at the Time intended; and therefore were desirous of a further Space for that Purpose,

The Meeting out of great Tenderness to these Persons, and from a strong Desire to bring this Matter to a Conclusion, notwithstanding the Time they had hitherto expended upon them to no Purpose, were prevailed upon to adjourn to the next Morning Nine o'Clock.

TUESDAY Morning Nine o'Clock, Met according to Adjournment.

THE long expected Proposals were at length brought into the Meeting, not directed to the Moderator, but to John Scollay, Esq; one of the Selectmen.—It was however voted that the same should be read, and they are as follow, viz.

Monday, Nov. 29th, 1773.

S I R,
WE are sorry that we could not return to the Town satisfactory Answers to their two late Messages to us respecting the Tea; we beg Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen Selectmen that we have since received our Orders from the Honorable East-India Company.

We still retain a Disposition to do all in our Power to give Satisfaction to the Town, but as we understand from you and the other Gentlemen Selectmen at Mess. Clarke's Interview with you last Saturday, that this can be effected by nothing less than our sending back the Tea, we beg Leave to say, that this is utterly out of our Power to do, but we do now declare to you our Readiness to Store the Tea until we shall have Opportunity of writing to our Constituents and shall receive their further Orders respecting them; and we do most sincerely wish that the Town considering the unexpected Difficulties devolved upon us will be satisfied with what we now offer.

S I R,
Your most humble Servants,
Tho. & Elijah Hutchinson,
Benja. Faneuil, Jun. for Scif and
Joshua Winslow, Esq;
Rich'd Clarke & Sons.
John Scollay, Esq;

Mr. Sheriff Greenleaf came into the Meeting, and begg'd Leave of the Moderator that a Letter he had received from the Governor, requiring him to read a Proclamation to the People here assembled might be read; and it was accordingly read.

Whereupon it was moved, and the Question put, Whether the Sheriff should be permitted to read the Proclamation—which passed in the Affirmative, *nem. con.*

The Proclamation is as follows, viz.

Massachusetts-Bay. } By the Governor.

To JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Esq; acting as Moderator of an Assembly of People in the Town of Boston, and to the People so assembled:

WHEREAS printed Notifications were on Monday the 29th Instant posted in divers Places in the Town of Boston and published in the News-Papers of that Day calling upon the People to assemble together for certain unlawful Purposes in such Notifications mentioned: And whereas great Numbers of People belonging to the Town of Boston, and divers others belonging to several other Towns in the Province, did assemble in the said Town of Boston, on the said Day, and did then and there proceed to chuse a Moderator, and to consult, debate and resolve upon Ways and Means for carrying such unlawful Purposes into Execution; openly violating, defying and setting at naught the good and wholesome Laws of the Province and the Constitution of Government under which they live: And whereas the People thus assembled did vote or agree to adjourn or continue their Meeting to this the 30th Instant, and great Numbers of them are again met or assembled together for the like Purposes in the said Town of Boston,

IN Faithfulness to my Trust and as His Majesty's Representative within the Province I am bound to bear Testimony against this Violation of the Laws and I warn exhort and require you and each of you thus unlawfully assembled forthwith to disperse and to cease

all further unlawful Proceedings at your utmost Peril.

Given under my Hand at Milton in the Province aforesaid the 30th Day of November 1773 and in the fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
T. Hutchinson.
THO'S FLUCKER, Sec'y.

And the same being read by the Sheriff, there was immediately after, a loud and very general His.

A Motion was then made, and the Question put, Whether the Assembly would disperse and forswear all further Proceedings, according to the Governor's Requirement—it pass'd in the Negative, *nem. con.*

A Proposal of Mr. Copley was made, that in Case he could prevail with the Mess. Clarke to come into this Meeting, the Question might now be put, Whether they should be treated with Civility while in the Meeting, though they might be of different Sentiments with this Body; and their Persons be safe until their Return to the Place from whence they should come—And the Question being accordingly put, passed in the Affirmative, *Nem. Con.*

Another Motion of Mr. Copley's was put, Whether two Hours shall be given him, which also passed in the Affirmative.

Adjourn'd to Two o'Clock, P. M.

TWO o'Clock P. M. met according to Adjournment.

A Motion was made and passed, that Mr. Rotch and Capt. Hall be desired to give their Attendance. Mr. Rotch appeared, and upon a Motion made the Question was put, Whether it is the firm Resolution of this Body, that the Tea brought by Capt. Hall shall be returned by Mr. Rotch to England in the Bottom in which it came; and whether they accordingly now require the same, which passed in the Affirmative, *Nem. Con.*

Mr. Rotch then informed the Meeting that he should protest against the whole Proceedings as he had done against the Proceedings on Yesterday, but that tho' the returning the Tea is an involuntary Act in him, he yet considers himself as under a Necessity to do it, and shall therefore comply with the Requirement of this Body.

Capt. Hall being present was forbid to aid or assist in unloading the Tea at his Peril, and ordered that if he continues Master of the Vessel, he carry the same back to London; who reply'd he should comply with these Requirements.

Upon a Motion, Resolved, That John Rowe, Esq; Owner of Part of Capt. Bruce's Ship expected with Tea, as also Mr. Timmins, Factor for Capt. Coffin's Brig, be desired to attend.

Mr. Ezekiel Cheever was appointed Captain of the Watch for this Night, and a sufficient Number of Volunteers gave in their Names for that Service.

VOVED, That the Captain of this Watch be desired to make out a List of the Watch for the next Night, and so each Captain of the Watch for the following Nights until the Vessels leave the Harbour.

Upon a Motion made, Voted, that in Case it should happen that the Watch should be any Ways molested in the Night, while on Duty, they give the Alarm to the Inhabitants by the tolling of the Bells—and that if any Thing happens in the Day Time, the Alarm be by ringing of the Bells.

VOVED, That six Persons be appointed to be in Readiness to give due Notice to the Country Towns when they shall be required to do, upon any important Occasion. And six Persons were accordingly chosen for that Purpose.

John Rowe, Esq; attended, and was informed that Mr. Rotch had engaged that his Vessel should carry back the Tea the bro't in the same Bottom, & that it was the Expectation of this Body that he does the same by the Tea expected in Capt. Bruce; whereupon he reply'd that the Ship was under the Care of the said Master, but that he would use his utmost Endeavour, that it should go back as required by this Body, and that he would give immediate Advice of the Arrival of said Ship.

VOVED, That it is the Sense of this Body that Capt. Bruce shall on his Arrival strictly conform to the Votes passed respecting Capt. Hall's Vessel, as tho' they had been all passed in Reference to Capt. Bruce's Ship.

Mr. Timmins appeared and informed that Capt. Coffin's Brig expected with Tea was owned in Nantucket, he gave his Word of Honor that no Tea should be landed while she was under his Care, nor touched by any one until the Owner's Arrival.

It was then Voted, That what Mr. Rowe and Mr. Timmins had offered was satisfactory to the Body.

Mr. Copley returned and acquainted the Body, that as he had been obliged to go to the Castle, he hoped that if he had exceeded the Time allowed him they would consider the Difficulty of a Passage by Water at this Season as his Apology: He then further acquainted the Body, that he had seen all the Confignees, and tho' he had convinced them that they might attend this Meeting with safety, and had used his utmost Endeavours to prevail upon them to give Satisfaction to the Body; they acquainted him, that believing nothing would be satisfactory short of re-shipping the Tea, which was out of their Power, they thought it best not to appear, but would renew their Proposal of storing the Tea; and submitting the same to the Inspection of a Committee, and that they could go no further, without incurring their own Ruin; but as they had not been active in introducing the Tea, they should do nothing to obstruct the People in their Procedure with the same.

It was then moved, and the Question put, Whether the return made by Mr. Copley from the Confignees, be in the least Degree satisfactory to this Body, & pass'd in the Negative. Nem. Con.

Whereas a Number of Merchants in this Province have inadvertently imported Tea from Great-Britain, while it is subject to the Payment of a Duty imposed upon it by an Act of the British Parliament for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, and appropriating the same without the Consent of those who are required to pay it:

RESOLVED, That in thus importing said Tea, they have justly incur'd the Displeasure of our Brethren in the other Colonies.

And Resolved further, That if any Person or Persons shall hereafter import Tea from Great-Britain, or if any Master or Masters of any Vessel or Vessels in Great-Britain shall take the same on Board to be imported to this Province, until the said unrighteous Act shall be repeal'd, he or they shall be deem'd by this Body, an Enemy to his Country, and we will prevent the Landing and Sale of the same, and the Payment of any Duty thereon. And we will effect the Return thereof to the Place from whence it shall come.

