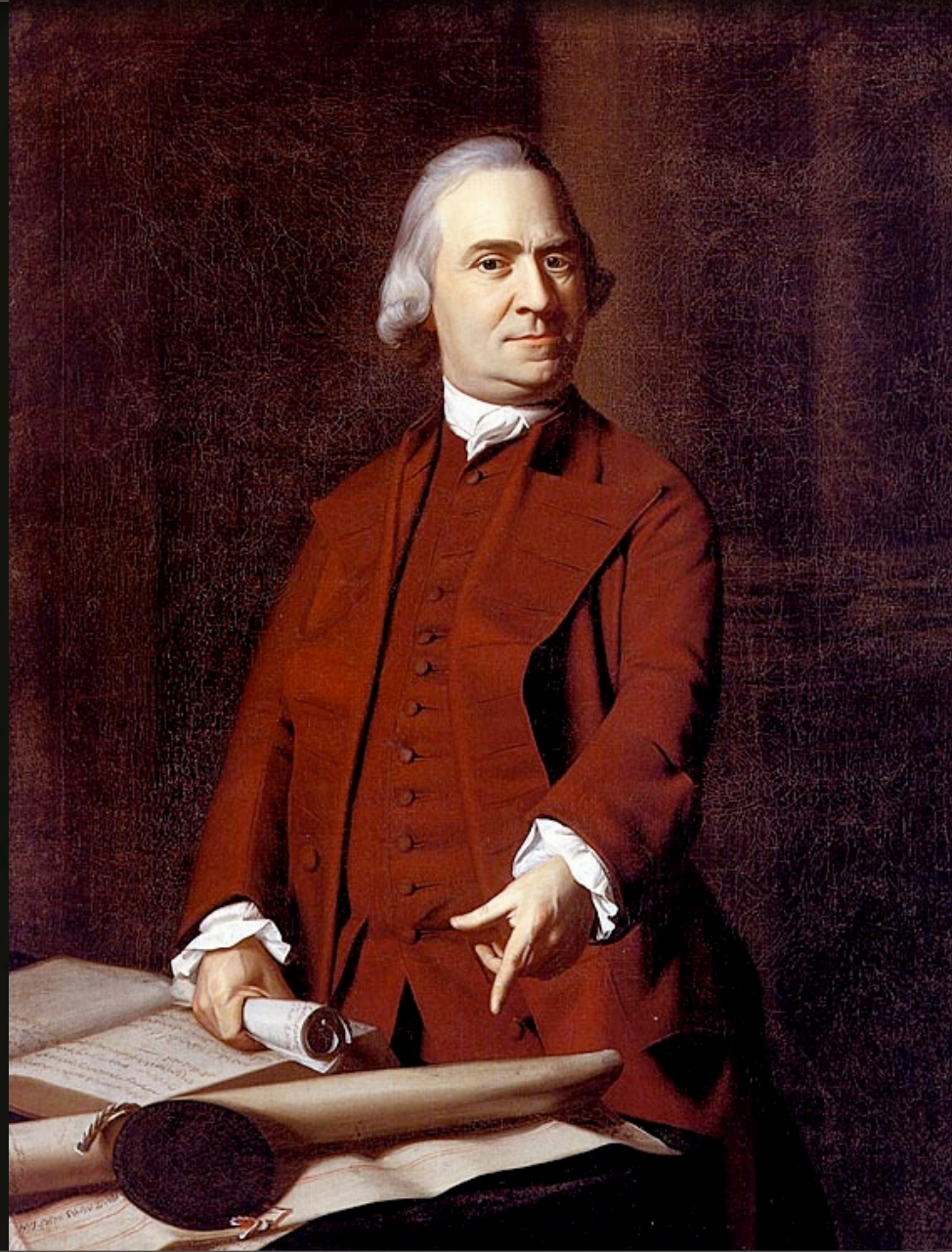


18th Century Material Culture

The American Revolution

The Seeds of Liberty



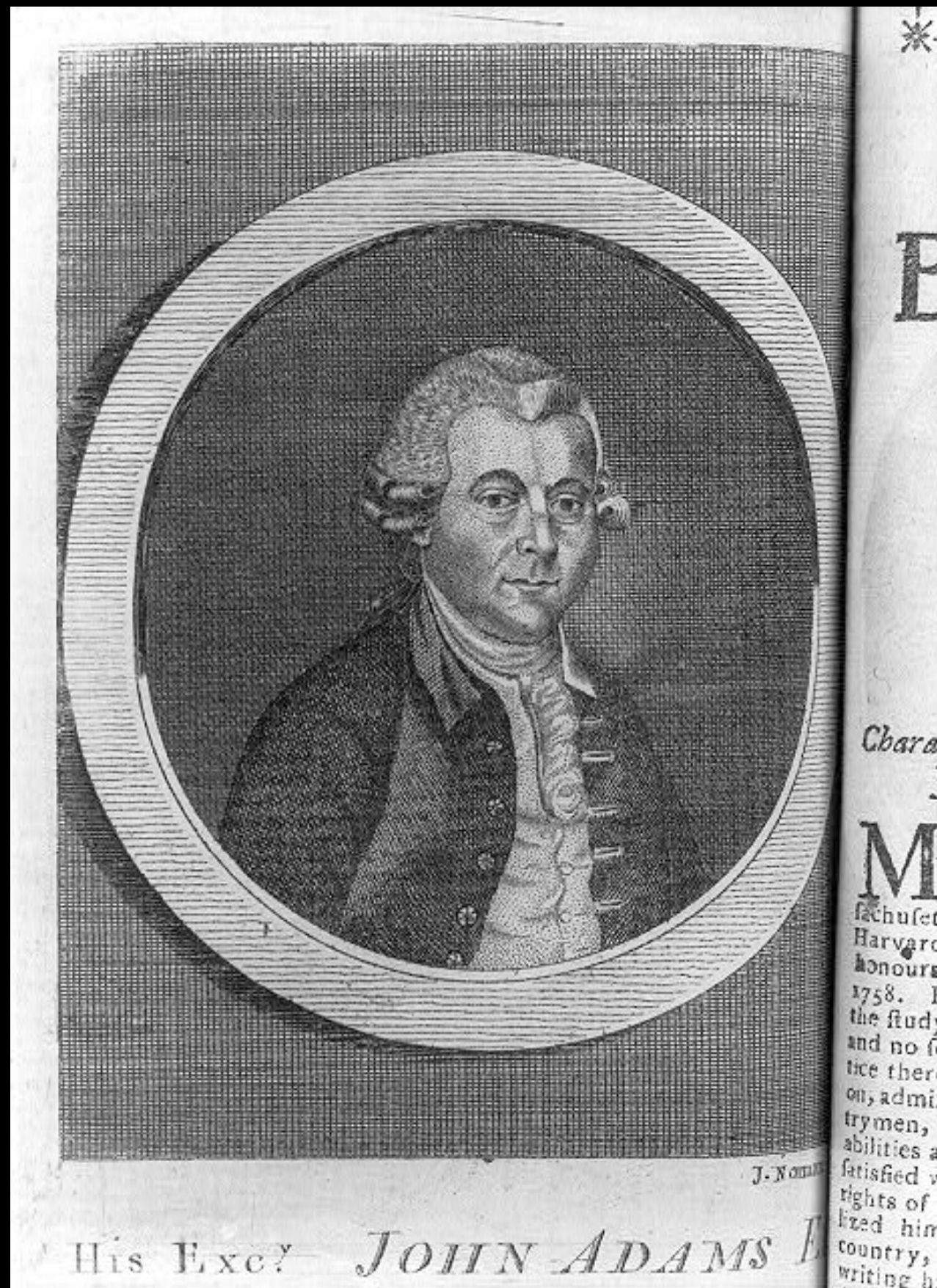
John & Abigail Adams



John Adams
by Benjamin Blyth c. 1766
(The Massachusetts Historical Society)



John Adams
by John Singleton Copley (post 1783)
(Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)



“His Exc.y JOHN ADAMS ESQ.R”
 by John Norman - The Boston Magazine by Norman & White 1784
 (Library of Congress)



Mrs. John Adams (Abigail Smith)
by Benjamin Blyth c. 1766
(The Massachusetts Historical Society)

[JA to Abigail Smith]

II 3

LII 1

Dr Miss Fermine

[1762?]

I have taken the best Advice on the
Subject of your Billet, and I find you
cannot compell me to pay unless I
refuse Marriage; which I never did, and
never will but on the contrary am
ready to have you at any Time
yours

Jonathan

I hope Fermine's Conscience has as good a
Memory as mine

To

Miss

Weymouth

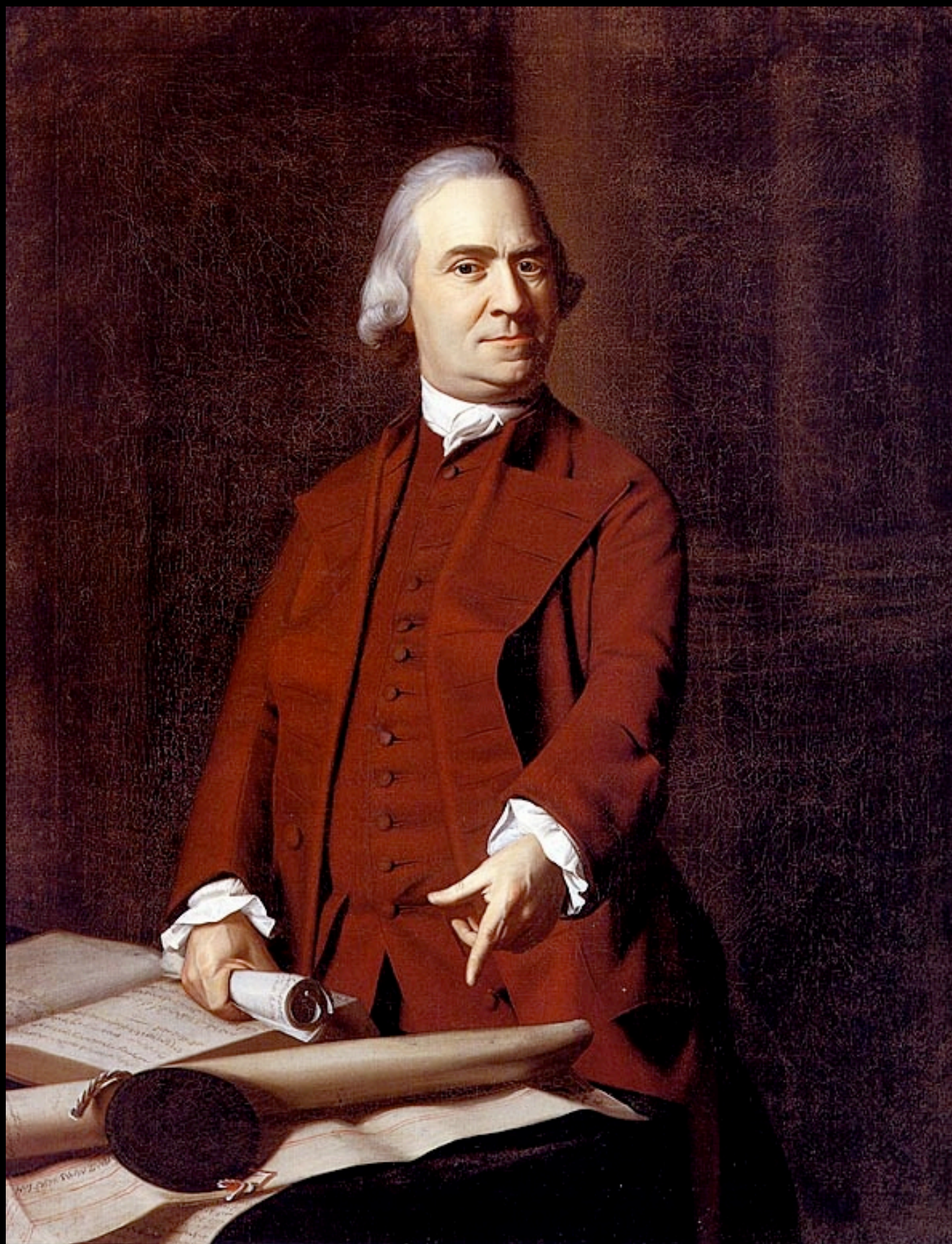
Letter from John Adams to Abigail Smith Regarding Marriage c. 1762

One of the Numerous Letters Between John and Adams and Abigail Smith, Later Abigail Adams Between 1762 - 1801
(The Massachusetts Historical Society)

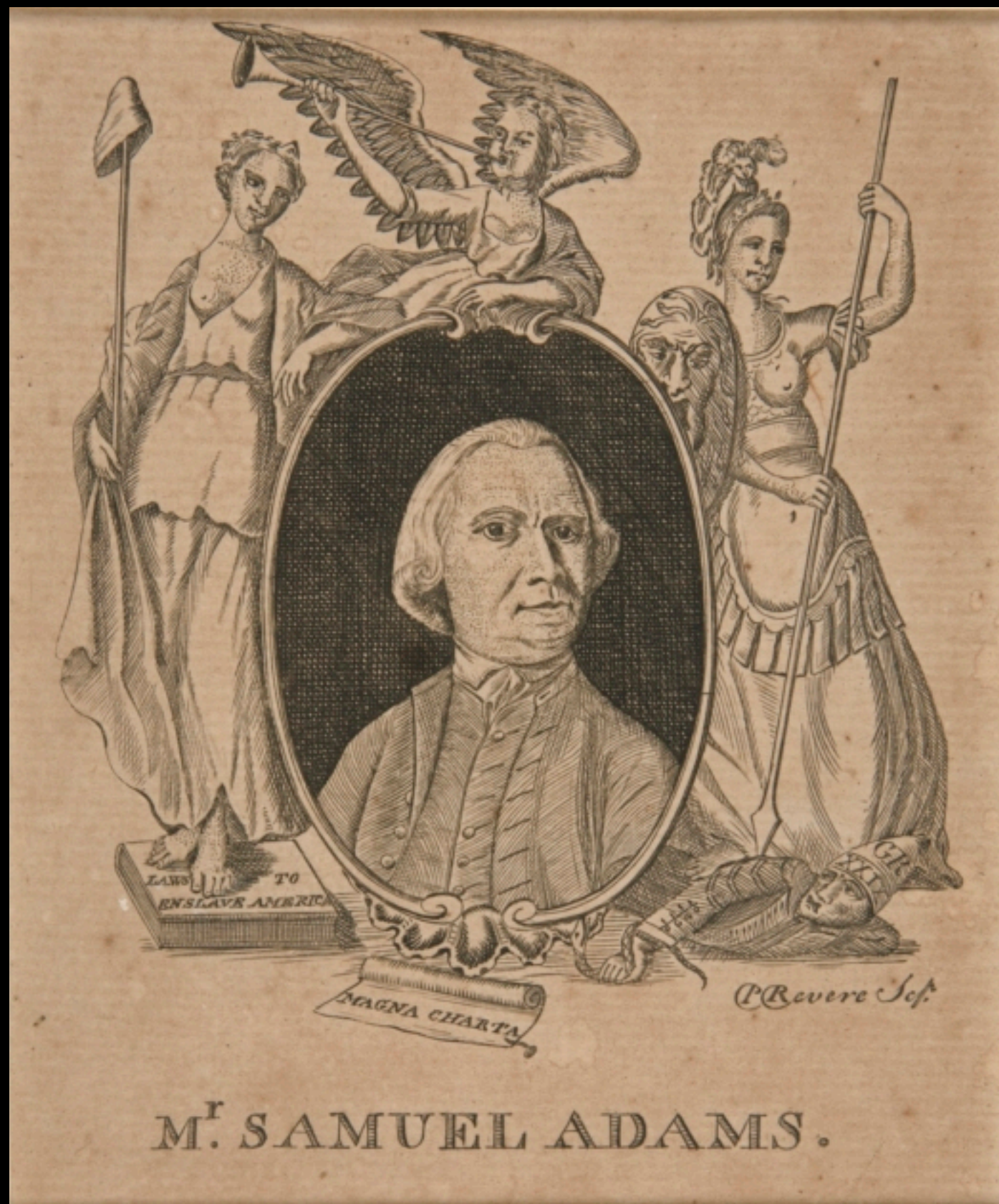


John Adams Birthplace
Quincy Massachusetts

Samuel Adams



Samuel Adams - Pointing to the Charter of Massachusetts
by John Singleton Copley c. 1772
(Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)



"Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS."
by Paul Revere 1774
(Yale University Art Gallery)

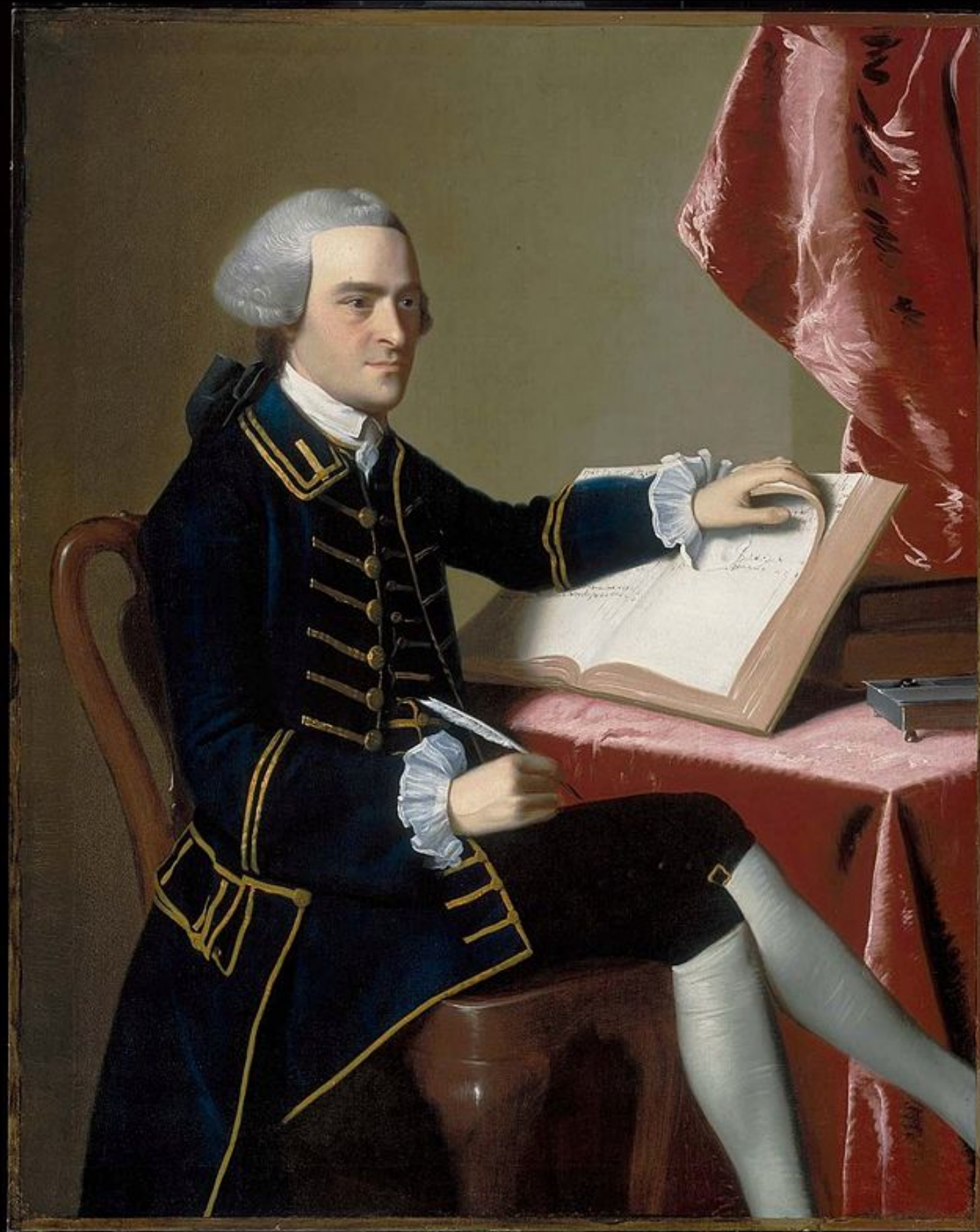
N^o VII Engrav^d for Royal American Magazine Vol. I



M^r. SAMUEL ADAMS.

"Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS."
by Paul Revere for the Royal American Magazine 1775
(American Antiquarian Society)

John Hancock



John Hancock
by John Singleton Copley 1765
(Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)



John Hancock
by John Singleton Copley c. 1770 - 1772
(Massachusetts Historical Society)

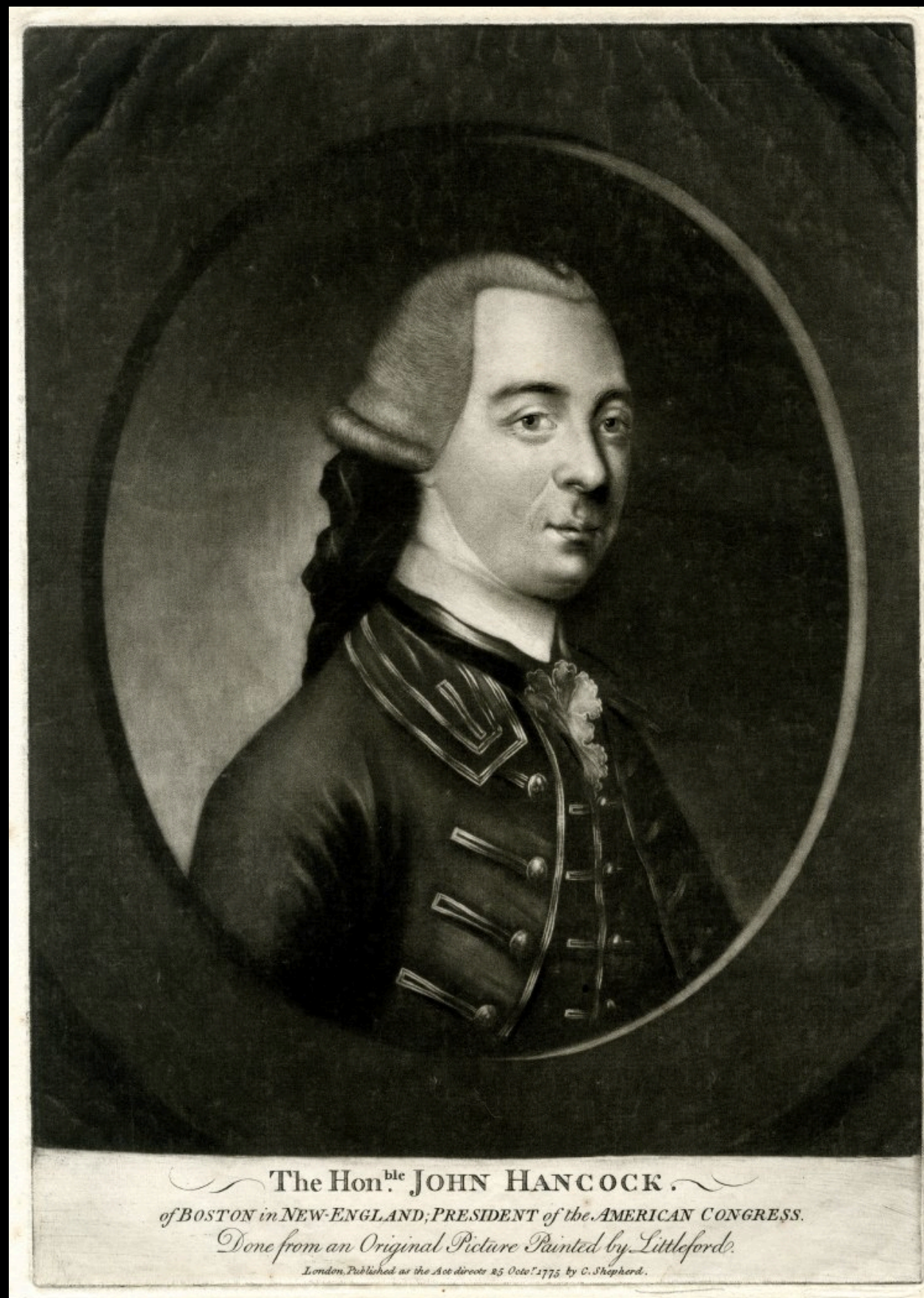


“THE HON. BLE JOHN HANCOCK ESQ. R.”
by William Smith after J.S. Copley 1775
(The British Museum)



“THE HON.BLE JOHN HANCOCK ESQ.R”

After J.S. Copley c. 1775
(The British Museum)



The Hon.^{ble} JOHN HANCOCK.
of BOSTON in NEW-ENGLAND; PRESIDENT of the AMERICAN CONGRESS.

