

No Stamped Paper to be had.

B O S T O N, Otober 23.

WE hear from Halifax, in the province of Nova-Scotia, that on Sunday, the 13th inst. in the morning, was discovered hanging on the gallows behind the Citadel Hill, the effigies of a stampman, accompanied with a boot and devil, together with labels suitable to the occasion (which we cannot insert, not being favoured with the same) this we are informed gave great pleasure and satisfaction to all the friends of liberty and their country there, as they hope from this instance of their zeal, the neighbouring colonies will be charitable enough to believe that nothing but their dependent situation, prevents them from heartily and sincerely opposing a tax unconstitutional in its nature, and of so destructive a tendency as must infallibly entail poverty and beggary on us and our posterity, if carried in execution.

On the 23d instant the Great and General Court met here, according to adjournment; and we hear that almost every member of the honorable House of Representatives have received instructions from their constituents; and that they are of the same import with those already published.

We hear that the merchants and friends to America in England, were determined to use their utmost endeavours the next session of Parliament, in order to get the stamp act repealed.

N E W Y O R K, November 4.

The late extraordinary and unprecedented preparations in Fort George, and the securing of the stamped paper in that garrison, having greatly alarmed and displeas'd the inhabitants of this city, a vast number of them assembled last Friday evening in the commons, from whence they marched down the Fly (preceded by a number of lights) and having stopped a few minutes at the Coffee-house, proceeded to the Fort walls, where they broke open the stable of the L..... G....., took out his coach, and after carrying the same through the principal streets of the city, in triumph marched to the commons, where a gallows was erected; on one end of which was suspended the effigy of the person whose property the coach was; in his right hand he held a stamped bill of lading, and on his breast was affixed a paper with the following inscription, *'Tis the rebel drummer in the year 1715*: At his back was fixed a drum, the badge of his profession; at the other end of the gallows hung the figure of the devil, a proper companion for the other, as 'tis supposed it was intirely at his instigation he acted: After they had hung there a considerable time, they carried the effigies, with the gallows intire, being preceded by the coach, in a grand procession to the gate of the Fort, where it remained for some time, from whence it was removed to the Bowling green, under the muzzles of the Fort guns, where a bon-fire was immediately made, and the drummer, devil, coach, &c. were consumed amidst the acclamations of some thousand spectators, and we make no doubt, but the L..... G....., and his friends, had the mortification of viewing the whole proceeding from the ramparts of the Fort: But the business of the night not being yet concluded, the whole body proceeded with the greatest decency and good order to Vaux-Hall, the House of M..... J....., who, it was reported, was a friend to the stamp act, and had been over officious in his duty, from whence they took every individual article, to a very considerable amount; and having made another bon-fire, the whole was consumed in the flames, to the great satisfaction of every person present; after which they dispersed, and every man went to his respective habitation. The whole affair was conducted with such decorum, that not the least accident happened. The next evening another very considerable body assembled at the same place, having been informed that the L..... G..... had qualified himself for the distribution of the stamped paper, were determined to march to the Fort, in order to insist upon his delivering it into their hands, or to declare that he would not undertake to distribute the same; but before this resolution could be executed, the minds of the people were calmed by the L..... G.....'s sending the following declaration from the Fort, viz. **T**HE Lieutenant Governor declares he will do nothing in relation to the stamps, but leave it to Sir Henry Moore, to do as he pleases on his arrival.

Council-Chamber, By Order of his Honour,
New-York, November 2, 1765. GW. BANYAR, D. Cl. Con.

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, **F**irst. 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 would 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 oppression 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 meanly 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 villainy.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, October 31, 1765.

AT a general Meeting of the Merchants of the City of New-York, trading to Great-Britain, at the House of Mr. George Burns, of the said City, Intender, to consider what was necessary to be done in the present Situation of Affairs, with respect to the Stamp Act, and the mischievous State of the North-America Commerce, to be greatly restricted by the Impositions and Duties established by the late Acts of Trade: They came to the following Resolution, viz.

FIRST. That in all Orders they send out to Great-Britain, for Goods or Merchandize, of any Nature, Kind or Quality whatsoever, usually imported from Great-Britain, they will direct their Correspondents not to ship them, unless the Stamp Act be repealed: It is nevertheless agreed, that all such Merchants as are Owners at Liberty to bring back in them, on their own Accounts, Cases and Cases of Barthen Ware, Grindstones, Pipes, and such other bulky Articles, as Owners usually sell by their Vessels with.

SECONDLY. It is further unanimously agreed, that all Orders already sent Home, shall be countermanded by the very first Conveyance; and the Goods and Merchandize thereby ordered, not to be sent, unless upon the Condition mentioned in the foregoing Resolution.