RESOLVED, That the foregoing Vote be printed and sent to England, and all the Sea-Ports in this Province.

Upon a Motion made, Voted, That fair Copies be taken of the whole Proceedings of this Meeting, and transmitted to New-York & Philadelphia, And that
Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS,
Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq;
JOHN ROWE, Esq;
JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Esq;
Be a Committee to transmit the same.

Voted, That it is the Determination of this Body, to carry their Votes and Resolutions into Execution, at the Risk of their Lives and Property.

Voted, That the Committee of Correspondence for this Town, be desired to take Care that every other Vessel with Tea that arrives in this Harbour, have a proper Watch appointed for her—Also Voted, That those Persons who are desirous of making a Part of these Nightly Watches, be desired to give in their Names at Messieurs Edes and Gill's Printing-Office.

Voted, That our Brethren in the Country be desired to afford their Assistance upon the first Notice given; especially if such Notice be given upon the Arrival of Captain Loring, in Messieurs Clarke's Brigantine.

Voted, That those of this Body who belong to the Town of Boston do return their Thanks to their Brethren who have come from the neighbouring Towns, for their Countenance and Union with this Body in this Exigence of our Affairs.

VOVED, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Esq; for his good services as Moderator.

VOVED, That this Meeting be Dissolved—and it was accordingly Dissolved.

Printed by EDES and GILL, 1773.



GREEN DRAGON TAVERN

When we met to Plan the Consignment of few Shiploads of Tea.

Dec 16 1773

John Johnston & Water Street
Boston. Mass. 1773

"GREEN DRAGON TAVERN: Where we met to Plan the Consignment of a few Shiploads of Tea, Dec 16 1773,"
by John Johnston 4 Water Street Boston, Mass. 1773
(American Antiquarian Society)



Chinese Import Porcelain Punch Bowl Owned by Benjamin Edes of Boston
Reportedly Used Prior to the Boston Tea Party on December 16, 1773
(Massachusetts Historical Society)



*Americans throwing the Cargoes of the Tea Ships into the River,
at Boston*

“Americans throwing the Cargoes of the Tea Ships into the River, at Boston”
Depiction of the Boston Tea Party on December 16, 1773 - Printed 1789



Tea Chest Reported to be Thrown into Boston Harbour During the Tea Party of December 16, 1773

T E A,
DESTROYED BY INDIANS.



YE GLORIOUS SONS OF FREEDOM, brave and bold,
That has stood forth---fair LIBERTY to hold ;
Though you were INDIANS, come from distant shores,
Like MEN you acted-----not like savage Moors.

CHORUS.

*Bostonian's SONS keep up your Courage good,
Or Dye, like Martyrs, in fair Free-born Blood.*
Our LIBERTY, and LIFE is now invaded,
And FREEDOM's brightest Charms are darkly shaded :
But, we will STAND---and think it noble mirth,
To DART the man that dare oppress the Earth.

*Bostonian's SONS keep up your Courage good,
Or Dye, like Martyrs, in fair Free-born Blood.*
How grand the Scene !---- (No Tyrant shall oppose)
The T E A is sunk in spite of all our foes.
A NOBLE SIGHT---to see th' accursed T E A
Mingled with MUD---and ever for to be ;
For KING and PRINCE shall know that we are FREE.

*Bostonian's SONS keep up your Courage good,
Or Dye, like Martyrs, in fair Free-born Blood.*
Must we be still--- and live on Blood-bought Ground,
And not oppose the Tyrants curled found ?
We Scorn the thought---our views are well refin'd
We Scorn those slavish shackles of the Mind,
"We've Souls that were not made to be confin'd."

*Bostonian's SONS keep up your Courage good,
Or Dye, like Martyrs, in fair Free-born Blood.*
Could our Fore-fathers rise from their cold Graves,
And view their Land, with all their Children SLAVES ;
What would they say ! how would their Spirits rend,
And, Thunder-strucken, to their Graves descend.

*Bostonian's SONS keep up your Courage good,
Or Dye, like Martyrs, in fair Free-born Blood.*
Let us with hearts of steel now stand the task,
Throw off all darksome ways, nor wear a Mask.
Oh ! may our noble Zeal support our frame,
And brand all Tyrants with eternal SHAME.

*Bostonian's SONS keep up your Courage good,
And sink all Tyrants in their GUILTY BLOOD.*

Boston Broadside "TEA DESTROYED BY INDIANS"
(Massachusetts Historical Society)

The Coercive Acts “Intolerable Acts”

1774

The following extraordinary BILLS, pending before the
British Parliament, arrived last Night in Capt. Williamson,
in 36 Days from Bristol. *Boston, June 3, 1774.*

A BILL for the impartial Administration of Justice in the Cases of Persons questioned for any Acts done by them in the Execution of the Laws, or for the Suppression of Riots and Tumults, in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England.

WHEREAS in his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, and among such Liberty and Justice as are the Privileges of the Parliament of Great-Britain over the said Province; and an actual and avowed Resistance, by open Force, to the Execution of certain Acts of Parliament, hath been suffered to take place, uncontrouled and unpunished, in Defiance of His Majesty's Authority, and to the utter Subversion of all lawful Government:

And whereas in the present allured State of the said Province, it is of the utmost Importance to the general Welfare thereof, and to the Re-establishment of lawful Authority throughout the same, that neither the Magistrates acting in Support of the Laws, nor any of his Majesty's Subjects aiding and assisting them therein, or in the Suppression of Riots and Tumults, raised in Opposition to the Execution of the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, should be discouraged from the proper Discharge of their Duty, by an Apprehension, that in case of their being questioned for any Acts done therein, they may be liable to be brought to Trial for the same, such Persons who do not acknowledge the Validity of the Laws in the Execution whereof, or the Authority of the Magistrate in the Support of whom such Acts had been done:

In order therefore to remove every such Discouragement from the Minds of His Majesty's Subjects, and to induce them, upon all proper Occasions, to exert themselves in Support of the Public Peace of the Province, and of the Authority of the King and Parliament of Great-Britain over the same; As is enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That if at any Time, within the Space of

Years from and after the any Bill or Bills of Indictment shall be found against any Person for Murder, or other capital Offence, in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and it shall appear, by Information given upon Oath to the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor, of the said Province, that the Fact was committed by the Person indicted, while he was either in the Execution of his Duty as a Magistrate, for the Suppression of Riots, or in the Support of the Laws of Revenue, or that he was acting in his Duty as an Officer of Revenue, or acting under the Direction and Order of any Magistrate for the Suppression of Riots, or for the carrying into Effect the Laws of Revenue, or aiding and assisting in any of the Purposes aforesaid; and if it shall also appear, to the Satisfaction of the said Governor or Lieutenant Governor respectively, that an indifferent Trial cannot be had within the said Province, in

that Case it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Lieutenant Governor to direct, that the Indictment shall be tried in some other of his Majesty's Colonies, or in Great-Britain, and for that Purpose to order the Person indicted to be taken under a sufficient Custody to the Place appointed for his Trial; and that there may be no Failure of Justice from the Want of a sufficient Jury, the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor, to settle and assess a reasonable Sum to be allowed for the Expenses of such Witnesses as the Prosecutor, in the Person indicted, shall desire to be summoned; which Sum shall be advanced by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, to the Witness, who, upon the Receipt thereof, shall enter into a Recognizance before a Judge of the Superior Court to appear and give Evidence upon the Trial of such Indictment.

And be it further enacted, That the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor, if he shall direct the Trial to be had in any other of His Majesty's Colonies, shall transmit the Indictment, together with the Recognizances of the Witnesses, under the Seal of the Province, to the Governor of such other Colony; who shall immediately issue a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and deliver or cause to be delivered the said Indictment, with the said Recognizances, to the Chief Justice, and such other Persons as he shall think proper, who shall have Power to proceed upon the said Indictment, as if the same had been found before them, and the Trial shall thereupon proceed in like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the Offence had been committed in such Place: And in case the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor, shall direct the Trial to be had in Great-Britain, he shall then transmit the Indictment, together with the Recognizances of the Witnesses, under the Seal of the Province, to one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, who shall deliver or cause to be delivered the same to the Master of the Crown Office, and the Indictment shall be tried in the next Term, at the Bar of the Court of King's Bench, in like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the Offence had been committed in the County of Middlesex.