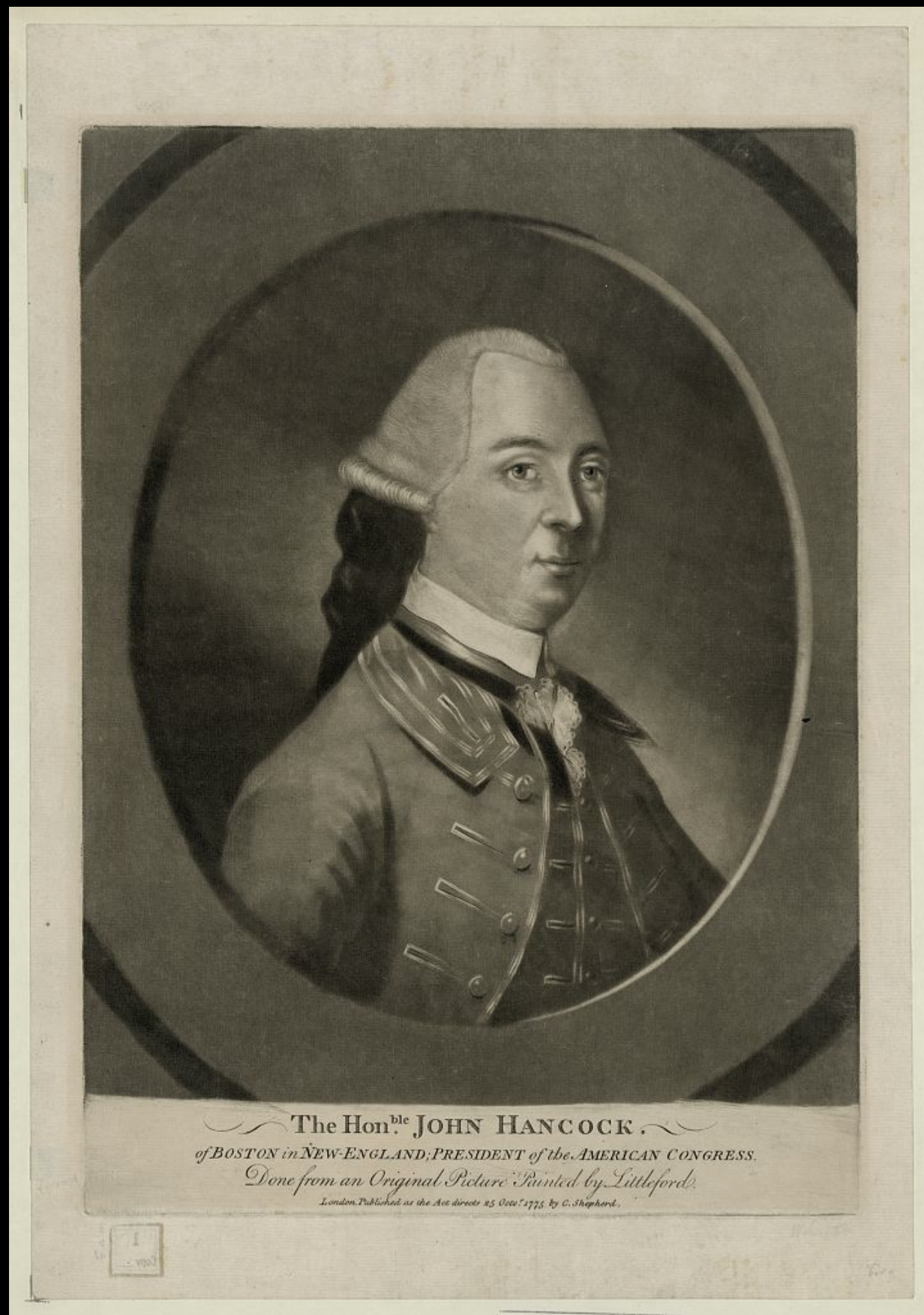
Done from an Original Picture Painted by Littleford.

London. Published as the Act directs 25 Octo^r 1775 by C. Shepherd.

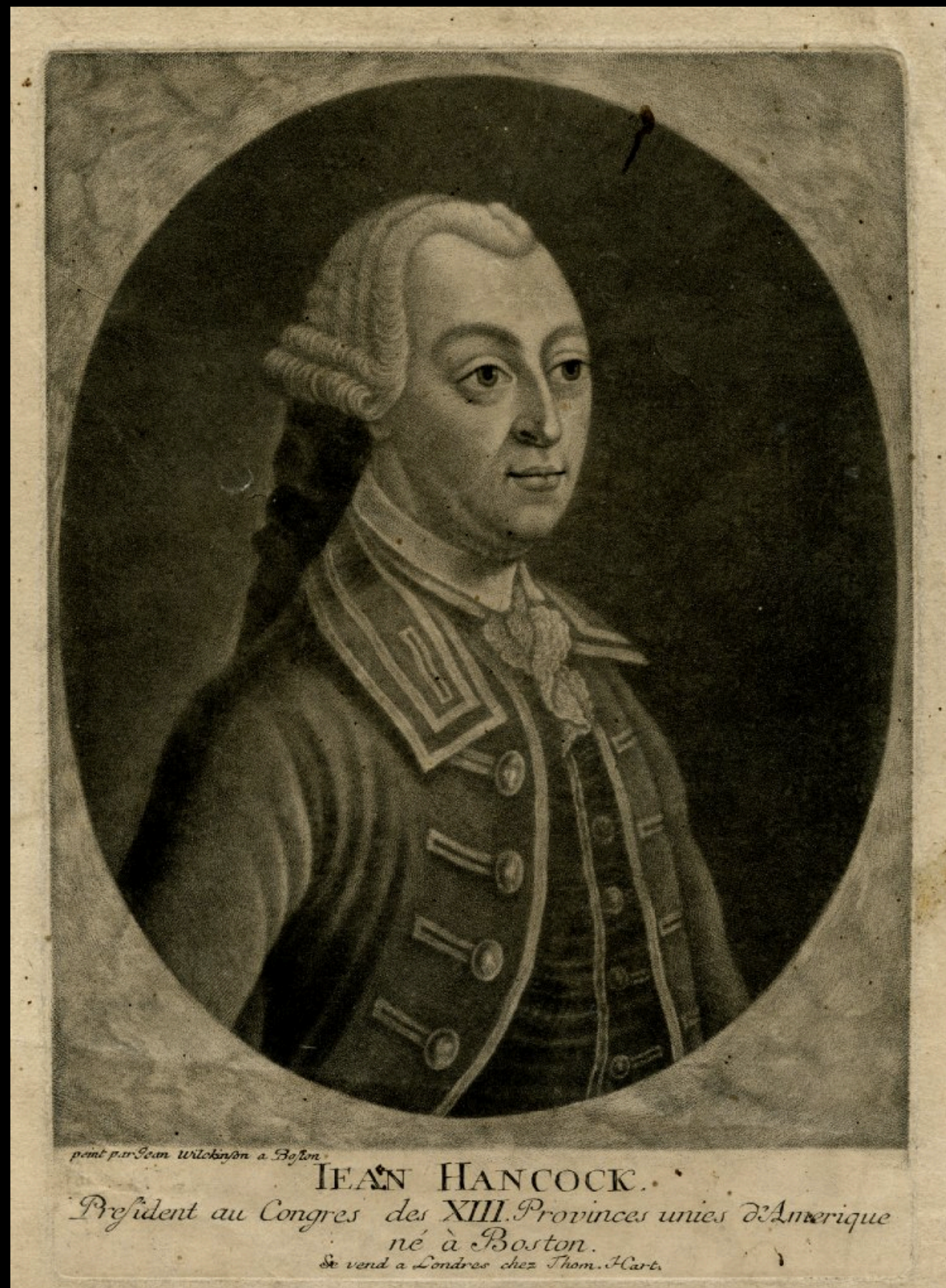
“The Hon.ble John Hancock. of BOSTON in NEW ENGLAND, PRESIDENT of the AMERICAN CONGRESS.”

Published by C. Shepherd after Wilkinson 1775

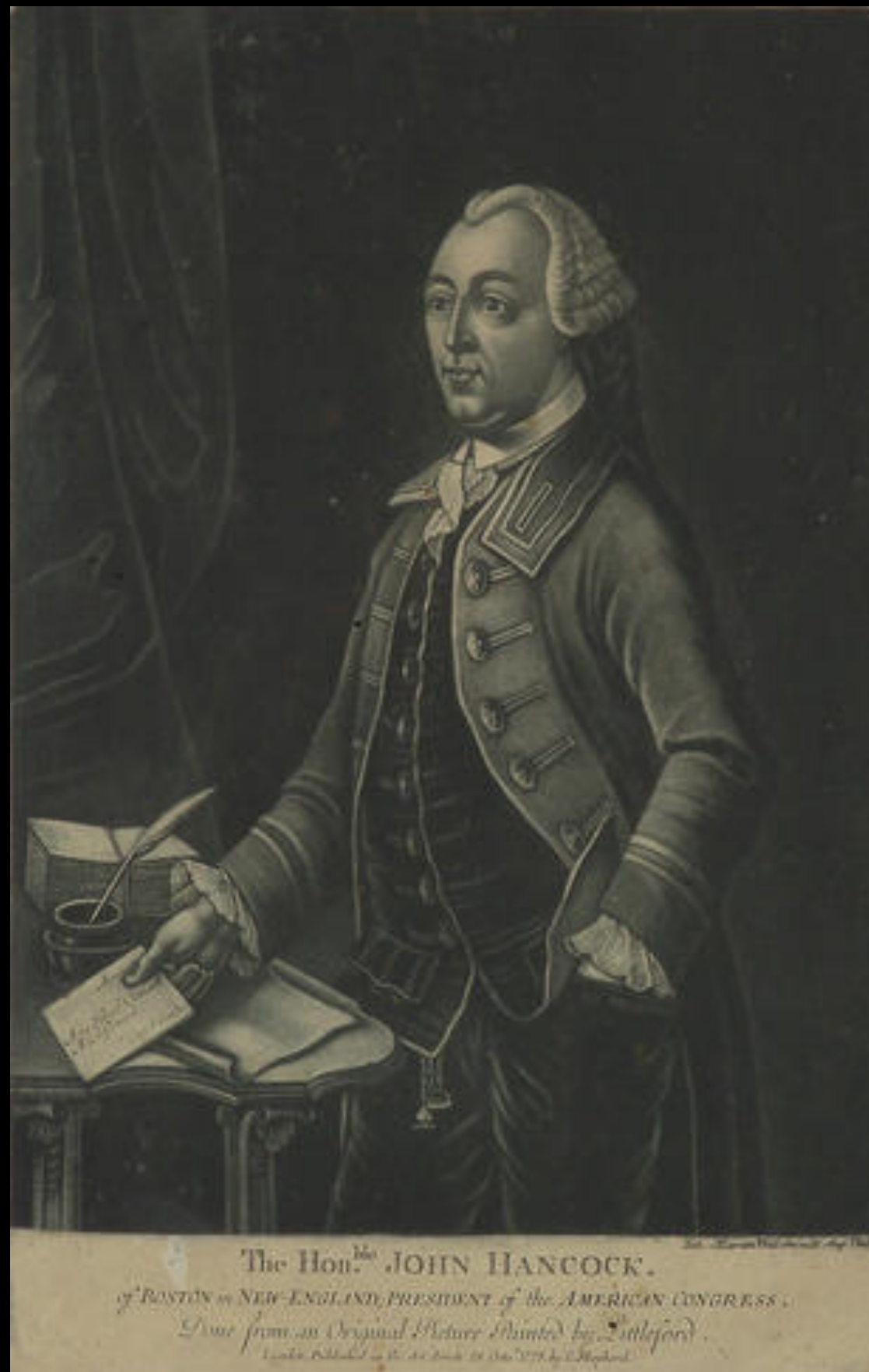
(The British Museum)



“The Hon.ble John Hancock. of BOSTON in NEW ENGLAND, PRESIDENT of the AMERICAN CONGRESS.”
Published by C. Shepherd after Wilkinson 1775
(Library of Congress)



“JEAN HANCOCK. President au Congres des XIII Provinces unies d'Amerique né à Boston”
by John Morris after Wilkinson c. 1775
(The British Museum)



"The Hon.^{ble} JOHN HANCOCK."
by C. Shepherd after Littleford c. 1775
(Bonhams - William H. Guthman Collection)

Nº V Engraved for Roy^l American Magazine Vol.I



The Hon.^{ble} JOHN HANCOCK. Esq.^r.

“The Hon.^{ble} JOHN HANCOCK. Esq.^r”
by Paul Revere for the Royal American Magazine 1775
(American Antiquarian Society)



In North.
HANCOCK and **North**, Supposed to meet.
 And thus, the first, his thoughts repeat.
 Let some, like Spaniels, own my plan.
 In me, behold a different **MAN**.

ATETE. a TETE
 between
The PREMIER & J^{nc} HANCOCK esqr.

*J. Hancock, Gov. of
 Massachusetts
 Oct. 1780.*

Who ever had call thy House his Home.
 Wou'd with the mountain Tyger, roam.
 Live on the Roots, pluck'd from the Earth.
 From whence Himself, like Thee had Birth.

"ATETE a'TETE between The PREMIER & Jn. HANCOCK esqr."

London 1778

(The British Museum)



Mrs. John Hancock (Dorothy Quincy Hancock)
by John Singleton Copley c. 1772
(Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)



Lydia Henchman Hancock
Born in Philadelphia, 1776. Died in Boston, 1777
(Massachusetts Historical Society)



The Hancock - Clarke House
Lexington, Massachusetts

James Otis, Jr.

“Taxation Without Representation is Tyranny”



Boston Attorney James Otis, Jr.
by Henry Blackburn 1755
“Taxation Without Representation is Tyranny”

BOSTON ALMANACK.

For the Year of LORD 1770. Being the first Year after Leap Year.



The Hon. JAMES OTIS, jun. Esq.

B O S T O N :
Printed by MEIN and FLEMING, and to be SOLD by JOHN MEIN, at the
LONDON BOOK-STORE, North-side of KING-STREET.
Price seven Coppers single, and 25 s. Old Tenor, or 3 s. 4. Lawful the Daren,

lish and Guthries, no English translation of Cicero, I freely render it thus. "And so my Lord Editor, you think a learned lawyer is in himself nothing, unless to compleat and give the last polish to his education, and fit him for practice and accumulation, he is properly taught to become all things to all men and women too. He must, according to you, be a fine gentleman, a sly, artful petty-fogger, fraught with a good stock of low-cunning and brass, a master of grimace, a spouter of plays, a bawler of forms, with a voice fit for the common cryer of a court, *adeptus veré*, at repeating mass mattins and other musty formularies: To crown all, he should be a delicate chanter of *Lillibullero*, and other songs ancient and modern."

"*Claudite jam rivos, pueri sat prata biberunt.
Qui legitis flores, et humi nascentia fraga,
Rigidus, O pueri, fugite hinc, lates anguis in herba.
Frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea Carmina ducite Daphnim.*"

MORBLEU!

*Stop the battles, brave boys, the guards are all drunk.
Second—Is dare sing grand Louis, grand Jaques, and old Punk.
S—b fiddle(1) scrape, blow bagpipe(2), burn Homer and state,
And the D—I take dear M—I n, sweet M—ff and brute. (3)*

(1) *Cacoethes scribendi*, which may be cured only by scrubbing and rubbing down, but the *merx sulphurata* or *cannabis* properly applied more *galenico*, never fails. (2) Scribbling and scolding in and out of print, a very harmless amusement. (3). *M—rt—n M—ff and brute*. Three imaginary fictitious characters well known among the *entia rationis* at N—t R—d. The first represents a pettifogger and an editor; the second a quack and a scyibler; the third an atheist and nothing else. I detest national provincial and personal reflections, have made none on any real existences but what are decent and respectful, and I desire the N—t Editor would not pretend to spy any, but rather apply himself to literal corrections, if he can find them. I have not time to look myself, besides this being the proper employment of a critic, a *belletre* man, a fine gentleman, and a *Printer's D—l*, he will be most emphatically in his own element.

THE END.

22ch : }
1765: 11: }

THE

R I G H T S

OF THE

British Colonies

Asserted and proved.

By James Otis, Esq;

*Hac omnis regio et celsi plaga pinea montis
Cedat amicitia Teucrorum: et fœderis aquas
Dicamus leges, sociisque in regna vocemus.
Confidant, si tantus amor, et moenia condant.*

VIRG.

B O S T O N:

Printed and Sold by EDES and GILL, in Queen-Street.

1764

"THE RIGHTS of the British Colonies Asserted and proved. By James Otis, Esq;"

Printed by Edes & Gill of Boston 1764

(Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Library of Congress)



Boston Attorney, James Otis, Sr.
by John Singleton Copley c. 1760
(Wichita Art Museum, Wichita, Kansas)

Dr. Joseph Warren



Dr. Joseph Warren
by John Singleton Copley c. 1765
(Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)

The late Magnanimous and Heroic Gen. JOSEPH WARREN,
Slain fighting in the Cause of LIBERTY, at BUNKER-HILL.



Let's view brave WARREN in yon azure skies ;
May ev'ry mind with this lov'd object rise.
No more our ORATOR exerts his breath,
Seiz'd by the cruel messenger of death.
What can his dear AMERICANS return ?
But drop a tear upon his happy urn :
Thou tomb shalt safe retain thy sacred trust,
'Till life divine re-animate his dust.

This Plate engraved for the SECOND EDITION.
Is by the Publisher most humbly inscribed to the American Army.

Dr. Joseph Warren at Bunker Hill

1775

(Massachusetts Historical Society)



Mrs. Joseph Warren (Elizabeth Hooton)
by the Circle of John Singleton Copley c. 1772
(Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)



Lady in a Blue Dress - Possibly Miss Mercy Scollay of Boston, Fiancee to Dr. Joseph Warren
by John Singleton Copley
(Terra Foundation Museum, Chicago)

Paul Revere



Paul Revere
by John Singleton Copley c. 1768 - 1770
(Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)



Mrs. Paul Revere (Rachel Walker)
by Joseph Dunkerley c. 1784
(Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)

William Dawves



William Dawes
by John Johnston, c. 1785 - 95
(Evanston Historical Center, Evanston, Illinois)

The Sugar Act

1764



George Grenville, First Lord of the Treasury & Prime Minister
by William Hoare
(Christ Church, University of Oxford)



George Grenville, First Lord of the Treasury & Prime Minister
“It is just and necessary, that a revenue be raised, in your Majesty's said dominions in America,
for defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same” (1764)

T W O

Acts of Parliament,

One passed in the *Sixth* Year of the Reign of
King GEORGE the Second :

*For Encouraging the Trade of the British Sugar
Colonies.*

The other, passed in the *Fourth* Year of the Reign
of King GEORGE the Third :

For Granting certain Duties in the BRITISH Colonies.



LONDON: Printed by the King's Printer.

BOSTON, N. E. Re-printed by *Richard Draper*, Prin-
ter to His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable
His Majesty's Council of the Province of Massachusetts
Bay. M.DCC.LXIV.

1764.

Anno Regni Regis GEORGH III. Quarto.

464

Certain Duties granted in the *British Colonies.*



An Act of Parliament, passed in the
Fourth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King
GEORGE the Third. 1764.

CHAP. V.

An Act for granting certain Duties in the *British Colo-
nies and Plantations in America* ; for continuing, a-
mending, 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 Pro-
duce of such Duties, and of the Duties to arise by
virtue of the said Act, towards defraying theExpences
of defending, protecting, and securing, the said Colo-
nies 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 Encourage-
ment of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for
the better securing the Plantation Trade*) ; and for
altering and disallowing several Drawbacks onExports
from this Kingdom, and more effectually preventing
the clandestineConveyance of Goods to and from the
said Colonies and Plantations, and improving and se-
curing the Trade between the same and*Great-Britain.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that new Provisions and Regulations
should be established for improving the Revenue of this King-
dom, and for extending and securing the Navigation and Com-
merce between *Great-Britain* and Your Majesty's Dominions in
America, which, by the Peace, have been so happily enlarged : And where-
as it is just and necessary, that a Revenue be raised, in Your Majesty's said
Dominions in *America*, for defraying the Expences of defending, protecting
and securing the same ; we, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects,
the Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament assembled, being desirous to
make some Provision, in this present Session of Parliament, towards raising
the

Acts of Parliament - The Molasses Act of 1733 & Sugar Act of 1764
Printed by the King's Printer in London and Richard Draper of Boston in 1764
(Massachusetts Historical Society)

The Currency Act

1764



Extract of a letter from one of the council of Boston,
in New-England, to a merchant in London.