THIRDLY. It is further unanimously agreed, that no Merchant will vend any Goods or Merchandize sent upon Commission from Great-Britain, that shall be shipped from thence after the 1st Day of January next, unless upon the Condition mentioned in the 6th Resolution.

FOURTHLY. It is further unanimously agreed, that the foregoing Resolutions shall be binding until the same are avocated at a general Meeting hereafter to be held for that purpose.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto respectively subscribed our Names.
[This was subscribed by upwards of Two Hundred principal Merchants.]

In Consequence of the foregoing Resolutions, the Retailers of Goods, of the City of New-York, published a Paper, in the Words following, viz. **W**E the under-written, Retailers of Goods, do hereby promise and oblige ourselves not to buy any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, of any Person or Person whatsoever, that shall be shipped from Great-Britain, after the first Day of January next; unless the Stamp Act shall be repealed---As Witnesses our Hands, October 31, 1765.

Extract of a Letter from a principal House in England to a Gentleman in New-York. **T**HE present Situation of the Colonies is really alarming to every Person who has large Shares come from them---But, for the sake of the late Act, to a very forcible Manner, being drawn to our Will and to pay our Trade, agreeable to the same, we have become more; and if a Method is not taken, immediately applicable to the former, you and we, and indeed every Person of Property, must unavoidably sink under the present and future. The Colonies, at this present Moment, owe us One Hundred Thousand Pounds and upwards, so large a Sum to be kept out of above two Years, and no Remittance; and though some Vessels are arrived at London from New-York, the public Exchequer owes a single Hundred Thousand---This is what we cannot bear, therefore we determine to stop our Hands in the Export Way, and will not ship of a single Shilling's worth, but to Persons who can and will pay us: If this method is not repealed, our Ships will be great Sufferers, and our Manufacturers thrown on their Knees, for want of Support, which People who employ them, will not be in a much better Situation. The Accounts of Remittances are stopped with you, and Trade, the Safety and Foundation of England's Wealth, is intirely shut up. We dread the Consequence, and know not to what Facility you are inclined.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 7.

An Agreement of the same Kind, with that under the New-York II ad, relating to the Importation of Dry Goods, &c. from England, is now on Foot here. On Friday and Saturday last, the DEARNESS FIRST and SECOND Days of November, our Bells were rung muffled, and other Demonstration of Grief shown. From Lisbon we learn, that they had Advice there of Mofing, a Settlement belonging to the Portuguese, on the Coast of Barbary, being seized by a strong Body of Moors.

Captain Steel, from Leith, on the 18th of September, in Lat. 48 1/2 N. Long. 27 1/2 W. spoke the Brig Olive Branch, Captain Robinson, from this Place for Rotterdam, on the 29 Days, all well. On the 18th of October, in Lat. 26 1/2 N. Long. 57 1/2 W. he spoke the Schooner Industry, Captain Davis, from Boston for Dominica, on 4 Days--- In Lat. 27 1/2 N. Captain Steel met with a Sloop belonging to Egg-Harbour, that had been blown off the Coast, without a Navigator on board, and brought her safe in with him.

Captain Adams, from Barbados, on the 28th ult. off Sinepexent, spoke a Schooner from Rhode-Island, bound to Virginia---Captain Adams left Bridgetown the 13th of October, when the Stamped Paper for that Island was not arrived.

Captain Hunter, from Lisbon, on the 24th of last Month, in Lat. 27 1/2 N. Long. 67, spoke two Sloops, from New-London for Barbados, one three Days; a third Sloop was in Company, but he did not speak with her. Captain Keith, from Londonderry, on the 18th ult. in Lat. 44 1/2 N. spoke a Brig from Philadelphia for Glasgow. And on the 25th, in Lat. 35 1/2 N. spoke a Sloop from Boston for South-Carolina.

We hear from Georgia, that neither the Stamp Master, nor Stamp Paper, had arrived there the 20th ult.

From Bermuda we have Advice, that Capta Copperthorn, in a ship from Virginia for London, having lost her Main-mast, ran ashore, the 6th of September, on the Rocks of that Island, when the Vessel was entirely lost, but the People, and Part of the Cargos, saved.

Arrived. Captain Hervey at Barbados, and Captain Aldborough at Jamaica, both from this Part. And Captain Thompson, at Jamaica, from New-York.

IMAGE: Library of Congress, **CREATED/PUBLISHED:** Hall and Franklin, Philadelphia 1765. Questions for “*NO STAMPED PAPER TO BE HAD*” follow the transcribed excerpts below.

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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?