A BILL for the better regulating the Government of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in North-America.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, made in the Third Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, for settling, ordering, and incorporating the several Colonies, Territories, and Towns of Land therein mentioned, into One real Province, by the Name of their Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, whereby it was amongst other Things ordained and established, That the Governor of the said Province should from thenceforth be appointed and commissioned by their Majesties, their Heirs and Successors, it was however granted and ordained, That from the Expiration of the Term, for, and during which the Eight and Twenty Persons, named in the said Letters Patent, were appointed to be the First Counsellors

or Assistants to the Governor of the said Province for the Time being, the aforesaid Number of Eight and Twenty Counsellors or Assistants should yearly once every Year, for ever thereafter, be, by the General Court or Assembly, newly chosen:

And whereas the said Method of electing such Counsellors or Assistants, in so self-d with the several Powers, Authorities, and Privileges therein mentioned, although conformable to the Practice, theretofore used, in such of the Colonies theretofore called, &c. with the Dependence of the several Colonies upon the Governor, had been used in the General Courts or Assemblies of the said Colonies, hath by repeated Experience, been found to be extremely ill adapted to the Plan of Government established in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, by the said Letters Patent herein before mentioned, and hath been so far from contributing to the Attainment of the good Ends and Purposes thereby intended, and to the promoting of the internal Welfare, Peace, and good Government, or to the Maintenance of that just Subordination, and Conformity with the Laws of Great-Britain, that the Manner of electing the Powers, Authorities, and Privileges, aforesaid, by the Persons so annually elected, hath for some Time past been such as had the most manifest Tendency to obstruct, and in great Measure to delay the Execution of the Laws, to weaken the Attachment of His Majesty's well-disposed Subjects, in the said Province, to His Majesty's Government, and to encourage the ill-disposed among them to proceed even to Acts of open Resistance to, and Defiance of, His Majesty's Authority; and it hath accordingly happened, that an open Resistance to the Execution of the Laws hath actually taken place in the Town of Boston and the Neighbourhood thereof, within the said Province:

And whereas it is, under these Circumstances, become absolutely necessary, in order to the Preservation of the Peace and good Order of the said Province, the Protection of His Majesty's well-disposed Subjects therein residing, the Continuance of the mutual Benefits arising from the Commerce and Correspondence between this Kingdom and the said Province, and the maintaining of the just Dependence of the said Province upon the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain, that the said Method of annually electing the Counsellors or Assistants of the said Province should no longer be followed in continuance, but that the Appointment of the said Counsellors or Assistants should henceforth be put upon the like Footing as is established in such other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, the Governors whereof are appointed by His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of Great-Britain:

Be it therefore enacted, by the KING's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the

Expiry of the Charter granted by their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, to the Inhabitants of the said Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, and all and every Clauses, Matters, and Things therein contained, which relate to the Time and Manner of electing the Assistants, or Counsellors, for the said Province, and all Elections and Appointments of such Counsellors and Assistants made in pursuance thereof, shall be void, and that from and after the said

the Council or Court of Assistants of the said Province for the Time being, shall be composed of such of the Inhabitants or Proprietors of Lands within the same, as shall be thereunto nominated and appointed by His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, by Warrant under his or their Signet or Sign Manual, and with the Advice of the Privy Council, agreeable to the Practice now used in Respect to the Appointment of Counsellors in such of His Majesty's other Colonies in America, the Governors whereof are appointed

"The following extraordinary Bills, pending before the British Parliament, arrived last Night in Cape Williamson..."
Spreading the News of the Intolerable Acts throughout the Colonies - June 3, 1774
(Christie's)

The following extraordinary BILLS now pending in Parliament, arrived last Night in Capt. Williamson, in 36 Days from Bristol.

Boston, June 3d, 1774.

A BILL for the impartial Administration of Justice in the Cases of Persons questioned for any Acts done by them in the Execution of the Law, or for the Suppression of Riots and Tumults, in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England.

WHEREAS in His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, an Attempt hath lately been made to throw off the Authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain over the said Province; and an actual and avowed Resistance, by open Force, to the Execution of certain Acts of Parliament, hath been suffered to take place, uncontrouled and unpunished, in Defiance of His Majesty's Authority, and to the utter Subversion of all lawful Government:

And whereas, in the present disordered State of the said Province, it is of the utmost Importance to the general Welfare thereof, and to the Re-establishment of lawful Authority throughout the same, that neither the Magistrates acting in Support of the Laws, nor any of His Majesty's Subjects aiding and assisting them therein, or in the Suppression of Riots and Tumults, raised in Opposition to the Execution of the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, should be discouraged from the proper Discharge of their Duty, by an Apprehension, that in case of their being questioned for any Acts done therein, they may be liable to be brought to Trial for the same, before Persons who do not acknowledge the Validity of the Laws in the Execution whereof, or the Authority of the Magistrate in the Support of whom such Acts had been done:

In order therefore to remove every such Discouragement from the Minds of His Majesty's Subjects, and to induce them, upon all proper Occasions, to exert themselves in Support of the Publick Peace of the Province, and of the Authority of the King and Parliament of Great Britain over the same; *Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That* if at any Time, within the Space of Years from and after the any Bill or Bills of Indictment shall be found against any Person for Murder, or other capital Offence, in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and it shall appear, by Information given upon Oath to the Governor, or in his Absence to the Lieutenant Governor, of the said Province, that the Person was committed by the Execution of his Duty as a Magistrate, for the Suppression of Riots, or in the Support of the Laws of Revenue, or that he was acting in his Duty as an Officer of Revenue, or acting under the Direction and Order of any Magistrate for the Suppression of Riots, or for the carrying into Effect the Laws of Revenue, or aiding and assisting in any of the Purposes aforesaid; and if it shall also appear, to the Satisfaction of the said Governor or Lieutenant Governor respectively, that an indifferent Trial cannot be had within the said Province, in that Case it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Lieutenant Governor to direct, that the Indictment shall be tried in some other of His Majesty's Colonies, or in Great Britain, and for that Purpose to order the Person indicted to be sent under a sufficient Custody to the Place appointed for his Trial; and that there may be no Failure of Justice from the want of Evidence in such Cases, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor, to settle and assess a reasonable Sum to be allowed for the Expenses of such Witnesses as the Prosecutor, or the Person indicted, shall desire to be summoned; which Sum shall be advanced by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, to the Witness, who, upon the Receipt thereof, shall enter into a Recognizance before a Judge of the Superior Court, to appear and give Evidence upon the Trial of such Indictment.

And *be it further Enacted*, That the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor, if he shall direct the Trial to be had in any other of His Majesty's Colonies, shall transmit the Indictment, together with the Recognizances of the Witnesses, under the Seal of the Province, to the Governor of such other Colony; who shall immediately issue a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and deliver or cause to be delivered the said Indictment, with the said Recognizances, to

the Chief Justice, and such other Persons as have usually been Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer there; who shall have Power to proceed upon the said Indictment, as if the same had been found before them, and the Trial shall thereupon proceed in like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the Offence had been committed in such Place: And in case the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor, shall direct the Trial to be had in Great Britain, he shall then transmit the Indictment, together with the Recognizances of the Witnesses, under the Seal of the Province, to one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, who shall deliver or cause to be delivered the same, to the Master of the Crown Office, and the Indictment shall be tried in the next Term, at the Bar of the Court of King's Bench, in like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the Offence had been committed in the County of Middlesex.