“Our trade is most grievously embarrassed, by reason of some men of war being stationed in our ports, invested with the power of custom-house officers, who seem regardless of our interest, and so vigorously execute their office, that no vessel hardly comes in or goes out, but they find some pretence to seize and detain her. One Captain has libelled a brigantine in her way to St. Eustatia, and a ship which was cleared out here for the West-Indies, both which cases are depending in the court of admiralty; and even should it happen that they are cleared, yet it is a great discouragement to the merchants to have the voyage broke up by the long detention of a trial at law; but should they and all others in like circumstances, be condemned, we have reason to fear our trade, under such severe checks, must fall through. But what more alarms us, is, the attack made upon our molasses trade to Surinam and the West-India islands, which is a principal support of our rum manufactory, fishery, and lumber trade. These stopped, we cannot possibly make our remittances to London, and in that case, I am satisfied, England must sensibly feel the loss of her colonies, as a market for her manufactories.”

The Massachusetts Gazette: May 17, 1764

"Extract of a letter from one of the council of Boston, in New-England, to a merchant in London"
(Massachusetts Historical Society)

Anno Regni
GEORGI II III.

R E G I S

Magne Britannie, Francie, & Hibernie,

Q U A R T O.

At the Parliament begun and holden at *Westminster*,
the Nineteenth Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1761,
in the First Year of the Reign of our Sovereign
Lord *GEORGE* the Third, by the Grace of
God, of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*,
King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

And from thence continued by several Prorogations to the Fif-
teenth Day of *November*, 1763, being the Third Session of
the Twelfth Parliament of *Great Britain*.



L O N D O N:

Printed by *Mark Baskett*, Printer to the King's most Excellent
Majesty; and by the Assigns of *Robert Baskett*. 1764.

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This Act not
to alter or re-
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Act 24 Geo. II.

The Currency Act

"An Act to prevent Paper Bills of Credit, hereafter to be issued in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America"

Printed in London: Mark Baskett 1764

(Massachusetts Historical Society)



Boston Harbor
by Lieutenant Richard Byron 1764

988
6

THE
R I G H T S
OF
C O L O N I E S
EXAMINED.

—FOR THE CHILDREN OUGHT NOT TO LAY UP FOR
THE PARENTS, BUT THE PARENTS FOR THE CHILDREN.
ST. PAUL.



PROVIDENCE:
PRINTED BY *WILLIAM GODDARD*.
M.DCC.LXV.

“THE RIGHTS OF THE COLONIES EXAMINED”
by Rhode Island Governor, Stephen Hopkins 1764 - Printed 1765



THE RIGHTS OF COLONIES EXAMINED.

*Mid the low murmurs of submissive fear
And mingled rage, my Hambden rais'd his voice,
And to the laws appeal'd ;——*

THOMPSON'S Liberty.

IBERTY is the greatest blessing that men enjoy, and slavery the heaviest curse that human nature is capable of.—This being so, makes it a matter of the utmost importance to men, which of the two shall be their portion. Absolute Liberty is, perhaps, incompatible with any kind of government.—The safety resulting from society, and the advantage of just and equal laws, hath caused men to forego some part of their natural liberty, and submit to government. This appears to be the most rational account of it's beginning ; although, it must be confessed, mankind have by no means been agreed about it : Some have found it's origin in the divine appointment : Others have thought it took it's rise from power : Enthusiasts have dreamed that dominion was founded in grace. Leaving

The Stamp Act Debated



Charles Townshend - Member of Parliament & Chancellor of the Exchequer
by Sir Joshua Reynolds 1765



Colonel Isaac Barre, Whig Member of Parliament Who Opposed the Stamp Act - Coiner of the term "Freeborn Sons of Liberty"
by Douglas Hamilton c. 1765

The Stamp Act

Passes Parliament March 22, 1765

Effective Date: November 1, 1765

The Sons of Liberty Respond

Anno Regni
GEORGII III.

R E G I S

Magnæ Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae,

S E X T O.

At the Parliament begun and holden at *Westminster*, the Nineteenth Day of *May*, Anno Dom. 1761, in the First Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *GEORGE* the Third, by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

And from thence continued by several Prorogations to the Seventeenth Day of *December*, 1765, being the Fifth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of *Great Britain*.



L O N D O N:

Printed by *Mark Baskett*, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty; and by the Assigns of *Robert Baskett*. 1766.

(279)

Anno quinto

Georgii III. Regis.

C A P. XII.

An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in the *British Colonies and Plantations in America*, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such Parts of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned.



WHEREAS by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, several Duties were granted, continued, and appropriated, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the *British Colonies and Plantations in America*: And whereas it is just and necessary, that Provision be made for raising a further Revenue within Your Majesty's Dominions in *America*, towards defraying the said Expences: We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled,

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have

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The Stamp Act is Introduced
1765
(Massachusetts Historical Society)



N^o 8



Brought by M^r Tho^s Major Engraver Two Copper Plates for the One Penny Duty on New Papers & Pamphlets
the one Numbered from 181 to 195 the other from 196 to 200 Inclusive & the Impressions whereof are here on this Sheet
Numbered, In Witness whereof We have hereunto set our Hands the 10 May 1765 By Order of the Commissioners

We do hereby Acknowledge to have this Day Received back the above mentioned Copper Plates to be deposited
among the other Plates & Dies used in the Service of the Stamp Revenue; to be kept according to the Method & Usage
of the Office, In Witness our Hands the 10 May 1765

Proof Sheet of One Penny Stamps
by the Board of Stamps, 10 May 1765
(The British Library)



Detail: One Penny Stamps
Consisting of a Mantle, St. Edward's Crown Encircled by the Order of the Garter, and a Scepter and Sword
Marked "America" and the Denomination of "One Penny" Below
At Base is the Number of the Individual Die
by the Board of Stamps, 10 May 1765
(The British Library)



American Tax Stamp
by the Board of Stamps c. 1765 - 1766
(Massachusetts Historical Society)



Two Pence Stamp



Embossed American Tax Stamp on Legal Paper

With the passing of the Stamp Act on the 22nd of March, 1765, the American Colonies were required by British Law to use British produced Legal Paper embossed with a Tax Stamp for all of their Legal Documents & Masthead Newspapers. This is an example of such paper that arrived in Savannah, Georgia aboard His Majesty's Ship, the Speedwell, on the 5th of December, 1765.

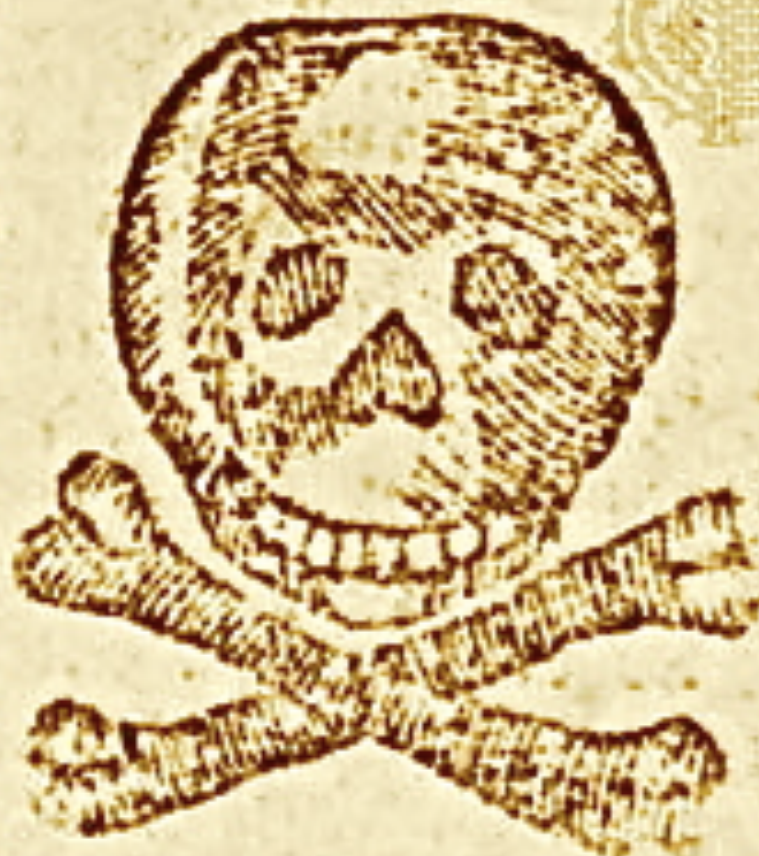
(Digital Library of Georgia)



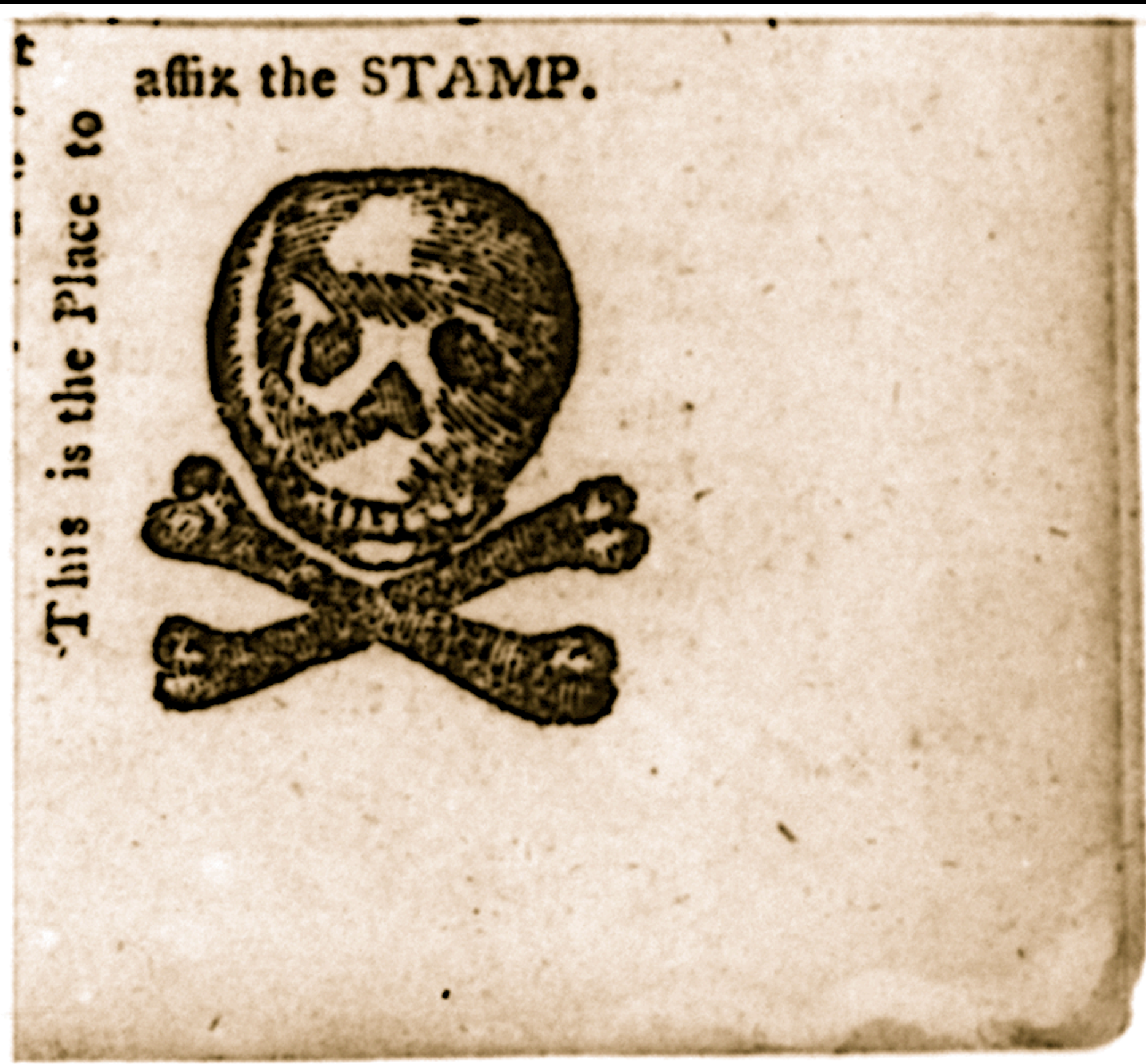
English Stamps on American Goods
by the Board of Stamps, 1765

An Emblem of the Effects

of the STAMP.



Of the fatal STAMP



"This is the Place to affix the Stamp"
October 24, 1765
(Library of Congress)

THURSDAY, November 21. 1765.

NEW Advertisements.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest Bidder, on Saturday the First Day of December next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon;

THE one Half of the Sloop
GREYHOUND, Sails, Rigging, &c. burthen about Seventy Tons, four Years old, now lying at Sheriff Greenleaf's Wharf near the South Battery, Boston, where the Sale is to be. For further Particulars enquire of Captain James Babbage on board said Sloop, or Mr. James Wells in Milton.

WANTED
A Farm of upwards 100

Acres of good Land, with a convenient Wood Lot, and good Buildings, pleasantly situated on some main Road, suitable for Trade, within 40 Miles of Boston. Any Person having such an one may apply to R & S. Draper, Printers, and know further.
N. B. It must be ready to be entered upon the first of March.

Province of Massachusetts Bay.
THE Creditors of Nathan Wait,
late of Marblehead, Victualler, who is an absconding Debtor, are hereby notified to meet at the Town House in said Marblehead, on Friday the sixth Day of December next, at three of the Clock Afternoon, to give such Orders to their Trustees as shall then and there be thought proper; and such Creditors as have not given in, and proved their Claims are desired then and there to do it: And public Notice is hereby given that the said Trustees propose at that Time and Place to sell to the highest Bidder, the Island called Cat-Island at the Mouth of Marblehead Harbour, containing about 12 Acres of mowing Land, belonging to the Estate of said Wait, and under Mortgage for Payment of about £. 140 L.M. Marblehead, Nov. 8. 1765.

Province of Massachusetts Bay.
THE Creditors of John Bassett,
late of Marblehead, Shoemaker, who is an absconding Debtor, are hereby notified to meet at the Town House in said Marblehead, on Saturday the seventh Day of December next, at Eleven of the Clock Beforenoon, to give such Orders to their Trustees as may then and there be thought proper; and such Creditors as have not given in, and proved their Claims, are desired then and there to do it.
Marblehead, Nov. 12. 1765.

Province of Massachusetts Bay.
Whereas in Pursuance of an Ad-
vertisement published in the Massachusetts Gazette, Isaac Pierce, late of Boston, Baker, who keeps himself concealed from his Creditors, has signified by Writing from under his Hand to the Honorable THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; Chief Justice of the Superior Court, &c. that he is willing to surrender up all his Effects, and has desired that Trustees may be forthwith appointed, and we the Subscribers have been appointed accordingly:—
Public Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of said Isaac Pierce, to meet at Mr. Thomas Hubbard's at the Sign of Admiral Vernon in King-street, Boston, on Friday the sixth Day of December next, at six o'Clock in the Evening, to proceed in such Way and Manner as the Act or Law of this Province, intitled, *An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for securing the Effects of insolvent Debtors for the Use of their Creditors*, impowers and directs.

William Whitwell,
Boston, November 20. 1765. Nathanial Loring,
John Sweetser, jun.
Just imported from London, and to be Sold by

JOHN PECK,

At his Shop opposite to Dr. Aspin's.
Choice Assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Chymical and Galenical, with all kinds of Grocery, cheap for Cash or short Credit. Also, most kinds of Surgeon's Instruments: Turlington's Balsam, Stoughton's and Dally's Elixir, British Oyl, Esteman's Drops, Hooper's, Anderb's & Lockyer's Pills, Golden Spirits, Scurvey Grass, Lavender and Hungary Water, Hill's Balsam of Honey, Brimstone, Verdigris, Copperas, Logwood, Redwood, &c. &c. N. B. Smelling Bottles of all Sorts.

Tho's Hickling

Has just imported in Capt. Marshall from London, a large Assortment of English and India GOODS, consisting of the following Articles, which he sells at the very lowest Rates by Wholesale or Retail, at his Shop at the Corner of Black Horse Lane, leading to Chancery Lane.

A General Assortment of superfine Cloths with a great variety of fine for dined Yorkshire Plains Blue, grey and green Ratena Kept half-chests Frizes Blue & drab colour'd Kersey black, blue & cloth colour'd serge—Bestsies pink, crimson, scarlet, green and cloth colour'd Colchester 1/2 size white, blue, green and red drapery Baise 3/4 qr. 7/8 and yard wide white Flannel blue, red and striped Duffels Blankets—Swedish Flannel Serge Sown for working cloths Patchwork, Calicoes and Chintz plain & in figured designs black and colour'd Taffety black and colour'd all wide Periwigs black, blue, white and pink narrow ditto Bandanoses silk and linnen Rombs black barretouts ruffs and white silk Mitts black linnen Hats chip Hats and Bonnets men's black, white, spotted and misquered rib'd & plain silk H. &c. which will be sold near the following C & L thread, cotton and worsted ditto—women's thread, cotton and worsted H. &c. knit Under-waistcoats black, scarlet and crimson Gimp and small Trimming colour'd and black Gimps fl. 6. Trimming white Cap Lace black bone Lace women's callimancoe and russet Shoes Clogs and Goli shoes striped Camblets striped, scarlet and green crinon and green mock-velvet ditto black crinon and cloth-col'd knit Breches-Peices white water'd Taffety white and colour'd Threads A large Assortment of fashionable plain and figured Ribbons black satin, taffety and patchwork ditto purple-colour'd Muffs and Tippets, of a peculiar kind likewise a number of common Muffs and Tippets horse-hair & mohair Buttons double and single gilt ditto black glass and horn ditto Mohair, Silk and hair and silk Twist Cord, braid frapping and Galloons black and colour'd silk Perrets—silk and worsted Binding for men's Cloaths black Knee Garters white and striped Tapes broad and narrow Qualities striped and letter'd Garters cotton and thread Laces Pins—narrow Preties chequ'd, flower'd and spotted Linnen Handkerchiefs,

A. L. S. O.
Barcelona Handkerchiefs per the Dozen; Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves; Ch. Sire and Cassia; Carpet and long Hair Brooms; Holland Brothels in sets; writing, card-edge, press and bonnet Paper; quarto and smaller Bibles; Accompt-Books; Ink-Powder; Wool cards; Butt-Soles, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Richard Salter

Hereby acquaints his Customers and others, that he has imported from London per Captain Hunter, a general Assortment of English Goods, particularly such as are suitable for the season; which he sells at his Shop in Cornhill, Boston, by Wholesale and Retail, very cheap—Alfo Paper, Ink-powder, Quills, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Gunter Scales and Dividers; West-India Pilots; 9 leaved Charts; Mariners Compasses and Kalanders; Patoun and Wilson's Epitomes; also a Number of valuable Books, among which is a Set of Chambers's Dictionary, with Scott's Supplement, 4 Vols. Folio, to be sold at the Sterling Gold and Charges—and a Quantity of the best three-threaded Twine for Seines, cheap.

Imported from LONDON & BRISTOL, by
Eleazer Johnson,

And to be SOLD at Store No. 9, on the Long-Wharf, cheap for Cash or short Credit.

Rufia and Ravens Duck,
English ditto from No. 1 to 7. Hemp, Bohea Tea, 4d 8d 10d & 20d Nails, sheathing, drawing and deck ditto, Anchors from 10. 2qr. to a C. wt. Bar Lead, Co's Lines and Twine, Glass 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Florence Oil in Chells, Bristol Beer in Gallies and in small Hamper.

TO BE SOLD
By Samuel Hughes in King-street,
Irish Pork and Beef, Cotton-Wool, Mahogany, and a Parcel of choice Junk.

Joshua Gardner
and Company,

At the CROWN and COMB, in Cornhill, have just imported in Capt. Coffin, from London, a large Assortment of Goods, which they intend to sell at the very lowest prices for Cash, by Wholesale and Retail, VIZ.

A large Assortment of low priz'd
milling and superfine Broad Cloths, German Serge, Yorkshire Plains, Bath Beavers, Bearskins, Rattens, Drapery and Gloucester Bayes, Shag Dufts, fine ditto, Blankets, white Flannels, striped Swansties, Kerseys, Shallons, Tammies, Durants, Callimancoes, flower'd Raglins, Escotings, broadest Stuffs, bird eyed ditto, flower'd Veneians, plain and striped Camblets, Silveretts, Brannets, Mifflins, Chequeretts, striped Camblets, Silveretts, white Dimity, Fustians, Dureys, silk & worsted Sagathies, Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings, 7/8 Carles, Down-lies, Manchester Checks, striped Cottons, Diapers and Damask Table Cloths, cotton Counterpanes, Raglins and Cleaning Diapers, Russia Linens, 7/8 & 9 yard wide clear Lawns, flower'd Lawns, 7/8 & 9 yard wide Cambricks, thick Muslin, silk linnen and knitting Handkerchiefs, black Barcelona Cravats, black and colour'd gauze Handkerchiefs, Furniture Checks, Nonpareils, Callimoes and Chintz, mus'd Bengals, pink and silver purple and silver white and silver Turbans & Tippets, newest fashion crinon and white pucker'd Bennotes, silver and gold Head flowers, plain pucker'd and lac'd Sattin Hats, chip Hats and Bonnets, plain & flower'd Gauze, striped Lattices, black Alamoeds, black Capacine Silks, Small Trimmings, black Taffeties, Homers black Peices, Womens and Childrens Stays, pink satin Stays, English worsted ditto, Crewels, English worsted, Hops all Colours, Breches Patterns, black white and pink silk Mitts, glaz'd colour'd Lamb Mitts, Mens colour'd Gloves, white Lamb and Kid ditto, Ribbons, Pins, Tapes, sewing Silks, Needles, Quality Bindings, London Shoe ditto, Garterings, Silk Perrets, Stay Cord & Braid, white and brown Buckrams, Wax Threads, Scotch ditto, Stay Laces, Knee Straps, Scarf Tassels, Metal and Tass Buttons, Cap Wire, French Necklaces, black and white Lace, Writing and Broom Paper, Sealing Wax, Ink Powder, Wafers, Paper Hangings, heru and ivory Combs, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Peimonts; with a large Assortment of hard Ware Goods, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement.
Choice Sperma Cati Candles, and a few Lamps of Table Fills.

