No Stamped Paper to be had.

BOSTON, October 31. 3

WALTERS' is a place in the province of Nova Scotia, that on Sunday, the 19th inst. in the morning, was attacked by a force of men in the ship," and "the number of the inhabitants, of the number of the inhabitants of the town, and the number of the inhabitants of the province, is, according to the best information, about 150,000.

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TEN, November 27. 3

The late extraordinary and unexpected preparations to Port George, and the successful landing of the stamped paper, is that gallant, brave, and valiant army, accompanied by a boat and a gun, under the command of the Governor, with the consent of the inhabitants, and with the consent of the inhabitants of the province, so as to prevent a landing of the stamped paper, and to prevent the landing of the stamped paper, and to prevent the landing of the stamped paper, and to prevent the landing of the stamped paper.

In the province of Nova Scotia, the number of the inhabitants, of the number of the inhabitants of the town, and the number of the inhabitants of the province, is, according to the best information, about 150,000.

No Stamped Paper to be had.
“…We have certain information from Boston, that the printers there intend to continue their papers, and to risk the penalties--and that if any of them were to stop on account of the stamp act, their offices would be in danger from the enraged people.

At a general meeting of the Freemen, inhabitants of the county of Essex, in New-Jersey, at the free Borough of Elizabeth, on the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1765, being the anniversary of the happy accession of his present Majesty King George the Third, to the crown of Great-Britain, &c. upon which occasion the said freemen unanimously, and with one voice declared,

• First. That they have at all times heretofore, and ever would bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third, and his royal predecessors, and wished to be governed agreeable to the laws of the land, and the British constitution, to which they ever had, and for ever most cheerfully would submit.

• Secondly. That the stamp act, prepared for the British colonies in America, in their opinion, is unconstitutional; and should the same take place, agreeable to the tenor of it, would be a manifest destruction and overthrow of their long enjoyed, boasted and invaluable liberties and privileges.

• Thirdly. That they will, by all lawful ways and means, endeavour to preserve and transmit to posterity, their liberty and property, in as full and ample manner as they received the same from their ancestors.

• Fourthly. That they will discountenance and discourage, by all lawful measures, the execution and effect of the stamp act.

• Fifthly. That they will detest, abhor, and hold in the utmost contempt, all and every person or persons, who shall meantly accept of any employment or office, relating to the stamp act, or shall take any shelter or advantage from the same; and all and every stamp pimp, informer, favourer and encourager of the execution of the said act; and that they will have no communication with any such person, nor speak to them on any occasion, unless it be to inform them of their vileness…”

Questions:

1. Why were the people, according to the author, “enraged”?

2. On October 25th, 1765, did the people of New Jersey want independence from England? What evidence can you use from the document to prove your answer?

3. Do you think that people in other colonies would agree would with the people of New Jersey? Why or why not?
4. Why was the Stamp Act “unconstitutional” according to the author?

5. Define posterity? Why was the author concerned with posterity?

6. What is the last paragraph asking the American people to do to those people who support the Stamp Act?