A BILL for the better regulating the Government of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in North-America.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, made in the Third Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, for uniting, rectifying, and incorporating, the several Colonies, Territories, and Tracts of Land therein mentioned, into One real Province, by the Name of their Majesties Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, whereby it was amongst other Things ordained and established, That the Governor of the said Province should from thenceforth be appointed and commissioned by their Majesties, their Heirs and Successors, it was however granted and ordained, That from the Expiration of the Term, for, and during which the Eight and Twenty Persons, named in the said Letters Patent, were appointed to be the First Counsellors or Assistants to the Governor of the said Province for the Time being, the aforesaid Number of Eight and Twenty Counsellors or Assistants should yearly Once every Year, for ever thereafter, be, by the General Court or Assembly, newly chosen:

And whereas the said Method of electing such Counsellors or Assistants, to be vested with the several Powers, Authorities, and Privileges therein mentioned, although conformable to the Practice, theretofore used, in such of the Colonies thereby united, in which the Appointment of the respective Governors had been vested in the General Courts or Assemblies of the said Colonies, hath by repeated Experience, been found to be extremely ill adapted to the Plan of Government established in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, by the said Letters Patent hereinbefore mentioned, and hath been so far from contributing to the Attainment of the good Ends and Purposes thereby intended, and to the promoting of the internal Welfare, Peace, and good Government, or to the Maintenance of that just Subordination to, and Conformity with, the Laws of Great Britain, that the Manner of exercising the Powers, Authorities and Privileges, aforesaid, by the Persons so annually elected, hath for some Time past been such as had the most manifest Tendency to obstruct, and in great Measure defeat the Execution of the Laws, to weaken the Attachment of His Majesty's well-disposed Subjects, in the said Province, to His Majesty's Government, and to encourage the ill disposed among them to proceed even to Acts of direct Resistance to, and Defiance of, His Majesty's Authority; and it hath accordingly happened, that an open Resistance to the Execution of the Laws hath actually taken place in the Town of Boston and the Neighbourhood thereof, within the said Province:

And whereas it is, under these Circumstances, become absolutely necessary, in order to the Preservation of the Peace and good Order of the said Province, the Protection of His Majesty's well-disposed Subjects therein resident, the Continuance of the mutual Benefits arising from the Commerce and Correspondence between this Kingdom and the said Province, and the maintaining of the just Dependence of the said Province upon the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, that the said Method of annually electing the Counsellors or Assistants of the said Province should no longer be suffered to continue, but that the Appointment of the said Counsellors or Assistants should henceforth be put upon the like Footing as is established in such other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, the Governors whereof are appointed by His Majesty's Commission under the

Great Seal of Great Britain:

Be it therefore Enacted, by the KING's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the

so much of the Charter granted by their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, to the Inhabitants of the said Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, and all and every Clause, Matter, and Thing, therein contained, which relates to the Time and Manner of electing the Assistants, or Counsellors, for the said Province, and all Elections and Appointments of such Counsellors and Assistants made in pursuance thereof, shall

and that from and after the said the Council or Court of Assistants of the said Province for the Time being, shall be composed of such of the Inhabitants or Proprietors of Lands within the same, as shall be thereunto nominated and appointed by His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors by Warrant under his or their Signet or Sign Manual, and with the Advice of the Privy Council, agreeable to the Practice now used in Respect to the Appointment of Counsellors in such of His Majesty's other Colonies in America, the Governors whereof are appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain: Provided that the Number of the said Assistants or Counsellors shall not at any One Time exceed nor be less than

And *it is hereby further Enacted*, That the said Assistants or Counsellors to be appointed as aforesaid, shall hold their Offices respectively, for and during the Pleasure of His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, and shall have and enjoy all the Powers, Privileges, and Immunities, at present held, exercised, and enjoyed by the Assistants or Counsellors of the said Province, constituted and elected from Time to Time, under the said Charter, except as hereinafter excepted; and shall also, upon their Admission into the said Council, and before they enter upon the Execution of their Offices, respectively take the Oaths, and make, repeat, and subscribe, the Declarations required, as well by the said Charter as by any Law or Laws of the said Province now in force, to be taken by the Assistants or Counsellors, which have been so elected and constituted as aforesaid.

And *be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That from and after the it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty's Governor, for the Time being, of the said Province, or, in his absence, for the Lieutenant Governor, to nominate and appoint, under the Seal of the Province, from Time to Time, the Judges of the Interior Courts of Common Pleas, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provoests Marshals, Justices of the Peace, and other Officers to the Council or Courts of Justice belonging, and to remove the same without the Consent of the Council; and that all Judges of the Interior Courts of Common Pleas, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provoests Marshals, Justices, and other Officers so appointed by the Governor, or, in his absence, by the Lieutenant Governor alone, and shall and may have, hold and exercise, the said Offices, Powers, and Authorities as fully and completely, to all Intents and Purposes, as any Judges of the Interior Courts of Common Pleas, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provoests Marshals, or other Officers, have or might have done heretofore under the said Letters Patent, in the Third Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, any Law, Statute, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and *be it Enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to annul or make void the Commission granted before the to any Judges of the Interior Courts of Common Pleas, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provoests Marshals, Justices of the Peace, or other Officers; but that they may hold and exercise the same, as if this Act had never been made, until the same shall be determined by Death, Removal by the Governor, or other Avoidance, as the Case may happen.

And *be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That upon every Vacancy of the Offices of Chief Justice and Judges of the Superior Court of the said Province, from and after the the Governor for the Time being, or in his Absence

from the Lieutenant Governor, without the Consent of the Council, shall have full Power, and Authority to nominate and appoint the Persons to succeed to the said Office, who shall hold their Commissions during the Pleasure of His Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors; and that neither the Chief Justice and Judges appointed before the said Act, nor those who shall hereafter be appointed pursuant to this Act, shall be removed, unless by the Order of His Majesty, his Heirs, or Successors, under his or their Sign Manual.

And he is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, the Judges of the Superior Court, and the Secretary of the said Province, for the Time being, shall be, and they are hereby appointed, during their Continuance in their respective Offices, Judges of the Peace in and for every County of the said Province, and shall and they have, hold, and enjoy, all the Powers and Authorities given in the Statutes of the Peace by virtue of their Commissions, or by any Act of the General Court of the said Province.

And whereas, by an Act of the General Court of the said Province, made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of our late Majesty King William the Third, intituled, "An Act for regulating of Townships, Choice of Town Officers, and setting forth their Power," the Freemen and Inhabitants of the several Townships, taxable at Twenty Pound Estate, are authorized to assemble together, in the Month of March in every Year, upon Notice given by the Constable, or such other as the Select Men of the Town shall appoint, for the Choice of Select Men, Constables, and other Officers; and the Freemen and Inhabitants are also empowered to make and agree upon such necessary Rules, Orders, and By-laws, for the governing, managing, and ordering, the professional Affairs, and to amend Penalties for the Non-observance of the same, not exceeding Twenty Shillings for one Offence; provided they be not repugnant to the General Laws of the said Province:

And whereas a great Abuse has been made of the Power of calling such Meetings, and the Inhabitants have, contrary to the Design of their Institution, been obliged to treat upon Matters of the most general Concern, and in such many dangerous and unaccountable Manners; For Remedy whereof, Be it enacted, That from and after the

next Town Meeting shall be called by the Select Men, or at the Request of any Number of Freeholders, without the leave of the Governor in Writing, expressing the speciality of the said Meeting, &c. had and obtained, except the Annual Meeting, in the Month of March, for the Choice of Select Men, Constables, and other Officers; and that no other Matter shall be treated of at such Meeting, except the Election of their aforesaid Officers, nor at any other Meeting, except the Business expressed in the Leave given by the Governor.

And whereas, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of the said Province, made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of William the Third, and Three other Acts of Assembly, made in the Eleventh Year of the said Reign, Juries, as well Grand as Petty, have been usually summoned and returned by the Constables of the several Towns, by virtue of Writs or Warrants directed to them, by the Clerks of the several Courts, requiring them to assemble the Inhabitants of the said Towns, to choose Persons to serve as Jurors for such Towns, and to summon and return such Persons to the said Courts; which Practice of choosing Juries, and returning them, without the Intervention of the Sheriff, has been found to be detrimental to the Administration of Justice; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the

next ending, to much of the said Acts of Assembly, and of all other Laws now in force, within the said Province, as directs the Return of Juries to be made by the Constables, by an Election of the Inhabitants of the several Towns, shall

and all Juries, as well Grand as Petty, shall be returned by the Sheriffs of the several Counties, and no otherwise; and the Judges of the Superior Court of the said Province, at convenient Time before the Sitting of the Superior Court in every County, and the Judges of the Peace for every County in the said Province, at a convenient Time before the Sitting of the Quarter Session of such County, shall give their Precepts or Warrants to the Sheriffs of such County, for such several Courts respectively to summon, out of the Freemen and Inhabitants of such County qualified to serve upon Juries, such a Number of good and lawful Men as such Precept or Warrant shall direct, to serve upon the Grand Jury at such respective Court; and such Persons so summoned and re-

turned by the said Sheriffs, or such of them as shall appear, shall be impeached and sworn the Grand Jurors for the Term of the County, and shall continue as such during the Sitting of such respective Court, and shall be sworn by the said Sheriffs; and in all Indisputable Informations, Affidavits, and Commissions, depending before the Superior Court, or any Court of Quarter Session, or Court of Common Pleas, in the said Province, which shall be at issue, and ordered for Trial, the Juries shall be summoned, impeached, and returned, by the Sheriff of the County, out of the Freemen and Inhabitants of the said County qualified to serve upon Juries, and shall be chosen and arrayed in such Manner and Form, and by and with such Regulations and Restrictions, as is directed and ordered by and by an Act of Parliament, made in the Seventh and Eighteenth Years of the Reign of our late Majesty King William the Third, intituled, "An Act for the Rule of Juries," and better regulating of Juries; and One other Act, made in the eighth and ninth Years of the same Reign, intituled, "An Act to enable the Return of Juries as formerly, until the Fifth Day of November, One thousand six hundred and ninety seven;" and One other Act of Parliament, made in the Third Year of the Reign of our late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, "An Act for the better Regulation of Juries; and One other Act, made in the Twenty fourth Year of the same Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Regulation of Trials by Jury, and for enlarging the Time for Trials by Jury; and for in the County of Middlesex."