Massachusetts Gazette: November 21, 1765

"Liberty and No Stamp Act"

(Massachusetts Historical Society)



Dispatch or Document Box Stamped with the Royal Cipher and Crown
18th Century
(Bonhams - William H. Guthman Collection)

THE STAMP ACT,

COMMENCES its operation this day,
every kind of stamped paper (at the same price as at
the Supervisors Office,) may be had of

E. LARKIN, No, 47, Cornhill.

Also The Boston Directory, (price 44 cents) which (among
many other very useful matters) contains an accurate list of
the different duties, on every denomination of Notes, Bills,
Bonds, &c. absolutely necessary for every person in Business,
also may be had the same list on a large sheet, 20 cents.

July 2.



"The STATE of the NATION An: Dom: 1765" - England Leans Against an Angry America
London 1765
(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)



"The STATE of the NATION An: Dom: 1765" - England Leans Against an Angry America
London 1765
(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)

The last SHIFT.



"The last SHIFT" - Criticism of Lord Bute, John Stuart, King George III
London 1765
(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)



"The last SHIFT" - Criticism of Lord Bute, John Stuart, King George III
London 1765
(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)



The Great Financier, or British Economy for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765.

Our Budget is empty; it's empty it flows,
But our Debt is too universal to grow;
And though we have a great many more,
What shall pay off ten Millions by saving ten Pence?
Derry down!

The Congress, or Committee, is not in a hurry,
Nor of French Death or Spanish Trade give us care;
Our only duty shall now every day,
Let's merchants to scholars way go to the Devil.
Derry down!

When Captains that once fill'd the World with Wars,
Chang'd to pilf'ring and Robbers' hands their Arms;
But let not such Crimes his measures upbraid,
He discharges our Debts by destroying our Trade.
Derry down!

America grows to petitions in vain,
Her Spirit is his Spirit, his Spirit is his Spirit;
Her Trade is ours, and ours his Trade he never lacks,
He stops all her wealth in ten days on his back.
Derry down!

Published according to Law.

For the Minister of Revenue, says Britain's great Revenue,
How her Affairs look to her Revenue, are plain;
But Revenue quickly will set all to rights,
Such Legislation is of no use at all.
Derry down!

His wonderful Budget will ruin our Trade,
While his small about usually performs his Trade;
Can he like his Budget, his Budget, can he
While a great helps his reason, approach to the Devil.
Derry down!

"The Great Financier, or British Economy for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765."

London 1765

(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)



The Great Financier, or British Economy for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765 .

"The Great Financier, or British OEconomy for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765."

London 1765

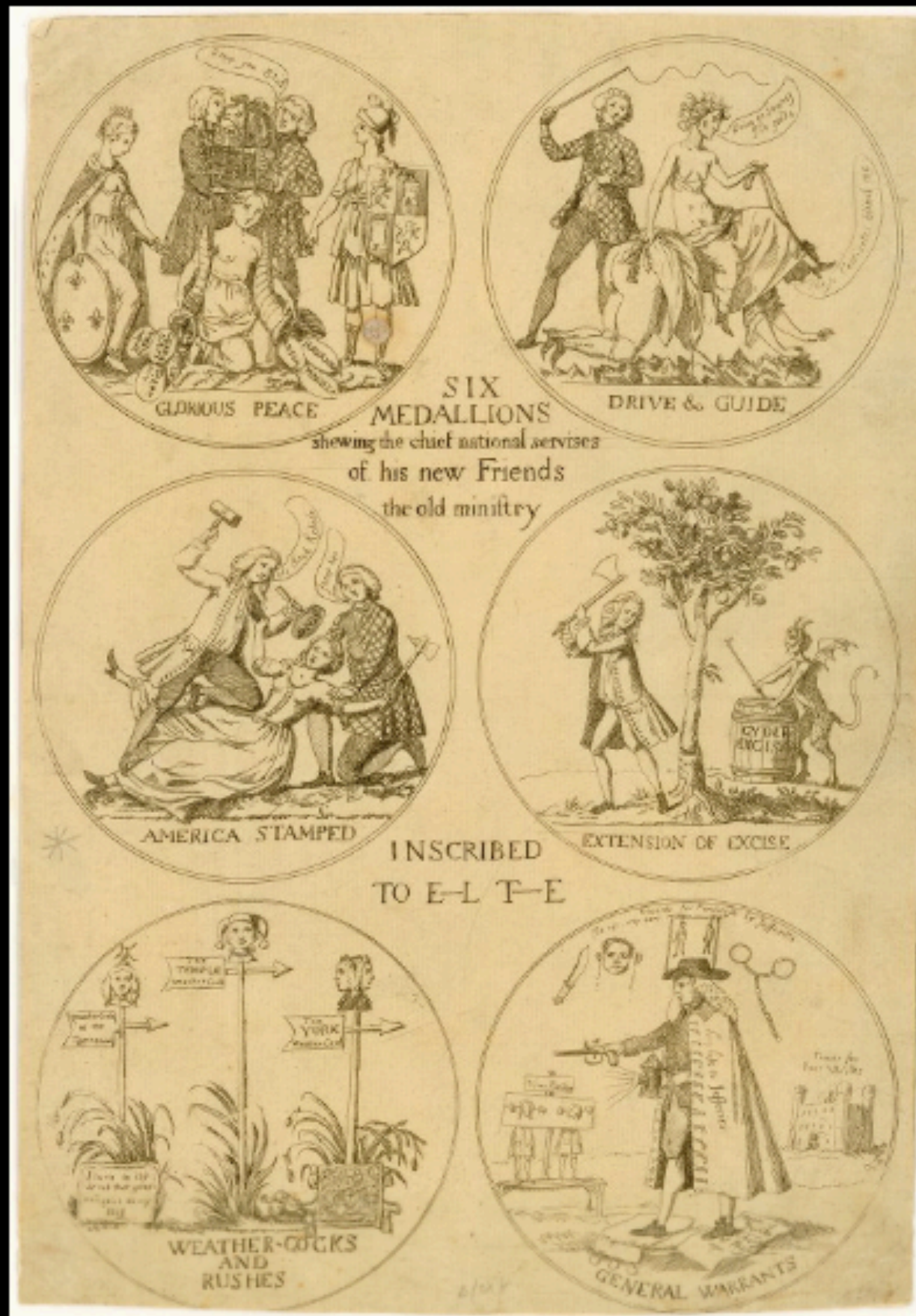
(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)



"The Great Financier, or British OEconomy for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765."

London 1765

(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)



“SIX MEDALLIONS shewing the chief national servises of his new Friends the old ministry. INSCRIBED TO E[ar]l T[empl]e.”

London 1765

(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)

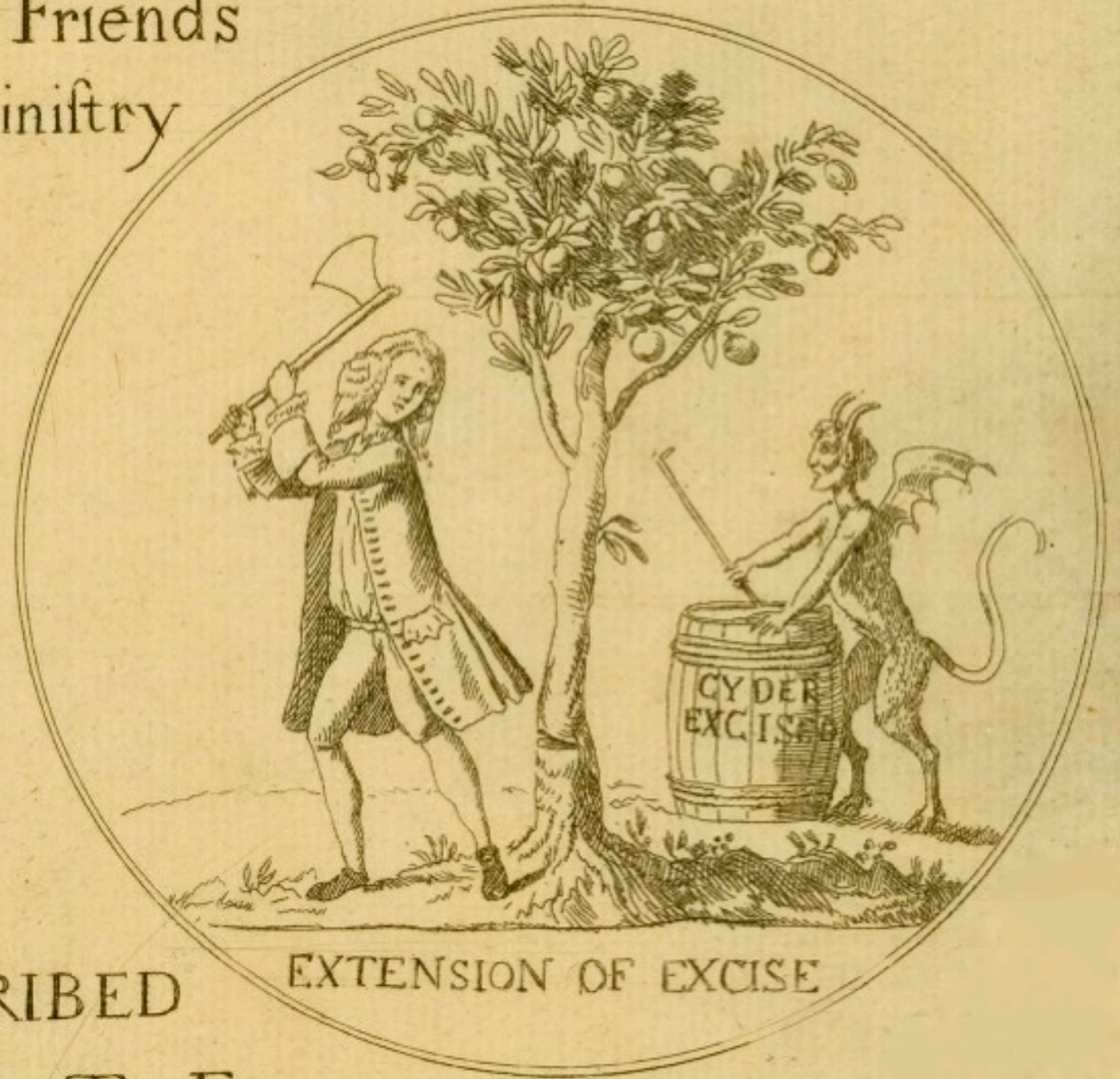


“SIX MEDALLIONS shewing the chief national servises of his new Friends the old ministry. INSCRIBED TO E[ar]l T[empl]e.”

London 1765

(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)

of his new Friends
the old ministry



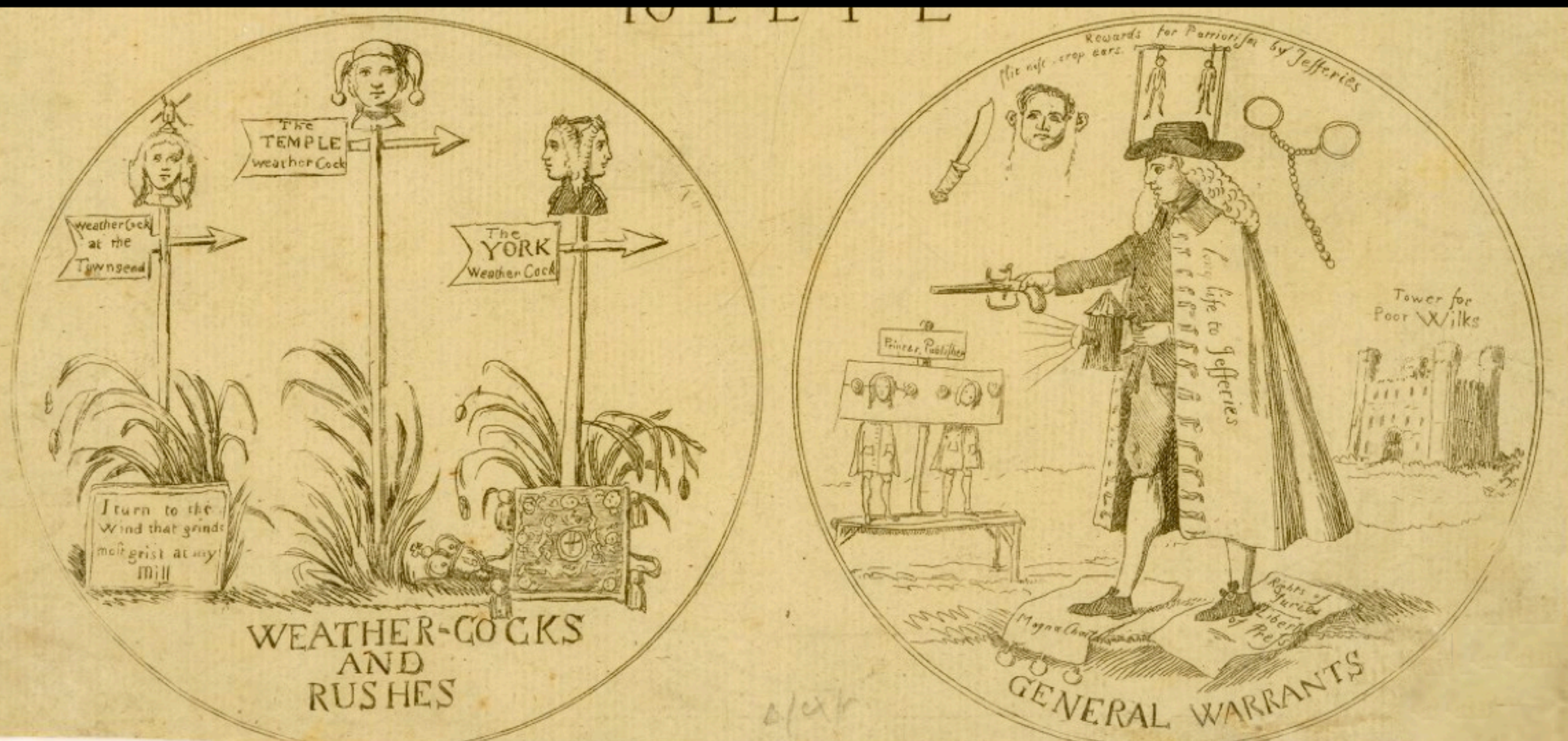
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“SIX MEDALLIONS shewing the chief national servises of his new Friends the old ministry. INSCRIBED TO E[ar]l T[empl]e.”

London 1765

(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)

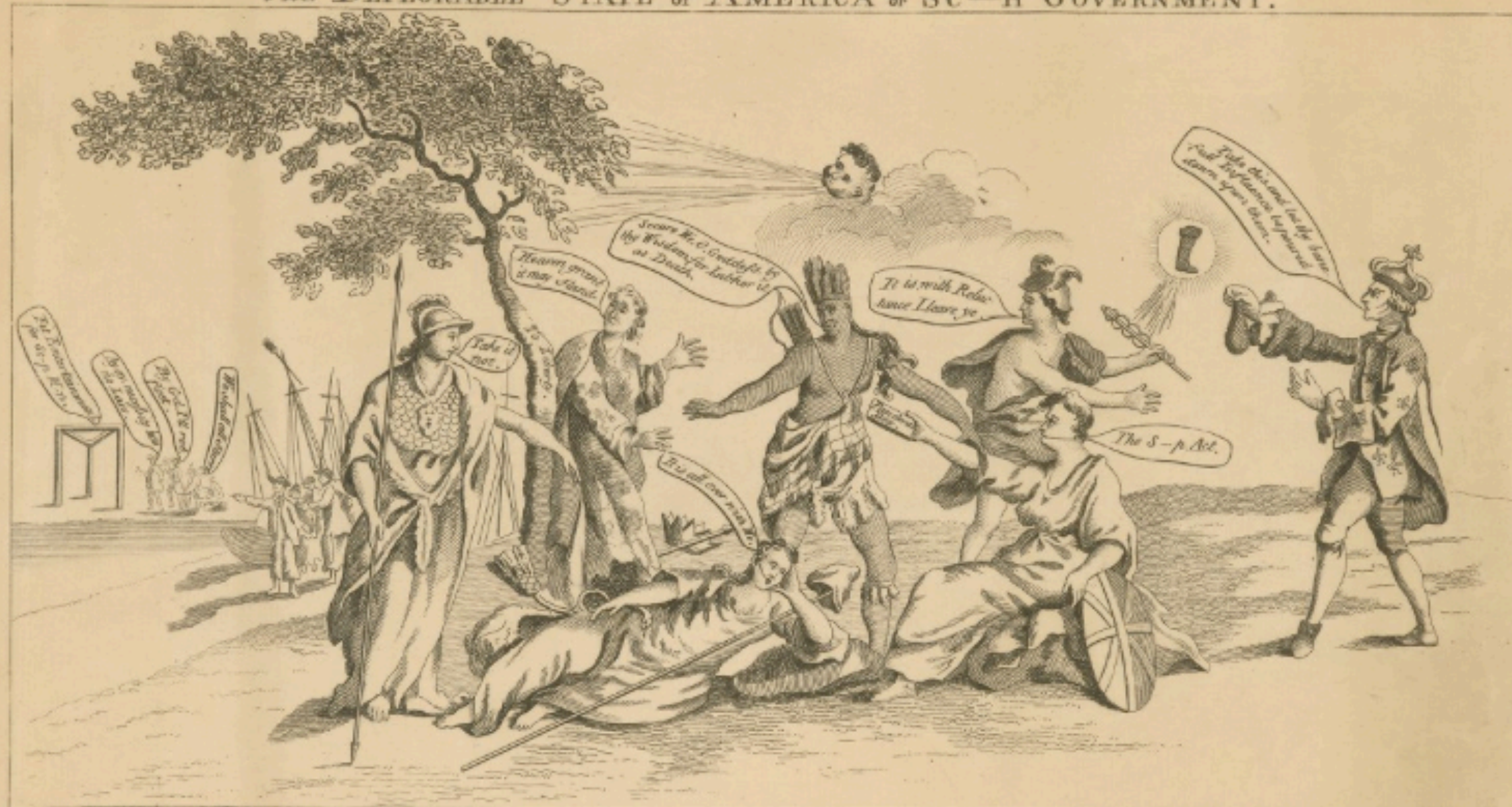


“SIX MEDALLIONS shewing the chief national servises of his new Friends the old ministry. INSCRIBED TO E[ar]l T[empl]e.”

London 1765

(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)

THE DEPLORABLE STATE of AMERICA or SC—H GOVERNMENT.



Caricature during the American War in the reign of George 3^d on the passing of the Stamp act. The Americans having revolted on being taxed by the English Government.

"THE DEPLORABLE STATE of AMERICA or SC[OTC]H GOVERNMENT."

London 1765

(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)



“THE DEPLORABLE STATE of AMERICA or SC[OTC]H GOVERNMENT.”

London 1765

(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)



“A South East View of the Great Town of BOSTON in New England in America”
by John Carwitham c. 1765
(Harvard Art Museum / Fogg Museum)



London. Printed for Bowles & Carver, No. 69, St. Pauli Church Yard.

J. Carwitham sculp.

A South-East View of the CITY of BOSTON in North America.

“A South East View of the CITY of BOSTON in North America”

Printed by Bowles & Carver after John Carwitham c. 1765

(Yale Center for British Art)



Boston Merchant Andrew Oliver
Commissioned to Administer the Stamp Act in Massachusetts & Hung in Effigy on the Liberty Tree, August 14, 1765
by John Singleton Copley c. 1758

*Extract of a Letter from Boston in New Eng-
land, Aug. 26.*

“ Very early on Wednesday morning, the
14th instant, were discovered hanging on a limb
of the great trees, so called, at the south part of
this town, two effigies, one of which by the
labels appeared to be designed to represent a
Stamp-Officer; the other a Jackboot with a
head and horns peeping out of the top: The
report of the images soon spread thro’ the town,
brought a vast number of spectators, and had

Detail: London Chronicle Article Reporting the Hanging of the Effigy of Andrew Oliver on August 14, 1765

October 10, 1765

(Rag Linen)



Andrew Oliver, Jr.
by John Singleton Copley c. 1758

By several Vessels from Charlestown, South-Carolina arrived at Newport, we learn, That there was an Exhibition in that Place on the 18th ult. in Token of a general Detestation of the Stamp-Act, &c. A Gallows was erected, on which the Effigies of a Stamp man, the Devil, and the Head of Lord B—, in a Boot, were suspended. On the Gallows these Words were affixed; “*Liberty, and no Stamp-Act.*” The Stamp-man hung in the Center, with this Advertisement on his Breast: *Stamp Paper sold here for ready Money only.* On his Back, “*He who dare pull this down, had better have a Mill-Stone tied about his Neck, and cast into the Sea.*” At the Back of the Stamp-man was placed the Devil, with this Label in his Hand, “*Push on, S—y, ruin your Country, for Money is your Motive!*” Lord B—e’s Head in a Boot graced the Front, with these Words round the Neck, “*Behold, my Countrymen, the just Reward of a bad Minister.*” — The Effigies were exhibited on the Gallows the whole Day, to the great Pleasure of the Inhabitants in general, then taken down and carted throughout the Street until they came to the St—p m-n’s Door, (where they supposed the Stamped Paper was lodged) broke his Windows, then proceeded to the Suburbs of the Town, and consumed the Effigies, amidst the Acclamations of a large Concourse of People.

“Liberty and no Stamp - Act”
The Massachusetts Gazette - 21 November 1765
(Massachusetts Historical Society)

George Saxby, Esq; the South-Carolina Stamp-Distributor, has resigned that Office.

At the late Exhibition of a Stamp man's Effigies at Halifax, were the following Labels : On the Stamp-man's Breast, was affixed his Confession, viz.

Behold me hanging on this cursed Tree,
Example to those who would Stamp men be.
It was for the Sake of Gain I took this Place;
The more the Shame, O pity my sad Case.
B——e was the Auther of this cursed Act,
And what I say, you may depend is Fact.
But alas ! the Devil is too fly ;
Instead of Gain has left me here to die.

Whosoever carries this away is an Enemy to his
Country.

What greater Glory can this Country see,
Than a Stamp-master hanging on a Tree.
On one Pocket the following.———B——e's Speech :

O mourn with me my poor and wretched State
I now repent ; but alas ! too late.

America I fought to overthrow,
By stamping them to Death, you all must know,
But Pitt o'erthrew my Schemes, d'd me confound,
And brought my favourite Stamp-Act to the Ground.

On the Stamp-man's Right Arm, A. H.

On a Board Lord B——e with Satan dictating him.

St—p! St—p! St—p! No!

Tuesday-Morning, December 17, 1765.

THE True-born Sons of Li-
berty, are desired to meet under LIBERTY-
TREE, at XII o'Clock, THIS DAY, to hear the
the public Resignation, under Oath, of ANDREW
OLIVER, Esq; Distributor of Stamps for the Province
of the *Massachusetts-Bay*.