And he is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that Lists of the Freemen and Inhabitants of the several Towns, qualified to serve upon Juries, shall be returned to, and presented at, the Quarter Sessions for the several Counties, and shall be delivered to the said Acts of Parliament, or any of them; and until such Lists of such Freemen and Inhabitants shall be delivered as aforesaid, the Sheriff of any County shall and may summon and return his Persons to serve upon Juries as aforesaid, out of the Body of the Freemen and Inhabitants of the County, qualified to serve upon Juries, according to his Judgment and Discretion; and whenever the Judges of the Superior Court shall award a Special Jury to be tried (which they are hereby authorized and empowered to do in such Manner as Special Juries have been usually tried in the Court at Westminster at Trials at Bar) and if the Sheriff of the County in which such Jury shall be awarded, shall not have received Lists of the Freemen and Inhabitants qualified to serve upon Juries as hereinbefore ordered, and directed, such Sheriff shall attend the proper Office of the said Court, with a List of the principal Court, with a List of the Freemen and Inhabitants of the said County qualified to serve upon Juries, and the said Special Jury shall be drawn out of the said List; and it shall and may be lawful for the Judges of the said Superior Court, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, upon the Motion of either of the Parties in any Cause or Action which shall be brought to issue, to order the said Cause or Action to be tried in any County, other than the County in which the said Cause or Action shall have been brought or laid, by a Jury of such other County, as they shall judge fit and proper, any Act of Assembly or Provincial Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And he is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, and other Persons within the said Province, to whom the ordering, making, delivering, or recording, the Lists of the Freemen and Inhabitants qualified to serve upon Juries as aforesaid, shall belong in appearance, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this present Act, and the said Acts hereby referred to, who shall be guilty of any wilful Neglect, Default, or Misfeasance, in the carrying into Execution this Act, according to its true Intent and Meaning, shall incur and suffer such Fines and Penalties as are generally mentioned in the said Acts of Parliament hereby referred to; and all Persons who, being duly qualified as aforesaid, shall be duly summoned to serve upon Juries in Manner aforesaid, and shall not attend such Service, shall incur and suffer such Fines and Penalties as, by the Laws of the said Province, Juries making Default are now subject to.

And he is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action shall be brought against any Sheriff, for what he shall do in Execution, or by virtue of this Act, he may plead the general Issue, and give the Special Matter in Evidence; and if a Verdict shall be found for him, he shall recover Costs.

Just Published,
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[Price, is. 6d.]

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT COMMONLY CALLED THE BOSTON PORT-BILL; WITH THOUGHTS ON CIVIL SOCIETY AND STANDING ARMIES.

Dedicated to the FREEHOLDERS and
YEOMANRY of the COUNTRY,
By JOSIAH QUINCY, Junr.

BRITISH MUSEUM: Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall.

And show you have the right to be sure'd.

THE
NULLA TENET, p. 101; vide, qui CANTRA Imperium
VERACITATE MARIUS: De Jure, qui maxime notetur.
LUGAN.
Our books are under PERSECUTION. LAW, p. 3.
What MAN can do against them, not afraid,
Though in the PRISON; against such CAVALLIES
With inward detestation transported:
And oft imprisoned in, as shall appear
Their VARIOUS PERSECUTION. MILTON.
They that be free by THE SWORD are better than they
that be free with Jaws. LAW, p. 3.

nant to this Act, shall
Order of his Majesty,
der his or their Sign
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nor, Lieutenant Go-
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the said Province, for
and they are hereby
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the Peace in and for
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all the Powers and
offices of the Peace by
or by any Act of the
Province.
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Majesties King William
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by the Constable, or
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of Select Men, Consta-
and the Freeholders and
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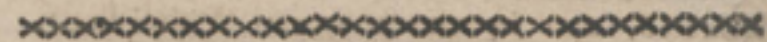
Court of Common Pleas, in the said Province,
which shall be at Issue, and ordered for Trial, the
Juries shall be summoned, impannelled, and re-
turned, by the Sheriff of the County, out of
the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the said County
qualified to serve upon Juries, and shall be cho-
sen and arrayed in such Manner and Form, and
by and with such Regulations and Restrictions,
as is directed and ordered in and by an Act of
Parliament, made in the Seventh and Eighth Years
of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the
Third, intituled, "An Act for the Ease of Jurors,
" and better regulating of Juries;" and One
other Act, made in the Eighth and Ninth Years of
the same Reign, intituled "An Act to enable the
" Returns of Juries as formerly, until the First
" Day of November, One thousand Six hundred
and Ninety-seven;" and One other Act of Parliament,
made in the Third Year of the Reign of his late
Majesty King George the Second, intituled "An
" Act for the better Regulation of Juries; and
One other Act, made in the Twenty fourth Year
of the same Reign, intituled, "An Act for the
" better Regulation of Trials by Jury, and for
" enlarging the Time for Trials by *Nisi Prius*,
" in the County of *Middlesex*."
And be it further Enacted by the Authority
afore said, that Lists of the Freeholders and Inha-
bitants of the several Towns, qualified to serve
upon Juries, shall be returned to, and recorded at,
the Quarter Sessions for the several Counties,
and shall be delivered to the several Sheriffs in
Manner and Form as directed by the said Acts of
Parliament, or any of them; and until such Lists
of such Freeholders and Inhabitants shall be de-
livered as afore said, the Sheriff of any County
shall and may summon and return fit Persons to
serve upon Juries as afore said, out of the Body of
the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County,
qualified to serve upon Juries, according to his
Judgment and Discretion; and whenever the
Judges of the Superior Court shall Award a Spe-
cial Jury to be struck (which they are hereby au-
thorized and empowered to do in such Manner as
Special Juries have been usually struck in the
Court at *Westminster* at Trials at Bar) and if the
Sheriff of the County in which such Jury shall be
awarded, shall not have received Lists of the Free-

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ON
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COMMONLY CALLED
THE
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WITH
THOUGHTS
ON
CIVIL SOCIETY
AND
STANDING ARMIES.

Dedicated to the FREEHOLDERS and
YEOMANRY of the COUNTRY,
By JOSIAH QUINCY, Jun^r
BRITONS arise! —————
And show you have the virtue to be mov'd.

POPE.
NULLA FIDES, pietasq; viris, qui CASTRA sequuntur;
VENALESQUE MANUS: ibi fas, ubi maxima merces.
LUCAN.
Our necks are under PERSECUTION. LAM. v. 5.
What MAN can do against them, *not afraid,*
Though to THE DEATH; against such CRUELITIES
With *inward consolation* recompenc'd:
And oft supported so, *as shall amaze*
Their PROUDDEST PERSECUTORS. MILTON.
They that be slain by THE SWORD are better than they
that be slain *with hunger.* LAM. iv. 9.



The London Chronicle.

From SATURDAY, JUNE 18, to TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1774.

N^o 2735

and OLINDA. A LEGENDARY
In Three Parts. By RICHARD
Quarto, Price 1s. 6d.