A Resignation ? **YES.**

Handbill by the Sons of Liberty

"THIS DAY, to hear the public Resignation, under Oath, of ANDREW OLIVER, Esq; Distributor of Stamps for the Province of the Massachusetts - Bay

December 17, 1765

(Massachusetts Historical Society)

Good NEWS for AMERICA.

To the SONS of LIBERTY.

WE have an account from LONDON by the Harriot Packet, Capt. Robinson, from FALMOUTH, arrived at New-York, and Captain Dixey, at Boston, both in five weeks from LONDON. That the King and Parliament was to meet for the Repeal of the STAMP-ACT, on January the Fourteenth, which gives great Satisfaction to all true SONS of LIBERTY: which I hope the next News will be the end thereof: we have orders sent us for all Shipping to go to their desired Havens, which every Son of Liberty Rejoices for the happy News. I being a Son of Liberty, by reading a Copy of a Letter sent over to a certain Gentleman in New-York: have made it my business to have it Printed, that every Son of Liberty may read this glorious News to cheer their dying Spirits, with the following Poem on the same.

YOU SONS of Liberty arise such News with joy attend,
From Britains great our dying fate, true subject makes amends,
Hail Liberty no more expires, thy dying spirit's clear;
Be not cast down but stand your ground, Arise this news to hear.

Thy gardens and thy fields so green, by summer's smiles arise,
But with the frowns of winter, they drop their leaves and dies;
But summer with his ruby lips, embraces them again,
His love so sweet their sap does heat, and rise what winter slain.

So liberty we thought was dead, begins now to arise,
For PITT like summer does appear, to stop the sacrifices;
You sons of liberty awake, with songs of joy now raise!
With music let us all relate, to sound that subject's praise.

No Stamps at all? you Britons sing,
And drink a health to GEORGE our King;
Rich Pomona the goddess cries,
Burn the Scotch Boot, and repeal my excise.

ON THE KING AND QUEEN.

HA I L mighty GEORGE, may heaven thou attain,
To keep thee from thy foes, and bless thy royal dame,
O! may CHARLOTTE like a fruitful tree,
Fulfill thy race, for Briton's loyalty.
Long may you reign, and subjects you obey,
Your wills for liberty, may ne'er decay,
The glorious sun to shine upon thy crown,
To dazzle traitor's eyes far from renown.
Who like a stinging snake appear in view,
Striving to make all subjects for to rue,
Their itching hands want for to have the crown,
To thrust thy race from off the British throne.

You mourning Curtains now you may be dy'd,
The Stamps are o're you may be satisfied,
Such glorious news do make us all to smile,
For liberty once more has leapt the stile.
Now fill your glasses up unto the brim,
And crown the same with songs melodious sing,
Come drink unto each Son of Liberty,
Rejoice for now we have our property.

No STAMPS.

Philadelphia Broadside
Late 1765 - January 1766
(Historical Society of Pennsylvania)

A VIEW OF the YEAR 1765.



U. United Provinces

AMERICA see thy free born Sons advance: And at thy Tyrant point the threaten'd dance: Who with grim Horror opens his Hell-like frowns, And MAGNA CHARTA gnaws between his Claws. L BOSTON brave! unslain'd by Placemen's Orders "Attacks the Monster and his venal Snakes." See loyal HAMPSHIRE to his Country true, Oppose his Vicarion to the odious Crew; "Stand Close"	See for him prostrate inachervous PYNDOOTH fall And A-SEJAMUS loud for Mercy call! Whilst brave RHODE-ISLAND, & NEW-YORK support, HAMPSHIRE and FREEDOM, in their brave Effort: Front to VIRGINIA, bold NEW-HAMPSHIRE stands, All firmly sworn to shake off slavish Bands And each united Province faithful joins Against this Monster and his curst Designs	Mounted aloft perfidious H-K you see, Seem'd by his Country, sit the Rope & Tree. This be the real Fate! a fillest Place For Freedom's loss a selfish scornful Race! "Above behold where Spite & Envy squirt, Their Venom on the Heads they cannot hurt." But lo Minerva with her Spear and shield Appears with Hopes to make the Harpies yield.
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Engraved Printed & Sold by P. REVERE BOSTON

"A VIEW OF the YEAR 1765"
 by Paul Revere
 (Massachusetts Historical Society)

JUST PUBLISHED,

[Price Half a Pistorene.]

*And to be Sold by Paul Revere, near Dr. John Clark's,
at the North End. by Adam Collson, under Liberty
Tree, and by the Printers hercof ;*

A Hieroglyphical View of the
Year 1765. neatly engraved.

The following is engrav'd under it as an Explanation :

A MERICA, see thy free born Sons advance,
And at thy Tyrant point the threat'ning Lance !
Who with grim Horror opens his Hell-like Jaws,
And MAGNA-CHARTA grasps between his Claws.
Lo BOSTON brave ! unstain'd by Placemen's Bribes
" Attacks the Monster and his venal Tribes."
See loyal HAMPDEN to his Country true,
Presents his Weapon to the odious Crew ;
See 'fore him prostrate treacherous Pym doth fall,
And A—S—JACUS loud for Mercy call !
Whilst brave RHODE ISLAND, and NEW YORK, sup-
HAMPDEN, and FREEDOM, in their brave Effort : (port,
Front to VIRGINIA bold NEW HAMPSHIRE stands,
All firmly sworn to shake off slavish Bands ;
And each united Province faithful joins,
Against this Monster, and his crafty Designs :
Mounted aloft, perfidious H—k you see,
Scorn'd by his Country, fits the Rope and Tree ;
This be the real Fate ! a fittest Place,
For Freedom's Foes, a selfish scornful Race !
" Above behold where Spite and Envy squint,
Their Venom on the Heads they cannot hurt ;
But lo Minerva with her Spear and Shield"
Appears with Hopes to make the Harpies yield.

Boston Gazette Advertisement for Paul Revere's Print: "A VIEW OF the YEAR 1765"

Boston Gazette - Published January 27, 1766

(Rag Linen)



Boston, February 24.



LAST Week was taken up and committed to the Custody of the SONS OF LIBERTY in this Town, a most *detestable* Object, lately transported to *America*—Notice being given, a Jury was summon'd, and a Bill found, setting forth that the said Prisoner did on the first of November last, endeavour to make its App arance in a forcible Manner, and in Defiance of the known

Boston Gazette: February 24, 1766
"The Badge of Slavery"
(Massachusetts Historical Society)

The EXAMINATION
Of Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
before an *August Assembly*, relating to the
Repeal of the STAMP-ACT, &c.

Q. WHAT is your Name, and Place of abode?

A. Franklin, of Philadelphia.

Q. Do the Americans pay any considerable taxes among themselves?

A. Certainly many, and very heavy taxes.

Q. What are the present taxes in Pennsylvania, laid by the laws of the Colony?

A. There are taxes on all estates real and personal, a poll-tax, a tax on all offices, professions, trades and businesses, according to their profits; an excise upon all wine, rum and other spirits; and a duty of ten pounds per head on all negroes imported, with some other duties.

Q. For what purposes are those taxes laid?

A. For the support of the civil and military establishments of the country, and to discharge the heavy debt contracted in the last war.

Q. How long are those taxes to continue.

A. Those for discharging the debt are to continue till 1772, and longer, if the debt should not then be all discharged. The others must always continue.

Q. Was it not expected that the debt would have been sooner discharged?

A. It was, when the peace was made with France & Spain—But a fresh war breaking out with the Indians, a fresh load of debt was incurred, and the taxes, of course, continued longer by a new law.

Q. Are not all the people very able to pay those taxes?

A. No. The Frontier counties, all along the continent, having been frequently ravished by the enemy, and greatly impoverished, are able to pay very little tax. And therefore, in consideration of their distresses, our late tax laws do expressly favour those counties, excusing the sufferers; and I suppose the same is done in other governments. X

A

Q. Are

“The EXAMINATION of Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, before an August Assembly relating to the Repeal of the STAMP - ACT, &c.”

London 1766

(Massachusetts Historical Society)

The Stamp Act

Repealed

March 18, 1766

Glorious News.

BOSTON, Friday 11 o'Clock, 16th May 1766.
THIS Instant arrived here the Brig Harrison, belonging to *John Hancock, Esq;* Captain *Shubael Coffin*, in 6 Weeks and 2 Days from LONDON, with important News, as follows.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Westminster, March 18th, 1766.

THIS day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give his royal assent to

An ACT to REPEAL an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, an Act for granting and applying certain Stamp-Duties and other Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting and securing the same, and for amending such parts of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned.

Also ten public bills, and seventeen private ones.

Yesterday there was a meeting of the principal Merchants concerned in the American trade, at the King's Arms tavern in Cornhill, to consider of an Address to his Majesty on the beneficial Repeal of the late Stamp-Act.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock a great number of North American Merchants went in their coaches from the King's Arms tavern in Cornhill to the House of Peers, to pay their duty to his Majesty, and to express their satisfaction at his signing the Bill for Repealing the American Stamp-Act, there was upwards of fifty coaches in the procession.

Last night the said gentleman dispatched an express for Falmouth, with fifteen copies of the Act for repealing the Stamp-Act, to be forwarded immediately for New York.

Orders are given for several merchantmen in the river to proceed to sea immediately on their respective voyages to North America, some of whom have been cleared out since the first of November last.

Yesterday messengers were dispatched to Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, and all the great manufacturing towns in England, with an account of the final decision of an august assembly relating to the Stamp-Act.

When the KING went to the House of Peers to give the Royal Assent, there was such a vast Concourse of People, huzzaing, clapping Hands, &c. that it was several Hours before His Majesty reached the House.

Immediately on His Majesty's Signing the Royal Assent to the Repeal of the Stamp-Act the Merchants trading to America, dispatched a Vessel which had been in waiting, to put into the first Port on the Continent with the Account.

There were the greatest Rejoicings possible in the City of London, by all Ranks of People, on the TOTAL Repeal of the Stamp-Act,—the Ships in the River displayed all their Colours, Illuminations and Bonfires in many Parts. — In short, the Rejoicings were as great as was ever known on any Occasion.

It is said the Acts of Trade relating to America would be taken under Consideration, and all Grievances removed. The Friends to America are very powerful, and disposed to assist us to the utmost of their Ability.

Capt. Blake sailed the same Day with Capt. Coffin, and Capt. Shand a Fortnight before him, both bound to this Port.

It is impossible to express the Joy the Town is now in, on receiving the above, great, glorious and important NEWS—The Bells in all the Churches were immediately set a Ringing, and we hear the Day for a general Rejoicing will be the beginning of next Week.

PRINTED for the Benefit of the PUBLIC, by
Drapers, Edes & Gill, Green & Russell, and Fleets.
The Customers to the Boston Papers may have the above gratis at their respective Offices.

“GLORIOUS NEWS.”

Declaration of the Passing of the Marquis of Rockingham's Motion to Repeal the Stamp Act: Boston Reprint of May 16, 1766
(Massachusetts Historical Society)

New-York, May 20, 1766.

Joy to AMERICA !

At 3 this Day arrived here an Express from *Boston* with the following most glorious News, on which *H. Gaine* congratulates the Friends of *America*.

Boston, Friday 11 o'Clock, 16th May, 1766.

This Day arrived here the Brig *Harrison*, belonging to *John Hancock*, Esq; Capt. *Shubael Coffin*, in 6 Weeks and 2 Days from *London*, with the following most agreeable Intelligence, viz.

From the *LONDON GAZETTE*.

Westminster, March 18.

THIS day his Majesty came to the house of Peers, and being in his royal robes, seated on the throne, with the usual solemnity, Sir *Francis Molineaux*, Gentleman usher of the black rod was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the house of commons, commanding their attendance in the house of peers. The commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give his Royal Assent to

An ACT to Repeal an Act, made the last Session of Parliament, entitled, An Act for granting and applying certain stamp Duties, and other Duties in the *British Colonies and Plantations in America*, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for mending such Parts of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned.

When his Majesty went to the House he was accompanied by greater Numbers of People than ever was known on the like Occasion; many Copies of the Repeal were sent to Falmouth, to be forwarded to America; and all the Vessels in the River Thames bound to America, had Orders to sail.

5 o'Clock, P. M. Since composing the Above an Express arrived from Philadelphia with a Confirmation of the Repeal, and that a printed Copy of it by the King's Printer lay in the Coffee-House for the Perusal of the Publick.

New York Broadside

May 20, 1766

(Early American Imprints, American Antiquarian Society)



THE REPEAL, Or the Funeral Procession, of MISS AMERIC-STAMP.

Over the Vault are placed two Skulls & Bones, their date in 1765 and the date of the two following years, sufficiently show what party they espoused, and in what cause they suffered an ignominious fate.

The reverend Mr. Anti-Sepius (who under that signature has sold his pen in support of the Stamp) leads the procession as officiating priest, with the burial service and funeral sermon in his hands.

Next follow two eminent Pillars of the Law, supporting two black flags, on which are delineated the stamps with the White Rose and Thistle interwoven in approval. These flags, supposed to have been originally continued on the 10 of June, 1766, were afterwards, under the charge of the same, but the Price of the stamps is changed.

to three pence, an important step taken from the Budget, the number 1766 and 71 declare the minority which fought under those Barriers.

Next appears the honorable Mr. George Stamp, full of grief and despair, carrying his favourite Child, Miss Americ Stamp, who was born in 1765, and died hard in 1766.

Immediately after follows the chief Mourner Sepius.

Then his Grace of Spital Fields, and Lord Garter.

After these comes a Torch-bearer with a Catch, by way of funeral anthem, by his side his friend and partner Mr. Calver, the Treasurer of the Stamp.

The war is brought up by two right reverend Fathers of the Church.

These five ministers are separated from the joyful scene which appears on the River Thames, where three first rate ships are riding, viz. the Conqueror, the Revenge, and the Centurion, along the opposite shore, stand upon the Warehouse for the several goods of different manufacturing towns from which cargoes are now shipping for America. Finding that is a large case containing the details of Mr. Pitt, which is hoisting on board a boat N. 1766, there is another boat taking on goods nearer the first pillars, viz. N. 1765. These Numbers will ever be held in esteem by the friends of LIBERTY.

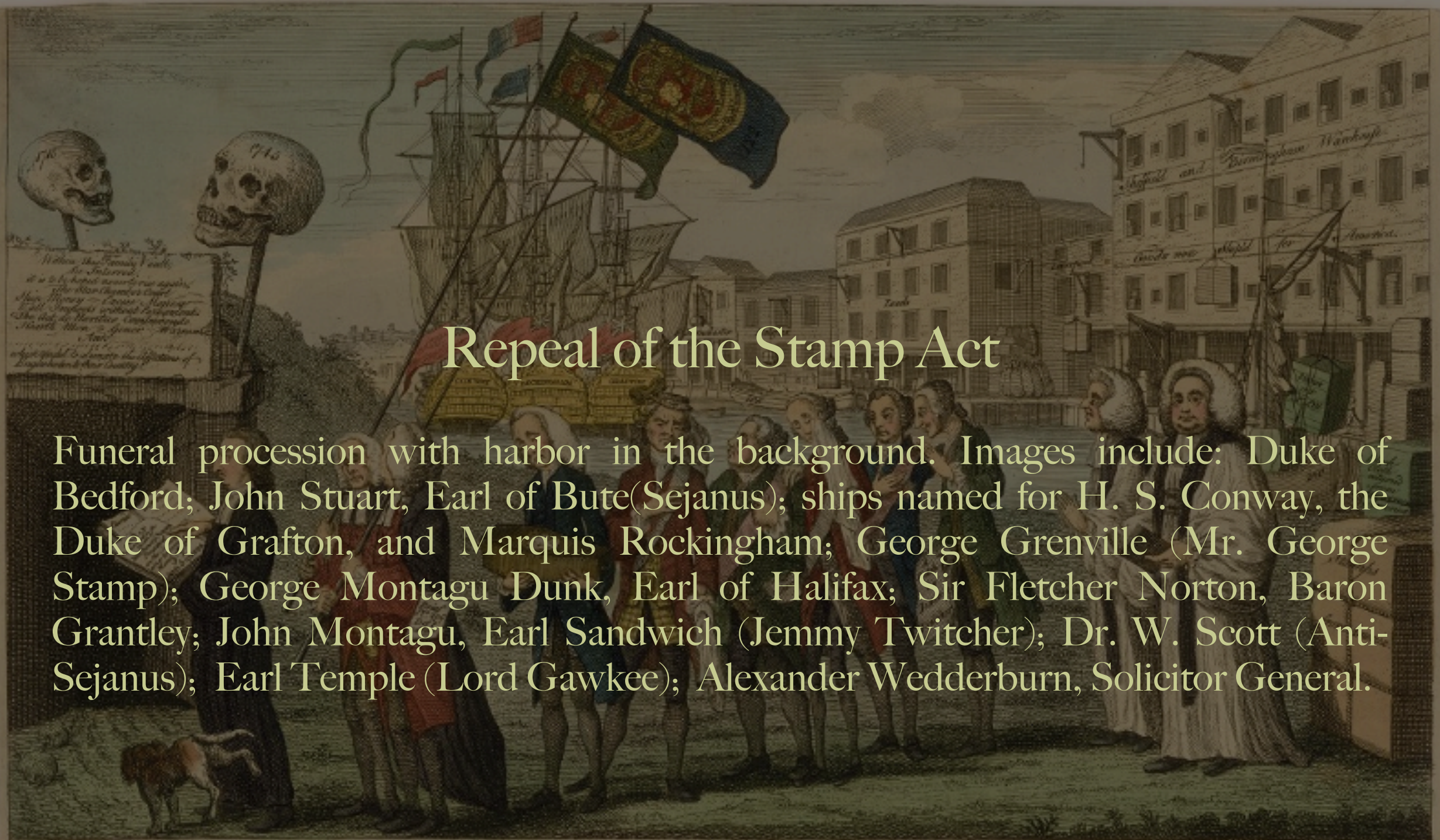
“THE REPEAL Or the Funeral Procession of MISS AMERIC - STAMP.”

London, 1766

(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)

Repeal of the Stamp Act

Funeral procession with harbor in the background. Images include: Duke of Bedford; John Stuart, Earl of Bute (Sejanus); ships named for H. S. Conway, the Duke of Grafton, and Marquis Rockingham; George Grenville (Mr. George Stamp); George Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax; Sir Fletcher Norton, Baron Grantley; John Montagu, Earl Sandwich (Jemmy Twitcher); Dr. W. Scott (Anti-Sejanus); Earl Temple (Lord Gawkee); Alexander Wedderburn, Solicitor General.



THE REPEAL, Or the Funeral Procession, of MISS AMERIC-STAMP.

Over the Vault are placed two Spoken Heads, their positions in 1763 and the dates of the two hundred years, sufficiently show what party they espoused, and in what cause they suffered an ignominious end.

The reverend Mr. Anti-Sejanus (who under that signature has wrought his pen in support of the Stamp) leads the procession, as offending a great, with the burial service and funeral sermon in his hands.

Next follow two eminent Pillars of the Law, supporting two black flags, on which are delineated the Stamp with the White Rose and thistle interwoven in an agreeable design, supposed to have been originally intended on the 10 of June; but afterwards, as the Stamp was a pest, and the Price of the Stamp, is changed

to three pence, an important step taken from the Budget, the number 1763 and 74 declare the minority which fought under those Banners.

Next appears the honorable Mr. George Stamp, full of grief and despair, carrying his face to the Childs Coffin Miss America Stamp, who was born in 1763 and died hard in 1766.

Immediately after follows the chief Mourner Sejanus.

Then his Grace of Oxford, and Lord Gawkee.

After these comes Jemmy Twitcher with a Cat, by way of funeral anthem, by his friend and partner Mr. F. who is now a member of the House of Commons.

The war is brought up by two right reverend Fathers of the Church.

These five minutes are separated from the joyful scene which appears on the River Thames, where three first rate ships are riding, viz. the Conway, Rockingham, and Grafton, along the opposite shore, stand upon the Wharves for the several goods of different manufacturing towns, from which cargoes are now shipping for America. Among these is a large case containing the Statute of Mr. Pitt, which is hoisting on board a first rate ship, there is another boat taking on board the first Statute which is Mr. Pitt's Act, a number will ever be held in esteem by the friends of Liberty.

“THE REPEAL Or the Funeral Procession of MISS AMERIC - STAMP.”

London, 1766

(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)

THE REPEAL

OR THE FUNERAL OF MISS AME-STAMP.



THE Hero of this Print is the gentle Mr. *Stamper*, who is carrying to the Family Vault his favourite Child, in a Coffin, Miss *Alice-Stamper*, about 12 Months old. *Anti-Seymour*, who reads the Burial Service, is the first in the Procession. — After him follow Two Pillars of the Law, supporting Two Black Flags: on which are the usual Stamps, consisting of the *White Rose* united with the *Trigle*, supposed to have been originally contrived on the *Tenth of June*. The expensive Motto of *Semper cadens* is preserved: but the Price of the Stamp is changed to *Three Farthings*, which the

Budget explains: and the small Numbers, which are pointed at, are too contemptible to deserve Notice by the Majority. The Chief Mourner, *Sixtus*, follows Mr. *Stamper*. Then Two remarkable Personages, the celebrated *Fawcett* and Lord *Gawker*: after them *Jonas Twitcher*, with his Friend and Partner, Lord H..... Two B..... conclude the Procession. Upon the Fore Ground are two large Bales of Black Cloth and Stamps returned from *America*.

The unhappy Gang are separated from the joyous Scene that is opposite, on the

other Side of the River Thames: where, along the Shore, are *Open Warehouses* for the Goods of different Manufacturing Towns now shipping for *America*. In the River are three First-rate Ships, the *Rockingham*, the *Grafton*, and the *Cavendish*. Among the Goods shipping off, is a large *Cask*, which is wrote upon a *Statue of Mr. Pitt*: this is heaving on board a Boat Number 370. There is another Boat nearer the First-rate, taking Goods in aloft: and is numbered 105. — N. B. The two Skeleton Heads, upon the Vault were Monsters born in the Rebellions of the Years 1745 and 1746.