IN the first Part of this Poem
the father of Corin, on his
death-bed, advises his son to
avoid the alluring bait of
avaricious gold, to pursue
the paths of virtue, and
shun all lewd attachments,
which last advice he however
unnecessarily by adding

BUT thou dost not that caution need:
Superfluous and vain,
To one, who chose, as love decreed,
Love link'd with wisdom's chain:
A wife, so fair,

On Corin's application to her, she proposes
to him to divorce his wife, and she will bestow
herself and fortune upon him; which he re-
fusing with disdain, Amanda exclaims:

- Can he, thus plung'd in deep distress,
• Disdain all-powerful gold?
• And will his heart ne'er pride possess,
• But still to Virtue hold?
- Then rouse, my soul, this love disclaim,
• To give just vengeance room;
• And lead, since he rejects thy flame,
• The Scorn to his doom.
- Yet Mercy calls, O! hear her not!
• Saith Pride, with shriller sound,
• Let the fond pair in prison rot,
• And you revenge have found.
- It shall be so; and now my mind
• Will ever be at peace;
• Within the prison's cell confin'd,
• I think their joy must cease.

In the third part, Corin in prison endeavours
and comfort Olinda under their
to them with the last
is dead, and
drives him

applied that which ought to take place
with regard to one province, to other
where the same measures could not be
judicial to the trade in general, and
the transit in particular.

We have judged it necessary to de-
explain by the present ordinance
edicts in such manner that all
know how to conduct themselves
the future all error, or mistake in
of the taxes and customs may be
And we are the more disposed
our most earnest desire and intent
to keep up the mutual com-
hitherto subsisted with Great
to extend and facilitate it
means.

For these reasons we will
present,

I.
With regard to the
English merchandizes, ex-
pats through our dom-
wards the different pa-
Bohemia, and all the
the duties of transit
ture, neither on the
merchandizes pass
berstadt, Magdebo-
rates of

The London Chronicle on the Boston Port Bill
Saturday, June 18, 1774
(Timothy Hughes, Rare & Early Newspapers)

GENTLEMEN,

THE evils which we have long foreseen are now come upon this town and province, the long meditated stroke is now given to the civil liberty of this country? How long we may be allowed the enjoyment of our religious liberty is a question of infinite moment. Religion can never be retained in its purity where tyranny has usurped the place of reason and justice. The bill for blocking up the harbour of Boston is replete with injustice and cruelty, thousands of innocent men, besides women and infants, are by it reduced to indigence and distress; and though we in this town more immediately feel this distress, yet our brethren in the other towns of this province, and all the other colonies, must see that we suffer in the common cause, and that *they* themselves must soon realize the sufferings under which *we* now labour, if no means are discovered for our relief. But if any should think that this town alone is to groan under the weight of arbitrary power, we are now furnished by our enemies with a still more glaring evidence of a fixed plan of the British administration to bring the whole continent into the most humiliating bondage. A bill has been brought into parliament apparently for the purpose of taking away our charter rights, wherein it is to be enacted that the counsellors shall be appointed by mandamus from the king, that our justices of the superior court, justices of our inferior courts, and justices of the peace, shall be all appointed by the governor alone, without the advice of the council, and all of them, excepting the justices of the superior court be removeable by him at his pleasure, that our juries shall not be chosen by the freeholders, as they heretofore have been, but by the sheriff of the county, and that this sheriff shall not be appointed by the governor and council as heretofore, but by the governor alone, so that our lives and properties are to be decided upon by judges appointed by the governor alone, and by juries chosen by a sheriff who must be entirely under the influence of the governor as he is appointed by him, and is removeable by him alone, whenever he shall discover a reluctance to conform to the will of the governor. Surely if we suffer these things we are the most abject slaves. If a favorite of a perverse governor should pretend a title to our lands, or any other part of our property, we need not doubt but a very small degree of evidence in support of the claim, would be judged sufficient, especially as the bill makes provision, that upon the motion of either of the parties, it shall be lawful to try the cause in another county than that in which the action was brought, so that a man is to be carried into a distant part of the province, instead of having his cause tried in his own county, and to be tried by strangers with whom the good or bad characters of the parties or of the witnesses can have no weight, contrary to the very spirit of magna charta. Of what value are our lands or estates to us, if such an odious government should be established among us? Can we look with pleasure on the inheritance left by our ancestors, or on the fields cultivated by *our* industry? When we reflect that all our labours have made them only a more inviting prey to our enemies, will not the vine-yard of Naboth be ever in *our* minds? But lest any thing should be wanting to complete our misery, another bill is also prepared, which enables the governor to save any person or persons, who, under

“Gentlemen, The evils which we have long foreseen are now come upon this town and province ...”
Response of the Boston Committee of Correspondence to the Passing of the “Intolerable Acts” 1774
(Massachusetts Historical Society)

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"Gentlemen, The evils which we have long foreseen are now come upon this town and province ..."
Response of the Boston Committee of Correspondence to the Passing of the "Intolerable Acts" 1774
(Massachusetts Historical Society)

An Act to block up Boston Harbour.

Anno Regni GEORGII III. Regis Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ,
An Act to discontinue, in such Manner, for such Time as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, lading or shipping, of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, at the Town, and within the Harbour of Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in North-America.

WHEREAS dangerous commotions and insurrections have been fomented and raised in the town of Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, by divers ill-affected persons, to the subversion of his Majesty's government, and to the utter destruction of the public peace, and good order of the said Town; in which commotions and Insurrections certain valuable cargoes of Teas, being the property of the East-India Company, and on board certain Vessels lying within the bay or harbour of Boston, were seized and destroyed: And whereas, in the present condition of the said town and harbour, the commerce of his Majesty's subjects cannot be safely carried on there, nor the customs payable to his Majesty duly collected; and it is therefore expedient that the officers of his Majesty's Customs should be forthwith removed from the said town: May it please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever to lade or put, or cause or procure to be laden or put, off or from any quay, wharf, or other place, within the said town of Boston, or in or upon any part of the shore of the bay, commonly called the harbour of Boston, between a certain headland or point called N A H A N T P O I N T, on the Eastern side of the entrance into the said bay, and a certain other headland or point called A L D E R T O N P O I N T, on the western side of the entrance into the said bay, or in or upon any island, creek, landing-place, bask, or other place, within the said bay or headlands, into any ship, vessel, lighter, boat, or bottom, any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever, to be transported or carried into any other country, province, or place whatsoever, or into any other part of the said province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England; or to take up, discharge, or lay on land, or cause or procure to be taken up, discharged, or laid on land, within the said town, or in or upon any of the places aforesaid, out of any boat, lighter, ship, vessel, or bottom, any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever, to be brought from any other country, province or place, or any other part of the said province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, upon pain of the forfeiture of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, and of the said boat, lighter, ship, vessel, or other bottom into which the same shall be put, or out of which the same shall be taken, and of the guns, ammunition, tackle, furniture, and stores, in or belonging to the same: And if any such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall, within the said town, or in any of the places aforesaid, be laden or taken in from the shore into any barge, hoy, lighter, wherry, or boat, to be carried on board any ship or vessel outward-bound to any other country or province, or other part of the said province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, or be laden or taken into such barge, hoy, lighter, wherry, or boat, from or out of any ship or vessel coming in and arriving from any other country or province, or other part of the said province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, such barge, hoy, lighter, wherry, or boat, shall be forfeited and lost.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any wharfinger, or keeper of any wharf, crane, or quay, or their Servants, or any of them, shall take up or land, or knowingly suffer to be taken up or landed, or shall ship off, or suffer to be waterborne, at or from any of their said wharfs, cranes, or quays, and such goods wares, or merchandise; in every such case, all and every such wharfinger, and keeper of such wharf; crane, or quay, and every person whatever who shall be assisting, or otherwise concerned in the shipping or in the loading or putting on board any boat, or other vessel, for that purpose, or in the unshipping such goods, wares, and merchandise, or to whose hands the same shall knowingly come after the loading, shipping, or unshipping thereof, shall forfeit and lose treble the value thereof, to be computed at the highest price which such sort of goods, wares, and merchandise, shall bear at the place where such offence shall be committed, at the time when the same shall be so committed, together with the vessels and boats, and all the horses, cattle, and carriages, whatsoever made use of in the shipping, unshipping, landing, removing, carriage, or conveyance of any of the aforesaid goods, wares, and merchandise.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any ship or vessel shall be moored or lie at anchor, or be seen hovering within the said bay, described and bounded as aforesaid, or within one league from the said bay so described, or the said headlands, or any of the islands lying between

or within the same, it shall and may be lawful for any Admiral, Chief Commander, or commissioned Officer of his Majesty's fleet or ships of war, or for any Officer of his Majesty's Customs, to compel such ship or vessel to depart to some other port or harbour, or to such station as the said officer shall appoint, and to use such force for that purpose as shall be found necessary: And if such ship or vessel shall not depart accordingly, within six hours after notice for that purpose given by such person as aforesaid, such ship or vessel, together with all the goods laden on board thereon, and all the guns, ammunition, tackle, and furniture, shall be forfeited and lost, whether bulk shall have been broken or not.

Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any military or other stores for his Majesty's use, or to the ships or vessels whereon the same shall be laden, which shall be commissioned by, and in the immediate pay of, his Majesty, his heirs or successors; nor to any fuel or victual brought coastwise from any part of the Continent of America, for the necessary use and sustenance of the inhabitants of the said town of Boston, provided the vessel wherein the same are to be carried shall be duly furnished with a cockpit and let-pais, after having been duly searched by the proper Officers of his Majesty's customs at Marblehead, in the port of Salem, in the said province of Massachusetts-Bay; and that some Officer of his Majesty's customs be also there put on board the said vessel, who shall hereby authorized to go on board, and proceed with the said vessel, together with a sufficient number of persons, properly armed, for his defence, to the said town or harbour of Boston; nor to any ships or vessels which may happen to be within the said harbour of Boston on or before the first day of June, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and may have either laden or taken on board, or be there with intent to load or take on board, or to land or discharge any goods, wares, and merchandise, provided the said ships and vessels do depart the said harbour within fourteen days after the said first Day of June, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all seizures, penalties and forfeitures, inflicted by this act, shall be made and prosecuted by any Admiral, Chief Commander, or commissioned Officer, of his Majesty's fleet, or ships of war, or by the Officers of his Majesty's Customs, or some of them, or by some other person deputed or authorized, by warrant from the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, and by no other person whatsoever: And if any such Officer, or other person authorized as aforesaid, shall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any bribe or reward, to connive at such lading or unloading, or shall make or commence any collusive seizure, information, or agreement for that purpose, or shall do any other act whatsoever, whereby the goods, wares or merchandise, prohibited as aforesaid, shall be suffered to pass either inwards or outwards, or whereby the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act may be evaded, every such offender shall forfeit the sum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS for every such offence, and shall become incapable of any office or employment, civil or military; and every person who shall give, offer or promise any such bribe or reward, or shall contract, agree, or treat with any person, so authorized as aforesaid, to commit any such offence, shall forfeit the sum of FIFTY POUNDS.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered, and be divided, paid and applied, in like manner as other penalties and forfeitures inflicted by any act or acts of Parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of the British colonies or plantations in America, are directed to be prosecuted, sued for, or recovered, divided, paid and applied by two special acts of Parliament, the one passed in the fourth year of his present Majesty (intituled an act for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual, an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled An act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's sugar colonies in America; for applying the produce of such duties, and of the duties to arise by virtue of the said act, towards defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing, the said colonies and plantations; for explaining an act made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled An act for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the plantation trade; and for altering and disallowing several drawbacks on exports from this kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandestine conveyance of goods to and from the said colonies and plantations, and

improving and securing the trade between the same and Great-Britain) the other passed in the eighth year of his present Majesty's reign (intituled An act for the more easy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by the acts of Parliament relating to the trade or revenues of the British colonies and plantations in America.)

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every charter party bill of lading, and other contract for consigning, shipping, or carrying any goods, wares, and merchandise whatsoever, to or from the said town of Boston, or any part of the bay or harbour thereof, described as aforesaid, which have been made or entered into, or which shall be made or entered into, so long as this act shall remain in full force, relating to any ship which shall arrive at the said town or harbour, after the first day of June, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, utterly void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever it shall be made to appear to his Majesty, in his Privy Council, that peace and obedience to the laws shall be so far restored in the said town of Boston, that the trade of Great-Britain may safely be carried on there, and his Majesty's Customs duly collected, and his Majesty, in his Privy Council, shall adjudge the same to be true, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by proclamation, or order of Council, to assign and appoint the extent, bounds and limits, of the port or harbour of Boston, and of every creek or haven within the same, or in the islands within the precinct thereof; and also to assign and appoint such and so many open places, quays and wharfs, within the said harbour, creeks, havens and islands, for the landing, discharging, lading, and shipping of goods, as his Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall judge necessary and expedient; and also to appoint such and so many officers of the Customs therein, as his Majesty shall think fit; after which it shall be lawful for any person or persons to lade or put off from, or to discharge and land upon, such wharfs, quays, and places, so appointed within the said harbour, and none other, any goods, wares, and merchandise whatever.

Provided always, That if any goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be laden or put off from, or discharged or landed upon, any other place than the quays, wharfs, or places, so to be appointed, the same, together with the ships, boats, and other vessels employed therein, and the horses, or other cattle and carriages used to convey the same, and the person or persons concerned or assisting therein, or to whose hands the same shall knowingly come, shall suffer all the forfeitures and penalties imposed by this or any other act on the illegal shipping or landing of goods.

Provided also, and it is hereby declared and enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed, to enable his Majesty to appoint such port, harbour, creeks, quays, wharfs, places, or officers, in the said town of Boston, or in the said bay or islands, until it shall sufficiently appear to his Majesty that full satisfaction hath been made by or on behalf of the inhabitants of the said town of Boston to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, for the damage sustained by the said company by the destruction of their goods sent to the said town of Boston, on board certain ships or vessels as aforesaid; and until it shall be certified to his Majesty, in Council, by the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, of the said province, that reasonable satisfaction hath been made to the officers of his Majesty's revenue, and others, who suffered by the riots and insurrections above mentioned, in the months of November and December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, and in the month of January, in the year of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

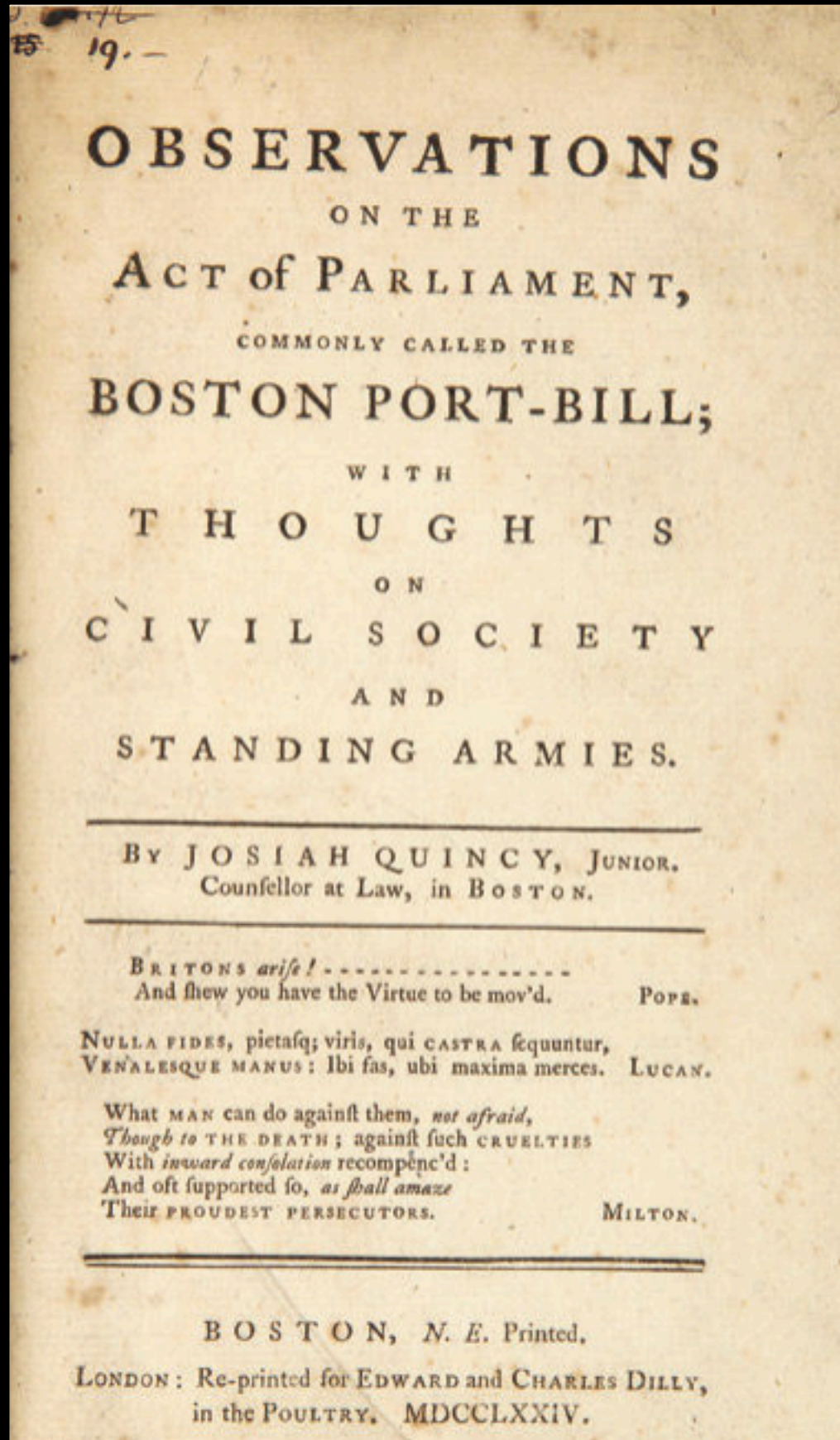
And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action or suit shall be commenced, either in Great-Britain or America, against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act of Parliament, the defendant or defendants, in such action or suit, may plead the general issue, and give the said act, and the general matter, in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of this act: And if it shall appear to have been done, the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff shall be acquitted, or discontinue his action, after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared; or if judgment shall be given upon any verdict or demurrer, against the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants shall recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same, as defendants have in other cases by law.