“THE REPEAL Or THE FUNERAL OF THE MIS AME - STAMP”
George Grenville Carries a Child’s Coffin Marked “Born 1765, Died 1766” London 1766
(Library of Congress)



“THE REPEAL Or THE FUNERAL OF THE MIS AME - STAMP”
by Carington Bowles, London 1766
(Metropolitan Museum of Art)





"The TRIUMPH of America" - William Pitt Drives a Carriage Carrying America
London 1766
(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)



Tell to me, if you are vitty
Whose wooden Leg is in de City
Eh biene drole, 'tis de great Pity
De broad grim Hat he thrust his Nob in
De while St Stephens throng are throbbing
One Crutch in America is Bobbing
But who be yonder Odd man there sir
Building de Castle in de Air sir
O' tis de Temple one may swear sir
Stamp Act, La Diable, dat's de jobb sir
Dat Stamp't it in de Stiltmans Nob sir
To be America's Nabob sir
De English dream vid lestel vut sir
For de French day make de pit sir
'Tis a pit for them, who now are bit sir

"COMMON - WEALTH The COLOSSUS"

Sold by T. Ewart 1766

(European Political Print Collection - American Antiquarian Society)



19 Miss. Sketch Act repeated. 1766.

The WORLD turned upside down,

O R

The OLD WOMAN taught WISDOM.

GOODY Bull and her Daughter together fell out,
Both squabbled and wrangled, and made a damn'd Rout;
But the Cause of their Quarrel remains to be told;
Then lend both your Ears and the Tale I'll unfold. *Derry Down, &c.*
The old Lady it seems, took a Freak in her Head,
That her Daughter, grown Woman, might earn her own Bread,
Self applauding her Scheme, she was ready to Dance,
But we're often too sanguine in what we advance. *Derry Down, &c.*
For mark the Event: thus by fortune we're cross'd,
Nor should any one reckon without a good Host:
The Daughter was sulky, and wouldn't come to,
And pray what in this Cafe could the Old Woman do?

In vain did the Matron hold forth in the Cause,
That the young one was able, her Duty, the Laws,
Ingratitude vile, Disobedience far worse;
But, she might e'en as well have sung Psalms to a Horse. *Derry Down, &c.*
Young, forward and fullen, and vain of her Beauty,
She tartly reply'd, that she well knew her Duty,
That other Folk's Children were kept by their Friends,
And that some Folks lov'd People but for their own Ends. *Derry Down, &c.*
She sobbed and blubber'd, she bluster'd and swore,
If her Mother persisted, she'd turn common Whore,
The old Woman thus threaten'd fell down in a Fit,
And who in the Nick should hop in but Will P--tt, *Derry Down, &c.*

Zounds! Neighbour, quoth he, what the Devil's the Matter,
AMAN cannot rest in his House for your Clatter,
Alas! cries the Daughter, here's dainty fine Work,
The old Woman's grown harder than Jeworthan Turk. *Derry Down, &c.*
She be d--nd, cries the Farmer, and to her he goes,
First roars in her Ears, then tweaks her old Nose,
Holla, Goody, what ails you? Wake Woman, I say,
I am come to make Peace in this desperate Fray. *Derry Down, &c.*
Adfooks ope thine Eyes, what a pother is here,
You have no right to compel her, you have not I swear,
Be rul'd by your Friends, kneel down and ask Pardon,
You'd be sorry I'm sure, should she walk Covent Garden. *Derry Down, &c.*

Alas! cries the old woman, and must I comply,
But, I'd rather submit than the Huffy should die,
Pooh, prithee be quiet, be friends and agree,
You must surely be right, if you're guided by me, *Derry Down, &c.*
Unwillingly awkward, the Mother knelt down,
While the absolute Farmer went on with a Frown,
Come kiss the poor Child, then come kiss and be friends,
There kiss your poor Daughter, and make her amends. *Derry Down, &c.*
No thanks to you Mother; the Daughter replied;
But Thanks to my Friend here, I've humbled your Pride,
Then pray leave of this Nonsense, 'tis all a meer Farce,
As I've carried my point, you may now kiss my — *derry down, &c.*

"Goody Bull or the Second Part of the Repeal."

London 1766

(The British Museum)

Goody Bull or the Second Part of the Repeal

Price 6^d



12 Mar. Stamp Act repealed. 1766.

“Goody Bull or the Second Part of the Repeal.”

London 1766

(The British Museum)

The WORLD turned upside down, O R The OLD WOMAN taught WISDOM.

GOODY Bull and her Daughter together fell out, Both squabbled and wrangled, and made a damn'd Rout; But the Cause of their Quarrel remains to be told; Then lend both your Ears and the Tale I'll unfold. <i>Derry Down, &c.</i> The old Lady it seems, took a Freak in her Head, That her Daughter, grown Woman, might earn her own Bread, Self applauding her Scheme, she was ready to Dance, But we're often too sanguine in what we advance. <i>Derry Down, &c.</i> For mark the Event: thus by fortune we're cross'd, Nor should any one reckon without a good Host: The Daughter was sulky, and wouldn't come to, And pray what in this Case could the Old Woman do?	In vain did the Matron hold forth in the Cause, That the young one was able, her Duty, the Laws, Ingratitude vile, Disobedience far worse; But, she might e'en as well have sung Psalms to a Horse. <i>Derry Down, &c.</i> Young, froward and sullen, and vain of her Beauty, She tartly reply'd, that she well knew her Duty, That other Folk's Children were kept by their Friends, And that some Folks lov'd People but for their own Ends. <i>Derry Down, &c.</i> She sobbed and blabber'd, she bluster'd and swore, If her Mother persisted, she'd turn common Whore, The old Woman thus threaten'd fell down in a Fit, And who in the Nick should hop in but Will P--tt, <i>Derry Down, &c.</i>	Zounds! Neighbour, quoth he, what the Devil's the Matter, A Man cannot rest in his House for your Clatter, Alas! cries the Daughter, here's dainty fine Work, The old Woman's grown harder than Jew or than Turk. <i>Derry Down, &c.</i> She be d--nd, cries the Farmer, and to her he goes, First roars in her Ears, then tweaks her old Nose, Holla, Goody, what ails you? Wake Woman, I say, I am come to make Peace in this desperate Fray. <i>Derry Down, &c.</i> Ad looks ope thine Eyes, what a pothor is here, You have no right to compel her, you have not I swear, Be rul'd by your Friends, kneel down and ask Pardon, You'd be sorry I'm sure, should she walk Covent Garden. <i>Derry Down, &c.</i>	Alas! cries the old woman, and must I comply, But, I'd rather submit than the Huffy should die, Pooh, prithee be quiet, be friends and agree, You must surely be right, if you're guided by me, <i>Derry Down, &c.</i> Unwillingly awkward, the Mother knelt down, While the absolute Farmer went on with a Frown, Come kiss the poor Child, then come kiss and be friends, There kiss your poor Daughter, and make her amends. <i>Derry Down, &c.</i> No thanks to you Mother; the Daughter replied; But Thanks to my Friend here, I've humbled your Pride, Then pray leave of this Non-sense, 'tis all a meer Farce, As I've carried my point, you may now kiss my — <i>derry down, &c.</i>
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"Goody Bull or the Second Part of the Repeal."

London 1766

(The British Museum)



William Pitt Repeal of the Stamp Act Medal

c. 1766
(Stack's)



Anti - Stamp Act Button
Recovered in New Hampshire
(Private Collection)



William Pitt "Stamp Act Repealed - March 18 1766" Dispatch or Document Box Covered in Leather
1766
(James D. Julia Auctions)



William Pitt "Stamp Act Repealed - March 18 1766" Dispatch or Document Box Covered in Leather
1766
(James D. Julia Auctions)



William Pitt "Stamp Act Repealed - March 18 1766" Dispatch or Document Box Covered in Leather
1766
(James D. Julia Auctions)



William Pitt "Stamp Act Repealed - March 18 1766" Dispatch or Document Box Covered in Leather
1766
(James D. Julia Auctions)



A N
ACCURATE DESCRIPTION
O F
A M E R I C A.

CHAP. I.

America, unknown to the Antients.



THE Sea, that takes several Denominations from the Countreys which it washeth, and surrounding the dry Land, cuts out, and shapes so many winding Bays, Creeks, and Meandering In-lets, seems no where so much confin'd and penn'd into so narrow a Channel, as the Straights of Magellan: From whence again, soon expatiating, it spreads it self into two immense, and almost boundless Oceans, that which opens to the North, gives terminaries to the four Regions of the

Earth; that to the South, onely to *Asia* and *America*; both which, indeed, are but one continu'd Sea, extending it self round the Universal Globe.

This watry part of the World, that almost through all Ages lay fallow, hath in these later times been furrow'd by several Expert and Stout Captains, who now by their Art and Industry, have given a good Account of, and made clear Discoveries from East to West, where-ever the Sun rises or sets.

The Northern Bounds under the *Arctic* Zone, have been hitherto so obstructed with Ice, that the undertakings of such as adventur'd either to find by the North-East or North-West a Passage to *India*, have been utterly frustrate. Of the Southern, no such pains hath as yet been taken in the Discovery, so that for the most part it is yet unknown how far the Water, either deep or shallow, overspreads the Earth, onely thus much Experience hath made out, that the *Antarctic* needs lesser Line to Fathom, than the *Arctic* Ocean.

The antient *Greeks*, *Phoenicians* and *Romans*, or whoever that were Renown'd by Antiquity, and Listed in the number of their famous Navigators, were no less Timorous than Ignorant concerning Maritime Affairs, and are not fit to stand in the least degree of competition with our later Voyagers.

B

Of



William Pitt "Stamp Act Repealed - March 18 1766" Dispatch or Document Box Covered in Leather
1766
(James D. Julia Auctions)



English Tin Glazed Earthenware Punch Bowl
c. 1765 - 1766
(The British Museum)



English Tin Glazed Earthenware Punch Bowl
c. 1765 - 1766
(The British Museum)



English Lead Glazed Earthenware Teapot, Possibly by the Cockpit Hill Factory of Derby, England
Made in London for Export to the American Colonies after the Repeal of the Stamp Act c. 1766 - 1770
(National Museum of American History - Smithsonian Institution)



English Lead Glazed Earthenware Teapot, Possibly by the Cockpit Hill Factory of Derby, England
Made in London for Export to the American Colonies after the Repeal of the Stamp Act c. 1766 - 1770
(National Museum of American History - Smithsonian Institution)



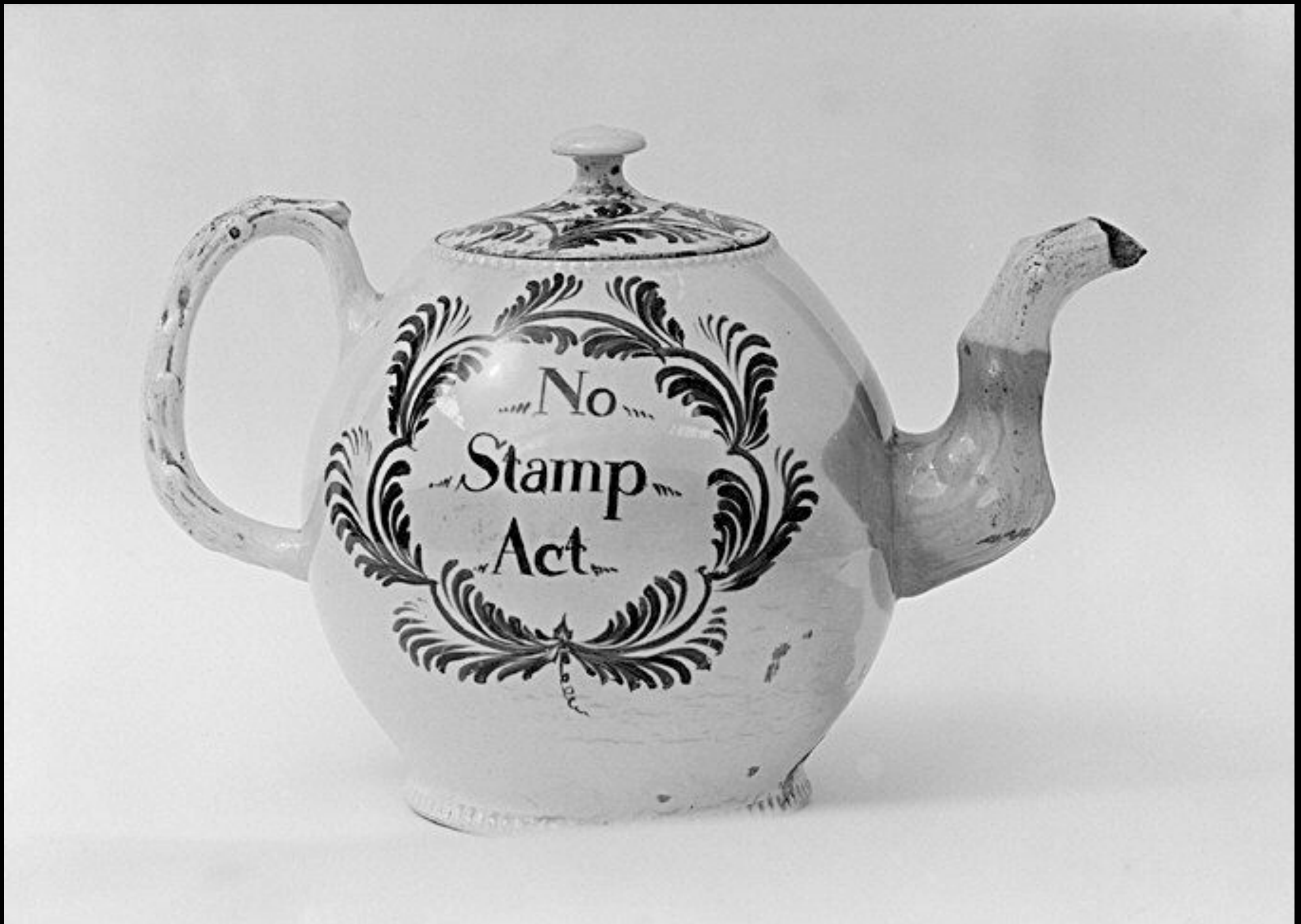
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English Lead Glazed Earthenware Teapot
Made in London for Export to the American Colonies after the Repeal of the Stamp Act c. 1766 - 1770
(Kamm Teapot Foundation)



English Lead Glazed Earthenware Teapot
Made in London for Export to the American Colonies after the Repeal of the Stamp Act c. 1766 - 1770
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English Lead Glazed Earthenware Teapot, Possibly by the Cockpit Hill Factory of Derby, England
Made in London for Export to the American Colonies after the Repeal of the Stamp Act c. 1766 - 1770
(Metropolitan Museum of Art)



English Lead Glazed Earthenware Teapot
Made in London for Export to the American Colonies after the Repeal of the Stamp Act c. 1766 - 1770
(Peabody Essex Museum)



English Lead Glazed Earthenware Teapot
Made in London for Export to the American Colonies after the Repeal of the Stamp Act c. 1766 - 1770
(Private Collection)



At the Court at KENSINGTON,

December the 3d, 1696.

PRESENT

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty
in COUNCIL.

UPON the humble Petitions of N. BRADY and
N. TATE, this Day read at the Board, setting
forth That the Petitioners have, with their utmost
Care and Industry, compleated, A New Version of
the Psalms of David, in English Metre, fitted for
publick Use; and humbly praying his Majesty's
Royal Allowance, that the Version may be used in
such Congregations as think fit to receive it:

His Majesty, taking the same into his Royal Con-
sideration, is pleased to order in Council, That the
said New Version of the Psalms in English Metre,
be, and the same is hereby Allowed and Permitted to
be used in all Churches, Chapels, and Congregations,
as shall think fit to receive the same.

W. BRIDGMAN.

A
New Version
OF THE
PSALMS
OF
DAVID,
Fitted to the
TUNES used in CHURCHES.

BY
N. BRADY, D.D. || AND
Chaplain in Ordinary || N. TATE, Esq;
Poet-Laureat
To HIS MAJESTY.

LONDON:
Printed for the Company of STATIONERS.
M.DCCLXX.
And are to be Sold at STATIONERS-HALL,
near Ludgate, and by most Bookfellers.

Psalm Book of Merchant Gilbert DeBlois, Member of King's Chapel
Opposed the Sons of Liberty the decade following the Stamp Act Crisis, Fled Boston when British Troops abandoned Boston in 1776
(Museum of the American Revolution)

THE WHEEL of FORTUNE or ENGLAND in TEARS.



Sold by T. Butcher, in May's Buildings Covent Garden. Price 6^d

“THE WHEEL of FORTUNE or ENGLAND in TEARS.”

London 1766

(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)

The Townshend Act

Passed by Parliament June 29, 1767



An Act of Parliament,
Passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Our
Sovereign Lord *GEORGE* the Third.

C A P. XLVI.

An Act for granting certain Duties in the *British* Colonies and Plantations in *America* ; for allowing a Drawback of the Duties of Customs upon the Exportation, from this Kingdom, of Coffee and Cocoa Nuts of the Produce of the said Colonies or Plantations ; for discontinuing the Drawbacks payable on China Earthen Ware exported to *America* ; and for more effectually preventing the clandestine Running of Goods in the said Colonies and Plantations.

WHEREAS it is expedient that a Revenue should be raised, in Your Majesty's Dominions in *America*, for making a more certain and adequate Provision for defraying the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of Civil Government, in such Provinces where it shall be found necessary ; and towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the said Dominions ; We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, have therefore resolved to give and grant unto Your Majesty the several Rates and Duties herein after mentioned ; and do most humbly beseech Your Majesty

Preambles.

Y y y

“An Act of Parliament, Passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord *GEORGE* the Third.”

“An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in *America*; ...”

(Massachusetts Historical Society)

For every Ream of Paper called *Small Post*, One Shilling and One Penny Halfpenny.

For every Ream of Paper called *Fine Genoa Pot*, Six Pence Three Farthings.

For every Ream of Paper called *Second Genoa Pot*, Six Pence Three Farthings.

For every Ream of other Paper called *Superfine Pot*, not made in *Great-Britain*, One Shilling and Six Pence.

For every Ream of other Paper called *Second Fine Pot*, not made in *Great Britain*, One Shilling and One Penny Halfpenny.

For every Ream of Paper called *Ordinary Pot*, not made in *Great Britain*, Six Pence Three Farthings.

For every Ream of Paper called *Fine Pot*, made in *Great Britain*, Nine Pence.

For every Ream of Paper called *Second Pot*, made in *Great Britain*, Four Pence Halfpenny.

For every Ream of Paper called *Super Royal Fine*, Nine Shillings.

For every Ream of Paper called *Royal Fine*, Six Shillings.

For every Ream of Paper called *Fine Holland Royal*, Two Shillings and Five Pence Farthing.

For every Ream of Paper called *Fine Holland Second*, One Shilling and Six Pence.

For every Ream of Paper called *Second Fine Holland Royal*, One Shilling and Six Pence.

For every Ream of Paper called *Ordinary Royal*, Nine Pence.

“An Act of Parliament, Passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third.”

“An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; ...”

(Massachusetts Historical Society)

The Colonies Reduced
 Designed & Engraved for the Political Register.



Its Companion.



"The Colonies Reduced / Its Comparison"

1767

(European Political Print Collection - American Antiquarian Society)

The Colonies Reduced

Design'd & Engrav'd for the Political Register.



"The Colonies Reduced It's Comparison"

1767

(European Political Print Collection - American Antiquarian Society)

Its Companion.



"The Colonies Reduced It's Comparison"

1767

(European Political Print Collection - American Antiquarian Society)

4183a



La Grande Bretagne mutilée
ou horrible/mais vraie/representation et la Grande Bretagne privée et ses mem-
bres par ses ennemis.
Nouvelle Angleterre, &c.

Das verstümmelte Britanien.
oder schreckliche/aber ware/ Abbildung von Groß Britannien. wie solches von seine Fein-
den aller seiner Glieder beraubt worden.
Neu Engelland. Philadelphia. Halifax. Boston.
A. M. 1768

“La Grande Bretagne motile; Das verstunelte Britanien.”
1767 - 1768
(European Political Print Collection - American Antiquarian Society)

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other
Inhabitants of the Town of *Boston*, le-
gally assembled at *Faneuil-Hall*, on Wed-
nesday the 28th of *October*, 1767.

THE Town then took into Consideration the Petition of a Number of Inhabitants, "That some effectual Measures might be agreed upon to promote Industry, Oeconomy, and Manufactures; thereby to prevent the unnecessary Importation of European Commodities, which threaten the Country with Poverty and Ruin:" Whereupon in a very large and full Meeting, the following Votes and Resolutions were passed Unanimously.

Whereas the excessive Use of foreign Superfluities is the chief Cause of the present distressed State of this Town, as it is thereby drained of its Money; which Misfortune is likely to be increased by Means of the late additional Burthens and Impositions on the Trade of the Province, which threaten the Country with Poverty and Ruin:

Therefore, *VOTED*, That this Town will take all prudent and legal Measures to encourage the Produce and Manufactures of this Province, and to lessen the Use of Superfluities, & particularly the following enumerated Articles imported from Abroad, viz. *Loaf Sugar, Cordage, Anchors, Coaches, Chaises and Carriages of all Sorts, Horse Furniture, Men and Womens Hats, Mens and Womens Apparel ready made, Household Furniture, Gloves, Men and Womens Shoes, Sole-Leather, Sheathing and Dock Nails, Gold and Silver and Thread Lace of all Sorts, Gold and Silver Buttons, Wrought Plate of all Sorts, Diamond, Stone and Paste Ware, Snuff, Mustard, Clocks and Watches, Silversmiths and Jewellers Ware, Broad Cloths that cost above 10s. per Yard, Muslins, Furrs and Tippets, and all Sorts of Millenary Ware, Starch, Womens and Childrens Stays, Fire Engines, China Ware, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Gauze, Pewterers hollow Ware, Linseed Oyl, Glue, Lawns, Cambricks, Silks of all Kinds for Garments, Malt Liquors and Cheeses.*—And that a Subscription for this End be and hereby is recommended to the several Inhabitants and Householders of the Town; and that *John Rowe, Esq; Mr. William Greenleaf, Melatiah Bourne, Esq; Mr. Samuel Austin, Mr. Edward Payne, Mr. Edmund Quincy, Tertius, John Ruddock, Esq; Jonathan Williams, Esq; Joshua Henshaw, Esq; Mr. Henderson Incker, Mr. Solomon Davis, Joshua Winslow, Esq; and Thomas Cushing, Esq;* be a Committee to prepare a Form for Subscription, to report the same as soon as possible; and also to procure Subscriptions to the same.

And whereas it is the Opinion of this Town, that divers new Manufactures may be set up in America, to its great Advantage, and some others carried to a greater Extent, particularly those of Glass & Paper

Therefore, *Voted*, That this Town will by all prudent Ways and Means, encourage the Use and Consumption of Glass and Paper, made in any of the British American Colonies; and more especially in this Province.

[Then the Meeting adjourn'd till 3 o'Clock Afternoon.]

III o'Clock, P. M.

THE Committee appointed in the Forenoon, to prepare a Form for Subscription, reported as follows.

WHEREAS this Province labours under a heavy Debt, incurred in the Course of the late War; and the Inhabitants by this Means must be for some Time subject to very burthensome Taxes:— And as our Trade has for some Years been on the decline, and is now particularly under great Embarrassments, and burthened with heavy Impositions, our Medium very scarce, and the Balance of Trade greatly against this Country:

WE therefore the Subscribers, being sensible that it is absolutely necessary, in Order to extricate us out of these embarrassed and distressed Circumstances, to promote Industry, Oeconomy and Manufactures among ourselves, and by this Means prevent the unnecessary Importation of European Commodities, the excessive Use of which threatens the Country with Poverty and Ruin—DO promise and engage, to and with each other, that we will encourage the Use and Consumption of all Articles manufactured in any of the British American Colonies, and more especially in this Province; and that we will not, from and after the 31st of December next ensuing, purchase any of the following Articles, imported from Abroad, viz. *Loaf Sugar*, and all the other Articles enumerated above.—

And we further agree strictly to adhere to the late Regulation respecting Funnels, and will not use any Gloves but what are Manufactured here, nor procure any new Garments upon such an Occasion, but what shall be absolutely necessary.

The above Report having been considered, the Question was put, Whether the same shall be accepted? *Voted unanimously in the Affirmative.*—And that said Committee be desired to use their best Endeavours to get the Subscription Papers filled up as soon as may be. Also, *Voted unanimously*, That the foregoing Vote and Form of a Subscription relative to the enumerated Articles, be immediately Published; and that the Selectmen be directed to distribute a proper Number of them among the Freeholders of this Town; and to forward a Copy of the same to the Select-Men of every Town in the Province; as also to the principal City or Town Officers of the chief Towns in the several Colonies on the Continent, as they may think proper.

Attest,

William Cooper, *Town-Clerk.*

Then the Meeting was Adjourn'd to the 20th Day of November next.

"At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, legally assembled at Faneuil-Hall, on Wednesday the 28th of October, 1767."

Non - Importation Pledge of Bostonians - October 28, 1767

(Houghton Library - Harvard University)

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BOSTON, OCTOBER 28, 1767.

John Steele	John Homer	John Tudor
John Nuddock	M ^r Lockson	Rob ^t Whortley
Sam ^l J ^r Porter	Paul Revere	John Gray
Richard Bright	J ^r Symmes	Henry Roby
Jabez Bradbury	Joseph Snelling	Nath ^l Ridgway
John Tulling	John Mackett	Daniel Barker
Will ^m Jasper	John Mackett	Asa Hodder
John M ^r Koun	John Mackett	W ^m Hill
Will ^m Hayes	Benjamin Clark	Caleb Champey
John Boic	Edward Trator	Joseph Dornell
Jonathan Cary	Nath ^l Warner	Jacob Holland
Andrew Gillespie	John White	George Bright
Clement Collins	Alex ^r Campbell	Tho ^s Bradford
Fre ^d Drummond	James Lockman	Joseph Clark
James Bell	Alva ^m Joseph	Samuel Gooding
Ezra Collins	Joseph Smith	W ^m Bell
Naac Greenwood	Andrew Hall	Thomas Jarger
W ^m Mayhew	Stephen Vaz	John L ^r Dur
Alex ^r Chamberlain	Moses Bennett	John Goldsmith
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BOSTON, OCTOBER 28, 1767.

Joseph Sherburne	Joseph Sherburne	John Osborne
James Otis	James Otis	Royall Tyler
John Hallay	John Hallay	Thomas Cushing
Thomas Haskins	Thomas Haskins	Wm Greenleaf
Margaret Newman	Margaret Newman	James Pitt
Wm Kennedy	Wm Kennedy	Samuel Wallis
Wm Dawes	Wm Dawes	Benj. Emmons
Dan. Mather	Dan. Mather	Joshua Emmons
Joseph Mont	Joseph Mont	Thomas Stoddard & Co
Daniel Scott	Daniel Scott	Susanna Kenken
John Andrews	John Andrews	Benj. Andrews
John Greenleaf	John Greenleaf	Benjamin
Moses Gill	Moses Gill	John Brown
Joseph Bradford	Joseph Bradford	Wm Greenleaf
Thos. Tyler	Thos. Tyler	Wm. Stickling jun
John Lowell	John Lowell	Thos. Raymond jun
John Adams	John Adams	John Staddon
Josiah Water	Josiah Water	Moses Belcher Bass
Phraim Copeland	Phraim Copeland	Wm. Dawes
George Curtis	George Curtis	Eben. Hancock
James Byler	James Byler	Barnabas Webb
Sydia Lewis	Sydia Lewis	

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At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other
Inhabitants of the Town of *Boston*, le-
gally assembled at *Faneuil-Hall*, on Wed-
nesday the 28th of *October*, 1767.

THE Town then took into Consideration
the Petition of a Number of Inhabitants,
“ That some effectual Measures might be
“ agreed upon to promote Industry, Oe-
“ conomy, and Manufactures ; thereby
“ to prevent the unnecessary Importation of Euro-
“ pean Commodities, which threaten the Country
“ with Poverty and Ruin :” Whereupon in a
very large and full Meeting, the following Votes
and Resolutions were passed Unanimously.

*Whereas the excessive Use of foreign Superfluities
is the chief Cause of the present distressed State of
this Town, as it is thereby drained of its Money ;
which Misfortune is likely to be increased by Means
of the late additional Burthens and Impositions on
the Trade of the Province, which threaten the Coun-
try with Poverty and Ruin :*

Therefore, *VOTED*, That this Town will take
all prudent and legal Measures to encourage the
Produce and Manufactures of this Province, and to
lessen the Use of Superfluities, & particularly the fol-
lowing enumerated Articles imported from Abroad,
viz. Leaf Sugar, Cordage, Anchors, Cables, Chaises

III o’Clock, P. M.

THE Committee appointed in the Forenoon,
to prepare a Form for Subscription, reported
as follows.

*WHEREAS this Province labours under a heavy
Debt, incurred in the Course of the late War ; and
the Inhabitants by this Means must be for some
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And as our Trade has for some Years been on the
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BOSTON, OCTOBER 28, 1767.

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Sam ^l Foster	Paul Revere	John Gray
Richard Bright	J ⁿ Symmes	Henry Roby
Jabez Bradbury	Joseph Snelling	John Snelling
John Pulling	Joseph Snelling	Nath ^l Ridgway
Will ^m Jasper	John Mackett	Daniel Barker
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Will ^m Boyes	John Mackett	W ^m Hill
John Boit	Benjamin Clark	Caleb Champney
Jonathan Cary	Edward Foster	Joseph Donnell
Andrew Gillespie	Nath ^l Warner	Jacob Holland
Clement Collins	John White	George Bright
And ^r Drummond	Alex ^r Campbell	Sho ^r Bradford
James Bell	James Lockman	Joseph Clark
Ezra Collins	Alva ^m Shore	Samuel Godding
Isaac Greenwood	Joseph Beath	W ^m Bell
W ^m Mayhew	Andrew Hall	Thomas Sargent
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BOSTON, OCTOBER 28, 1767.

Joseph Sherburne
James Otis
John Collay
Thomas Tustin

Margaret Newman
W^m Kennedy
W^m Dawes

Dan Mather

Joachim

Daniel Scott
John Andrews

J^r: Greenleaf

Moses Gill

Joseph Bradford

Thos Tyler

John Lowell
John Adams

Joseph Water
Ephraim Copeland

George Curtis
Josias Byler
Lydia Lerby

J: Osborne
Royall Tyler
Thomas Cushing
W^m Greenleaf

James Pitt
Samuel Wallis
Benj^r Emmons
Joshua Emmons
Thomas Stoddard & Co
Susanna Kenken

Benj^r Andrews
Benjamin

John Brown

W^m Greenough

Wic^m Stirling

Thos Raymond

John Sedon

Moses Belcher Bass

W^m Dawes

Eben^r Hancock

Barnabas Webb

St James

John Williams
George Green
Benja^r Pickory
Samuel Ballard

Henry King

Ebenezer Allen

Sam^l Clough

JOHN BELL

Rezekiah Welch

William Homes Jun^r

Wm Lybb

Andrew Boardman

W^m Broman

Nicholas Gray

James Butler

Ann Hall

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Non - Importation Pledge of Bostonians - October 28, 1767

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11.
LONDON.

From the BOSTON (New England) GAZETTE,
at the top of which is printed, in Italicks,
Save your Money, and you save your Country!

Boston, November 2.

AT a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, legally assembled at Faneuil-Hall, on Wednesday the 28th of October, 1767, the Hon. James Otis, Esq; Moderator; a written Address to the inhabitants, subscribed *Philo Patria*, recommending economy and manufactures, was, by their order, read:

The town then took into consideration the petition of a number of inhabitants, 'That some effectual measures might be agreed upon to promote industry, economy, and manufactures; thereby to prevent the unnecessary importation of European commodities, which threaten the country with poverty and ruin!' whereupon, in a very large and full meeting, the following votes and resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas the excessive use of foreign superfluities is the chief cause of the present distressed state of this town; as it is thereby drained of its money; which misfortune is likely to be increased by means of the late additional burthens and impositions on the trade of the province, which threaten the country with poverty and ruin:

Therefore, voted, That this town will take all prudent and legal measures to encourage the produce and manufactures of this province, and to lessen the use of superfluities, and particularly the following enumerated articles imported from abroad, viz. loaf sugar, cordage, anchors, coaches, chaises, and carriages of all sorts, horse furniture, men and womens hats, mens and womens apparel ready made, household furniture, gloves, mens and womens shoes, sole-leather, sheathing and deck nails, gold and silver and thread lace of all sorts, gold and silver buttons, wrought plate of all sorts, diamonds, stone, and paste-ware, snuff, mustard, clocks and watches, Silver-smiths and Jewellers ware, broad cloths that cost above 10s. per yard, muffs, furs, and tippets, and all sorts of Millenary ware, starch, womens and childrens stays, fire-engines, china ware, silk and cotton velvets, gauze, Pewterers hollow ware, linseed oyl, glue, lawns, cambricks, silks of all kinds for garments, malt liquors and cheese. And that a subscription for this end be and hereby is recommended to the several inhabitants and householders of the town; and that John Rowe, Esq; Mr. William Greenleaf, Meletiah Bourne, Esq; Mr. Samuel Austin, Mr. Edward Payne, Mr. Edmund Quincy, Tertius, John Raddock, Esq; Jonathan Williams, Esq; Joshua Henshaw, Esq; Mr. Henderson Inches, Mr. Solomon Davis, Joshua Winslow, Esq; and Thomas Cushing, Esq; be a committee to prepare a form for subscription, to report the same as soon as possible; and also to procure subscriptions to the same.

And whereas it is the opinion of this town, that divers new manufactures may be set up in America, to its great advantage, and some others carried to a greater extent, particularly those of glass and paper:

Therefore, voted, That this town will, by all prudent ways and means, encourage the use and consumption of glass and paper, made in any of the British American colonies; and more especially in this province.

Then the meeting adjourned till 3 o'clock afternoon; when the Committee appointed in the forenoon, to prepare a form for subscription, reported as follows:

Whereas this province labours under a heavy debt, incurred in the course of the late war; and the inhabitants by this means must be for some time subject to very burthenome taxes: And as our trade has for some years been on

the decline, and is now particularly under great embarrassments, and burthened with heavy impositions, our medium very scarce, and the balance of trade greatly against this country:

We therefore the subscribers, being sensible that it is absolutely necessary, in order to extricate us out of these embarrassed and distressed circumstances, to promote industry, oeconomy, and manufactures among ourselves, and by this means prevent the unnecessary importation of European commodities, the excessive use of which threatens the country with poverty and ruin, do promise and engage, to and with each other, that we will encourage the use and consumption of all articles manufactured in any of the British American colonies, and more especially in this province; and that we will not, from and after the 31st day of December next ensuing, purchase any of the following articles imported from abroad, viz. loaf sugar, and all the other articles enumerated above.

And we further agree strictly to adhere to the late regulation respecting funerals, and will not use any gloves but what are manufactured here, nor procure any new garments upon such an occasion, but what shall be absolutely necessary.

The above report having been considered, the question was put, Whether the same shall be accepted? Voted unanimously in the affirmative.

The clause in the warrant, viz. 'To consider of some measures for employing the poor of the town of Boston, by reviving the linen manufacture, and in such other ways as shall be most beneficial,' was read—Whereupon voted, that John Barret, Esq; Mr. Edward Payne, Middlecot Cook, Esq; Mr. Henderson Inches, Meletiah Bourne, Esq; Jonathan Williams, Esq; and Ezekiel Goldthwait, Esq; be a committee for the purpose aforesaid, to report as soon as may be.

The representatives of the town have made humble application to his Excellency the Governor, that he will convene the General Assembly as soon as may be.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.
At the above meeting several samples of starch, called Poland starch, and of the common sort of starch: hair-powder of the best sort, glue, and snuff like Kippen's, so called, all manufactured in this town, were produced in town meeting, and much approved of.

Mr. John Baker, who manufactures the Poland starch, so called, being present, declared his readiness to contract with the inhabitants for 2000 barrels at the prime cost of that article in London.

Mr. Gillespie, the manufacturer of Scotch snuff, so called, offered to furnish the inhabitants with what may be wanted, at the first cost of that article in North Britain.

The town were also informed, that our paper manufacturers had given assurance, that in case they can be supplied with the necessary materials, usually burnt or thrown away in our great towns, they could supply the Province with whatever sorts of paper they have occasion for, in sufficient quantity, with some left for the other Colonies.

Within the last year, 30,000 yards of cloth were manufactured in one small country town in this Province; so far does the spirit of industry begin to prevail among us, and we hope will in this way, assisted by frugality and economy, daily afford us a more promising prospect of our emerging from the present alarming scarcity of money, and consequent stagnation of trade; and from the almost universally entreating complaints of debt and poverty.

We are confidently told, that in the town of Lynn upwards of 40,000 pair of womens shoes have been made in one year, equal in goodness to any imported from abroad. It is thought that in a few years they will be sup-

plied with callimanco and other stuffs manufactured in this Province.

There is a certain herb, lately found in this Province, which begins already to take place in the room of Green and Bohea Tea, which is of a salutary nature, as well as more agreeable flavour. It is called Labrador.

We are assured from good authority, that many of the Ladies of this town have said, that in the list of articles not to be purchased, Tea ought by no means to have been omitted; and that they are resolved to omit the use of it for the future.

It is judged that the spirit of frugality and economy prevails in our country towns, as the demand for European superfluities is of late very greatly diminished.

Yesterday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland gave a grand entertainment to several of the Nobility, at Cumberland-house in Pallmall.

The same day their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Montagu set out for Bath.

Tuesday the Hon. Capt. Howe, brother to Lord Howe, arrived in town from Ireland; and Wednesday he set out for Northampton, in order to offer himself a Candidate to represent that town in Parliament.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, with his eldest son Earl Percy, honoured the worshipful bench of Justices at Hicks's-hall with their company at dinner, where a very grand entertainment was provided.

An arret of Council was published on the 14th ult. at Paris, in which his Most Christian Majesty ordered the payment of the Canada paper money to the parties mentioned in a list annexed.

Wednesday Capt. Johnson of the True Briton, Capt. Saunders of the Grosvenor, Capt. Barkley of the Pacific, and Capt. Dampier in a new ship, took leave of the Court of Directors of the East India company, to proceed on their voyage for Coast and China.

The Moggy, Allison, from Antigua to —, is foundered at sea; the crew were taken up by the Christian Prince, and carried to New-York.

The Thomas and Sally is arrived at Yarmouth from Peterburgh. She was a missing ship, and 60 per cent. had been given on her.

A morning paper says, that a person at the West end of the town has by labour and great expence invented a chemical preparation, which being applied to iron or steel, will in the space of one hour or less, make it as malleable as to be cut by a knife or other instrument, without trouble.

Wednesday night about 400 weavers, armed with cutlasses, hatchets, &c. assembled in Brick-lane, in order to destroy the looms of a worsted lace-weaver there. Mr. Hurford, High Constable of the division, attended with a number of officers in order to oppose them; but being over-powered, he was obliged to take refuge, with his assistants, in the neighbouring houses. A party of the guards, however, being sent for from the Tower, the rioters were soon dispersed; and upwards of 40 of them taken and conveyed to New-Prison, Clerkenwell, and Clerkenwell-Bridewell; and yesterday they were examined at Hicks's Hall, and discharged.

Wednesday the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Howe was safely delivered of a daughter at his Lordship's house in Bolton-row.

Yesterday died in Suffolk-street, — Allen, Esq; of Pembroke-shire.

A few days ago died at Horton in Yorkshire, Mrs. Sawrey, widow of the late Richard Gulpin Sawrey, Esq;

Wednesday died Mrs. Reilly, wife of Mr. E. Reilly, Merchant, in Little Tower-street.

Yesterday died in Chapel-street, Oxford-Road, Alex. Phillips, Esq;

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11.

L O N D O N.

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the decline, and is now particularly under great embarrassments, and burthened with heavy impositions, our medium very scarce, and the balance of trade greatly against this country:

We therefore the subscribers, being sensible that it is absolutely necessary, in order to extricate us out of these embarrassed and distressed circumstances, to promote industry, œconomy, and manufactures among ourselves, and by this means prevent the unnecessary importation of European commodities, the excessive use of which threatens the country with poverty and ruin, do promise and engage, to and with each other, that we will encourage the use and consumption of all articles manufactured in any of the British American colonies, and more especially in this province; and that we will not, from and after the 31st day of December next ensuing, purchase any of the following articles imported from abroad, viz. loaf sugar, and all the other articles enumerated above.

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Yesterday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland gave a grand entertainment to several of the Nobility, at Cumberland-house in Pallmall.

The same day their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Montagu set out for Bath.

Tuesday the Hon. Capt. Howe, brother to Lord Howe, arrived in town from Ireland; and Wednesday he set out for Northampton, in order to offer himself a Candidate to represent that town in Parliament.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, with his eldest son Earl Percy, honoured the worshipful bench of justices at Hicks's-hall with their company at dinner, where a very grand entertainment was provided.

An arret of Council was published on the 14th ult. at Paris, in which his Most Christian Majesty ordered the payment of the Canada paper money to the parties mentioned in a list annexed.

Wednesday Capt. Johnson of the True Briton, Capt. Saunders of the Grosvenor, Capt. Barkley of the Pacific, and Capt. Dampier in a new ship, took leave of the Court of Directors

News of the Non-Importation Pledge Quickly Reaches London - The London Chronicle

December 12, 1767

(Houghton Library - Harvard University)

mens and womens apparel ready made, household furniture, gloves, mens and womens shoes, sole-leather, sheathing and deck nails, gold and silver and thread lace of all sorts, gold and silver buttons, wrought plate of all sorts, diamonds, stone and paste ware, snuff, mustard, clocks and watches, Silversmiths and Jewellers ware, broad cloths that cost above 10s. per yard, musins, furs, and tippets, and all sorts of Millinery ware, starch, womens and childrens stays, fire-engines, china ware, silk and cotton velvets, gauze, Pewterers hollow ware, linseed oyl, glue, lawns, cambricks, silks of all kinds for garments, malt liquors and cheese. And that a subscription for this end be and hereby is recommended to the several inhabitants and householders of the town; and that John Rowe, Esq; Mr. William Greenleaf, Meletiah Bourne, Esq; Mr. Samuel Austin, Mr. Edward Payne, Mr. Edmund Quincy, Tertius, John Ruddock, Esq; Jonathan Williams, Esq; Joshua Henshaw, Esq; Mr. Henderson Inches, Mr. Solomon Davis, Joshua Winslow, Esq; and Thomas Cushing, Esq; be a committee to prepare a form for subscription, to report the same as soon as possible; and also to procure subscriptions to the same.

And whereas it is the opinion of this town, that divers new manufactures may be set up in America, to its great advantage, and some others carried to a greater extent, particularly those of glass and paper:

Therefore, voted, That this town will, by all prudent ways and means, encourage the use and consumption of glass and paper, made in any of the British American colonies; and more especially in this province.

Then the meeting adjourned till 3 o'clock afternoon; when the Committee appointed in the forenoon, to prepare a form for subscription, reported as follows:

Whereas this province labours under a heavy debt incurred in the course of the late war; and the inhabitants by this means must be for some time subject to very burthensome taxes: And as our trade has for some years been on

committee for the purpose aforesaid, to report as soon as may be.—

The representatives of the town have made humble application to his Excellency the Governor, that he will convene the General Assembly as soon as may be.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

At the above meeting several samples of starch, called Poland starch, and of the common sort of starch: hair-powder of the best sort, glue, and snuff like Kippen's, so called, all manufactured in this town, were produced in town meeting, and much approved of.

Mr. John Baker, who manufactures the Poland starch, so called, being present, declared his readiness to contract with the inhabitants for 2000 barrels at the prime cost of that article in London.

Mr. Gillispie, the manufacturer of Scotch snuff, so called, offered to furnish the inhabitants with what may be wanted, at the first cost of that article in North Britain.

The town were also informed, that our paper manufacturers had given assurance, that in case they can be supplied with the necessary materials, usually burnt or thrown away in our great towns, they could supply the Province with whatever sorts of paper they have occasion for, in sufficient quantity, with some left for the other Colonies.

Within the last year, 30,000 yards of cloth were manufactured in one small country town in this Province; so far does the spirit of industry begin to prevail among us, and we hope will in this way, assisted by frugality and economy, daily afford us a more promising prospect of our emerging from the present alarming scarcity of money, and consequent stagnation of trade; and from the almost universally increasing complaints of debt and poverty.

We are confidently told, that in the town of Lynn upwards of 40,000 pair of womens shoes have been made in one year, equal in goodness to any imported from abroad. It is thought that in a few years they will be sup-

ton, Capt. Saunders of the Grosvenor, Capt. Barkley of the Pacific, and Capt. Dampier in a new ship, took leave of the Court of Directors of the East India company, to proceed on their voyage for Coast and China.

The Moggy, Allison, from Antigua to —, is foundered at sea; the crew were taken up by the Christian Prince, and carried to New-York.

The Thomas and Sally is arrived at Yarmouth from Petersburg. She was a missing ship, and 60 per cent. had been given on her.

A morning paper says, that a person at the West end of the town has by labour and great expence invented a chemical preparation, which being applied to iron or steel, will in the space of one hour or less, make it as malleable as to be cut by a knife or other instrument, without trouble.