F I N I S.

Sold at the Printing-Office in School-street.

Broadside: "An Act to block up Boston Harbour."

Sold by Mills & Hicks at the Printing Office in School Street, Boston, 1774
(Massachusetts Historical Society)



“OBSERVATIONS ON THE ACT of PARLIAMENT, COMMONLY CALLED THE BOSTON PORT - BILL;...”
by Josiah Quincy, Jr., Boston, Re-Printed for Edward & Charles Dilly in London, 1774
(Biblio.com)



“The BOSTONIANS Paying the EXCISE - MAN, or TARRING AND FEATHERING”
by Philip Dawe 1774
(Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)



'The BOSTONIANS Paying the EXCISE-MAN, or TARRING & FEATHERING
Plate I.
Engraved by Wm. Bennett, from a Drawing by J. Sayer, 1774. First Printed at the Sign of the Anchor.

“The BOSTONIANS Paying the EXCISE - MAN, or TARRING AND FEATHERING”
by Sayer & Bennett 1774
(Library of Congress)



A New Method of MACARONY MAKING, as practiced at BOSTON
by Carington Bowles 1774
(Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)



A New Method of MACARONY MAKING, as practiced at BOSTON
by Carington Bowles 1774
(The British Museum)



A New Method of MACARONY MAKING, as practiced at BOSTON
by Carington Bowles 1774
(The British Museum)



The able Doctor, or America Swallowing the Bitter Draught.

"The able Doctor or America Swallowing the Bitter Draught"
London 1774
(Library of Congress)



"The able Doctor or America Swallowing the Bitter Draught"
London 1774
(The British Museum)

Nº X Engraved for Royal American Magazine.

Vol. I.



The able Doctor or America Swallowing the Bitter Draught.

"The able Doctor or America Swallowing the Bitter Draught"
Engraved for the Royal American Magazine Vol. I 1774
(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)



Westminster Mag. Apr. 1774.

The Whitehall Pump.

"The Whitehall Pump."
London 1774
(The British Museum)

A
DISCOURSE

PREACHED,

December 15th 1774.

BEING THE DAY RECOMMENDED

By the Provincial Congress,

TO BE OBSERVED

*In thanksgiving to God for the Blessings
enjoyed ; and humiliation on account of
public Calamities.*

BY

JOHN LATHROP, A. M.

PASTOR OF THE SECOND CHURCH IN BOSTON.

B O S T O N :

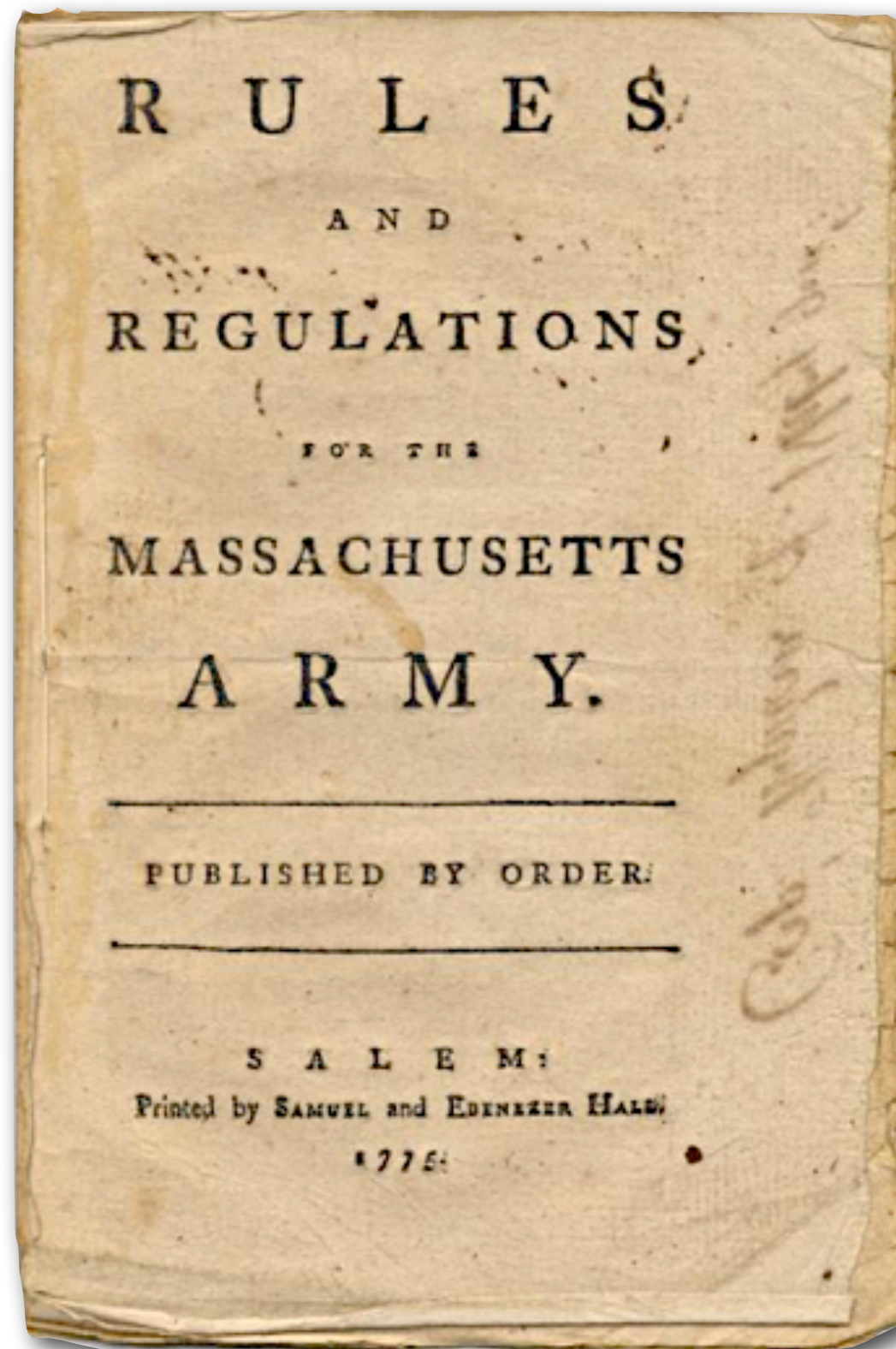
Printed by D. KNEELAND ; and Sold by SAMUEL
WEBB, in Queen-Street. 1774.

“A DISCOURSE PREACHED, December 15, 1774...”

Sermon Preached by John Lathrop During the British Occupation of Boston Denouncing the Intolerable Acts, Including the Boston Port Bill
(Goldberg Coins & Collectibles)



Nathaniel Gorham by Charles Wilson Peale
Massachusetts Provincial Congress 1774
Massachusetts Board of War 1778 - 1781
14th President of the Continental Congress: June 6, 1786 - February 1, 1787



“RULES and REGULATIONS FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS ARMY”
Rules Adapted by the Provincial Congress on April 5, 1775
Printed by Samuel and Ebenezer Hale 1775
(The Concord Museum)

'AMERICA in FLAMES.'



Town & Country Mag. Dec. 1774 No. 5282.

"AMERICA in FLAMES"

London 1775

(The British Museum)

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Thank you!

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