Wednesday night about 400 weavers, armed with cutlasses, hatchets, &c. assembled in Brick-lane, in order to destroy the looms of a worsted lace-weaver there. Mr. Hurford, High Constable of the division, attended with a number of officers in order to oppose them; but being over-powered, he was obliged to take refuge, with his assistants, in the neighbouring houses. A party of the guards, however, being sent for from the Tower, the rioters were soon dispersed; and upwards of 40 of them taken and conveyed to New-Prison, Clerkenwell, and Clerkenwell-Bridewell; and yesterday they were examined at Hicks's Hall, and discharged.

Wednesday the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Howe was safely delivered of a daughter at his Lordship's house in Bolton-row.

Yesterday died in Suffolk-street, — Allen, Esq; of Pembroke-shire.

A few days ago died at Horton in Yorkshire, Mrs. Sawrey, widow of the late Richard Gilpin Sawrey, Esq;

Wednesday died Mrs. Reilly, wife of Mr. E. Reilly, Merchant, in Little Tower-street.

Yesterday died in Chapel-street, Oxford-Road, Alex. Phillips, Esq;

Address to the LADIES.

Young ladies in town, and those that live round,
Let a friend at this season advise you :
Since money's so scarce, and times growing worse
Strange things may soon hap and surprize you :
First then, throw aside your high top knots of pride
Wear none but your own country linnen ;
Of Oeconomy boast, let your pride be the most
To show cloaths of your own make and spinning.
What, if homespun they say is not quite so gay
As brocades, yet be not in a passion,
For when once it is known this is much wore in town,
One and all will cry out, 'tis the fashion !
And as one, all agree that you'll not married be
To such as will wear London Faç'ry :
But at first sight refuse, tell 'em such you do chuse
As encourage our own Manufact'ry.
No more Ribbons wear, nor in rich dress appear,
Love your country much better than fine things,
Begin without passion, 'twill soon be the fashion
To grace your smooth locks with a twine string.
Throw aside your Bohea, and your Green Hyson Tea,
And all things with a new fashion duty ;
Procure a good store of the choice Labradore,
For there'll soon be enough here to suit ye ;
These do without fear and to all you'll appear
Fair, charming, true, lovely and cleaver ;
Tho' the times remain darkish, young men may be sparkish,
And love you much stronger than ever. !O!

“Address to the LADIES.”



Printed for & sold by Bowles & Carver.

No. 69, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

A JACK IN OFFICE.

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"A JACK IN OFFICE"
A Custom Officer Published by Bowles & Carver, after Robert Dighton c. 1766 - 1790
(The British Museum)

three Years after they are made, may disannul them at his royal pleasure: Under this check, the House humbly conceive, a representation in Parliament cannot be necessary for the nation, and for many reasons it cannot be eligible to them: All they desire is to be placed on their original standing; that *they* may still be happy in the enjoyment of their invaluable privileges, and the nation may still reap the advantage of their growth and prosperity.

The House intreat your Lordships patience one moment longer, while they just mention the danger they apprehend to their Liberties, if the Crown, in addition to its uncontroverted right of appointing a Governor, should also appoint him a stipend at the expence of the people, and without their consent. And also, whether, as the judges and other civil officers of the province do not hold commissions during good behavior, there is not a probability, that arbitrary rule may in some time take effect, to the subversion of the principles of equity and justice, and the ruin of liberty and virtue.

It is humbly hoped, that your Lordships will conceive a favorable opinion of the people of the province; and that you will patronize their Liberties, so far as in your great wisdom and candor you shall judge to be right.

Signed by the Speaker.

A circulatory Letter, directed to the Speakers of the respective Houses of Representatives and Burgesses on this Continent; a Copy of which was also sent to DENNIS DEBERDT, Esq; their Agent, by Order of the House, that he might make use of it, if necessary, to prevent any Misrepresentations of it in *England*.

Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, February 11. 1768.

S I R,

THE House of Representatives of this Province have taken into their serious consideration the great difficulties that must accrue to themselves and their constituents by the operation of several acts of Parliament imposing duties and taxes on the American colonies.

As it is a subject in which every colony is deeply interested, they have no reason to doubt but your House is duly impressed with its importance, and that such constitutional measures will be come into as are proper. It seems to be necessary, that all possible care should be

be

"A Circulatory Letter, directed to the Speakers of the respective Houses of Representatives and Burgesses on this Continent ..."

February 11, 1768

(Massachusetts Historical Society)

From MONDAY, AUGUST 29, to MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5. 1768.

Narrative of the Hon. Commodore Byron,
(continued from page 327.)

THEY were sitting by a fire, to which I approached without any apology. However inclined I might have been to make one, my ignorance of their language made it impossible to attempt it. One of these women appeared to be young, and very handsome for an Indian; the other old, and as frightful as it is possible to conceive any thing in human shape to be. Having stared at me some little time, they both went out; and I without farther ceremony, sat me down by the fire to warm myself, and dry the rags I wore. Yet I cannot say my situation was very easy, as I expected every instant to see two or three men come in and thrust me out, if they did not deal with me in a rougher manner.

Soon after the two women came in again, having, as I supposed, conferred with the Indian, our conductor; and appearing to be in great good humour, began to chatter and laugh immoderately. Perceiving the wet and cold condition I was in, they seemed to have compassion on me, and the old woman went out and brought some wood, with which she made a good fire; but my hunger being impatient, I could not help expressing my desire that they would extend their hospitality a little further, and bring me something to eat. They soon comprehended my meaning, and the younger beginning to rummage under some pieces of bark that lay in the corner of the wigwam, produced a fine large fish: this they presently put on the fire to broil; and when it was just warm through, they made a sign for me to eat. They had no need to repeat the invitation; I fell to, and dispatched it in so short a time, that I was in hopes they would comprehend without further tokens, that I was ready for another; but it was of no consequence, for their stock of eatables was entirely exhausted.

After sitting some time in conference together, in which conversation I could bear no part, the women made some signs to me to lay down and go to sleep, first having strewed some dry boughs upon the ground. I laid myself down, and soon fell fast asleep, and about three or four hours after awaking, I found myself covered with a bit of blanket, made of the down of birds, which the women usually wear about their waist. The young woman, who had carefully covered me, whilst sleeping, with her own blanket, was lying close by me: the old woman lay on the other side of her. The fire was low, and almost burnt out; but as soon as

they found me awake they renewed it, by putting on more fuel. What I had hitherto eat served only to sharpen my appetite; I could not help, therefore, being earnest with them to get me some more victuals. Having understood my necessities, they talked together some little time, after which getting up, they both went out, taking with them a couple of dogs, which they train to assist them in fishing. After an hour's absence, they came in trembling with cold, and their hair streaming with water, and brought two fish; which having broiled, they gave me the largest share; and then we all laid down as before to rest.

In the morning my curiosity led me to visit the neighbouring wigwams, in which were only one or two men; the rest of the inhabitants were all women and children. It might be about the middle of March that we embarked with these Indians. They separated our little company intirely, not putting any two of us together in the same canoe. The oar was my lot, as usual, as also Mr. Campbell's; Mr. Hamilton could not row, and Captain Cheap was quite out of the question; our surgeon was more dead than alive at the time, and lay at the bottom of the canoe he was in. The weather coming on too bad for their canoes to keep the sea, we landed again, without making great progress that day. Here Mr. Elliot, our surgeon, died. At our first setting out, he promised the fairest for holding out, being a very strong active young man: he had gone through an infinite deal of fatigue, as Mr. Hamilton and he were the best shots amongst us and whilst our ammunition lasted never spared themselves, and in a great measure provided for the rest; but he died the death many others had done before him, being quite starved. We scraped a hole for him in the sand, and buried him in the best manner we could. A day or two after we put to sea again, and crossed the bay I mentioned we had been to the bottom of when we first hauled away to the westward. The land here was very low and sandy with something like the mouth of a river which discharged itself into the sea; and which had been taken no notice of by us before, as it was so shallow that the Indians were obliged to take every thing out of their canoe, and carry it over the neck of land, and then haul the boats over into a river, which at this part of it was very broad, more resembling a lake than a river. We rowed up it for four or five leagues, and then took into a branch of it, that ran first to the eastward and then to the northward: here it became much

narrower, and the stream excessively rapid, so that we made but little way, though we worked very hard. At night we landed upon its banks, and had a most uncomfortable lodging, it being a perfect swamp; and we had nothing to cover us, though it rained very hard. The Indians were little better off than we as there was no wood here to make their wigwams; so that all they could do was to prop up the bark they carry in the bottom of their canoes with their oars, and shelter themselves as well as they could to leeward of it. They, knowing the difficulties that were to be encountered here, had provided themselves with some seal; but we had not the least morsel to eat, after the heavy fatigues of the day, excepting a sort of root we saw some of the Indians make use of, which was very disagreeable to the taste. We laboured all the next day against the stream, and farred as we had done the day before. The next day brought us to the carrying-place. Here was plenty of wood; but nothing to be got for sustenance. The first thing the Indians did was to take every thing out of their canoes; and after hauling them ashore, they made their wigwams. We passed this night, as generally we had done, under a tree; but what we suffered at this time is not easily to be expressed. I had been three days at the oar without any kind of nourishment, but the wretched root I mentioned before. I had no shirt, as mine was rotted off by bits; and we were devoured by vermin. All my cloaths consisted of an old short grieve, which is something like a bearskin, with a piece of a waistcoat under it, which once had been of red cloth, both which I had on when I was cast away; I had a ragged pair of trowsers, without either shoe or stocking.

Every body had something to carry except captain Cheap; and he was obliged to be assisted, or never would have got over this march; for a worse than this, I believe, never was made. He, with the others, set out some time before me. I waited for two Indians, who belonged to the canoe I came in; and who remained to carry over the last of the things from the side we were on. I had a piece of wet heavy canvas, which belonged to captain Cheap, with a bit of thinking seal wrapped in it (which had been given him that morning by some of the Indians) to carry upon my head, which was a sufficient weight for a strong man in health, through such roads, and a grievous burthen to one in my condition. Our way was through a thick

The LIBERTY SONG. In FREEDOM we're born &c.

COME join hand in hand brave AMERICANS all,
And rouse your bold hearts at fair LIBERTY'S call;
No tyrannous acts shall suppress your just claim,
Or stain with dishonour AMERICA'S name
In FREEDOM we're born and in FREEDOM we'll live,
Our purses are ready,
Steady, Friends, steady,
Not as SLAVES, but as FREEMEN our Money we'll give.

Our worthy Forefathers—Let's give them a cheer—
To Climates unknown did courageously steer;
Thro' Oceans, to Deserts, for FREEDOM they came,
And dying bequeath'd us their FREEDOM and Fame.
In FREEDOM we're born &c.

Their generous bosoms all dangers despis'd,
So highly, so wisely, their Birthrights they priz'd;
We'll keep what they gave, we will piously keep,
Nor frustrate their toils on the land and the deep—
In FREEDOM we're born &c.

The Tree their own Hands had to LIBERTY rear'd;
They liv'd to behold growing strong and rever'd;
With Transport they cry'd, 'Now our wishes we gain,
For our children shall gather the fruits of our pain'—
In FREEDOM we're born &c.

Swarms of Placemen and Pensioners soon will appear
Like Locusts deforming the Charms of the Year;
Suns vainly will rise, Showers vainly descend,
If we are to drudge for what others shall spend.
In FREEDOM we're born, &c.

Then join Hand in Hand brave AMERICANS all,
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall;
IN so RIGHTEOUS a Cause let us hope to succeed,
For Heaven approves of each generous Deed.
In FREEDOM we're born, &c.

All Ages shall speak with Amaze and Applause,
Of the Courage we'll shew in support of our LAWS;
To die we can bear—but to serve we disdain.
For Shame is to FREEDOM more dreadful than pain
In FREEDOM we're born, &c.

This Bumper I crown for our Sovereign's Health,
And this for Britannia's Glory and wealth;
That Wealth and that glory immortal may be,
If She is but JUST—and if we are but FREE.
IN FREEDOM we're born, and in FREEDOM we'll live
Our purses are ready,
Steady, Friends, steady,
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The preceding New and FAVOURITE

LIBERTY SONG,
Neatly engraved on COPPER-PLATE, the
size of half a sheet of Paper,
Set to MUSIC for the VOICE,
And to which is also added,
A SET of NOTES adapted to the
GERMAN FLUTE and VIOLIN,
Is just published and to be SOLD at the
LONDON Book-store, King-street, Boston,
Price SIXPENCE Lawful single, and
FOUR SHILLINGS Lawful, the dozen.

Bickerstaff's ALMANACK
Will be published in the fall—If any new
houses of entertainment, are opened, or if any
were omitted in the last Almanack, the
Tables Keepers are entreated to send their
names immediately to Mein and Fleeming's
Printing-Office in Newbury-street almost
opposite the White-Horse Tavern, South
End, Boston.

The Gentlemen who were so kind as to prom-
ise Mein and Fleeming some additions
and corrections for their Register, are in-
treated to send them as soon as possible.

For Glasgow,

THE Snow Catherine, Hugh Morris,
master, now lying at Hancock's
Wharf, and taking on board goods will
be clear to sail by the 24th instant.—For
freight or passage apply to the master on
board, or at his store lately possessed, by
Mr. Robert Gordon, nigh to the Golden-
Ball.

N. B. There is imported, by Hugh
Morris, a General Assortment of English
and Scotch Goods, which will be sold
low for cash at the above mentioned store.

Cash will be given by
Benjam. & Edward Davis,
For Flax-Seed this Season.

ESCAPED out of a CAGE in this town
last THURSDAY Evening,
A white Canary BIRD.
—If any person should take him, and will
acquaint the Printers hereof, and let the
OWNER have the BIRD again: Such per-
son shall receive One Dollar reward with
thanks.
Boston, August 27. 1768.

To be Lett,

A convenient Dwelling
HOUSE of three Rooms on a floor,
and in good repair, in School-street, near
the King's Chapel.—Enquire of the
Printers.

“The LIBERTY SONG - In FREEDOM we're born &c.”

by John Dickinson as Printed in The BOSTON CHRONICLE Aug. 29 - Sept. 5 1768
(Massachusetts Historical Society)

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Bickerstaff's ALMANACK

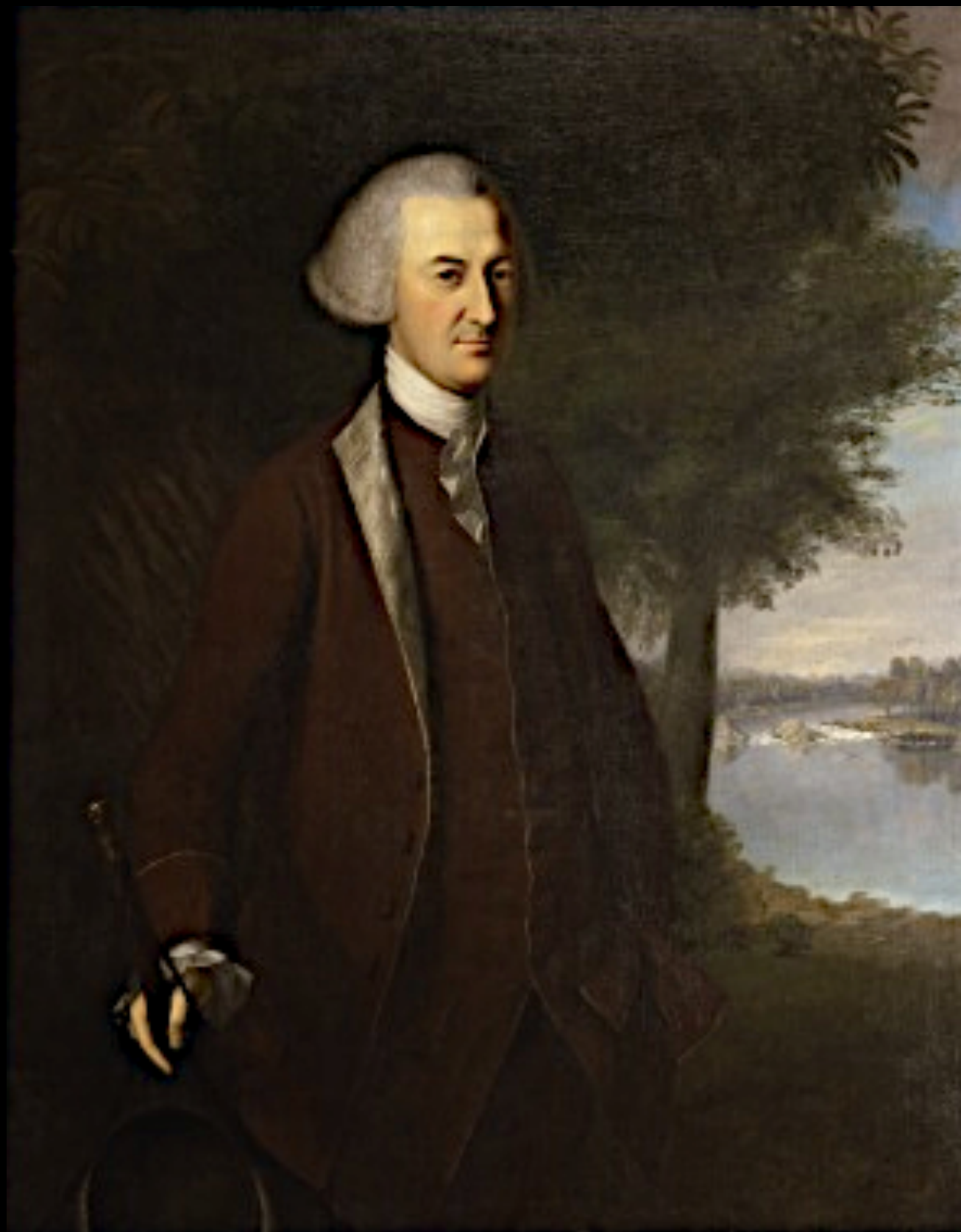
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John Dickinson
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1770

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1768.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are already too well acquainted with the melancholly and very alarming Circumstances to which this Province, as well as *America* in general, is now reduced. Taxes equally detrimental to the Commercial Interests of the Parent Country and her Colonies, are imposed upon the People, without their Consent;—Taxes designed for the Support of the Civil Government in the Colonies, in a Manner clearly unconstitutional, and contrary to that, in which 'till of late, Government has been supported, by the free Gift of the People in the *American* Assemblies or Parliaments; as also for the Maintenance of a large Standing Army; not for the Defence of the newly acquired Territories, but for the old Colonies, and in a Time of Peace. The decent, humble and truly loyal Applications and Petitions from the Representatives of this Province for the Redress of these heavy and very threatening Grievances, have hitherto been ineffectual, being assured from authentick Intelligence that they have not yet reach'd the Royal Ear: The only Effect of transmitting these Applications hitherto perceivable, has been a Mandate from one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State to the Governor of this Province, to Dissolve the General Assembly, merely because the late House of Representatives refused to Rescind a Resolution of a former House, which imply'd nothing more than a Right in the American Subjects to unite in humble and dutiful Petitions to their gracious Sovereign, when they found themselves aggrieved: This is a Right naturally inherent in every Man, and expressly recognized at the glorious Revolution as the Birthright of an Englishman.

This Dissolution you are sensible has taken Place; the Governor has publicly and repeatedly declared that he cannot call another Assembly; and the Secretary of State for the American Department in one of his Letters communicated to the late House, has been pleased to say, that "proper Care will be taken for the Support of the Dignity of Government"; the Meaning of which is too plain to be misunderstood.

The Concern and Perplexity into which these Things have thrown the People, have been greatly aggravated, by a late Declaration of his Excellency Governor BERNARD, that one or more Regiments may soon be expected in this Province.

The Design of these Troops is in every one's Apprehension nothing short of Enforcing by military Power the Execution of Acts of Parliament in the forming of which the Colonies have not, and cannot have any constitutional Influence. This is one of the greatest Distresses to which a free People can be reduced.

The Town which we have the Honor to serve, have taken these Things at their late Meeting into their most serious Consideration: And as there is in the Minds of many a prevailing Apprehension of an approaching War with *France*, they have passed the several Votes, which we transmit to you; desiring that they may be immediately laid before the Town, whose Prudentials are in your Care, at a legal Meeting, for their candid and particular Attention.

Deprived of the Councils of a General Assembly in this dark and difficult Season, the loyal People of this Province, will we are persuaded, immediately perceive the Propriety and Utility of the proposed Committee of Convention: And the sound and wholesome Advice that may be expected from a Number of Gentlemen chosen by themselves, and in whom they may repose the greatest Confidence, must tend to the real Service of our Gracious Sovereign, and the Welfare of his Subjects in this Province; and may happily prevent any sudden and unconnected Measures, which in their present Anxiety, and even Agony of Mind, they may be in Danger of falling into.

As it is of Importance that the Convention should meet as soon as may be, so early a Day as the 22d of this Instant *September* has been propos'd for that Purpose—and it is hoped the remotest Towns will by that Time, or as soon after as conveniently may be, return their respective Committees.

Not doubting but that you are equally concerned with us and our Fellow Citizens for the Preservation of our invaluable Rights, and for the general Happiness of our Country, and that you are disposed with equal Ardor to exert yourselves in every constitutional Way for so glorious a Purpose,

We are,

GENTLEMEN,

With the greatest Esteem,

Your obedient humble Servants,

Joseph Blackington
John Riddock
John Hancock
John Rowe
Sam. Pemberton

Select-Men of Boston.

N. B. The other two Selectmen are out of the Province.

To the Gentlemen Select-Men

of Houghtonham

"Boston, September 14, 1768. Gentlemen, You are already too well acquainted with the melancholly and very alarming circumstances to which this province, as well as America in general, is now reduced ..."

(Massachusetts Historical Society)

WILLIAM JACKSON,

an IMPORTER; at the

BRAZEN HEAD,

North Side of the TOWN-HOUSE,

and Opposite the Town-Pump, i

Corn-hill, BOSTON.

It is desired that the SONS and
DAUGHTERS of LIBERTY,
would not buy any one thing of
him, for in so doing they will bring
Disgrace upon *themselves*, and their
Posterity, for ever and ever, AMEN.

“WILLIAM JACKSON an IMPORTER, at the BRAZEN HEAD

c. 1768 - 1770

(Massachusetts Historical Society)

Bm 4227- 1768

not found in Bm

Designed & Engraved for the Political Register.



An Attempt to land a Bishop in America.

"An Attempt to land a Bishop in Amercia."

1768

(European Political Print Collection - American Antiquarian Society)



"Lord God Omnipotent"
by Paul Revere 1768
(American Antiquarian Society - The Revere Collection)

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Thank you!

- The 18th Century Material Culture Resource Center