

NEW-YORK And WEEKLY

ISSUE No. 3

LATEST INTELLIGENCES:

NEW-YORK:

Alexander McDougall Slain by Mob

A unruly horde of mischief makers attacked the bowery home of Alexander McDougall determined to give him a coat of tar-and-feathers (they claimed to be outraged by the secret proceedings of the Congress – which the hellish demons attributed to the wily Scot's machinations). McDougall remained true to his Whig principles refused to either flee or to beg assistance from the King's Troops in Fort George. When the crowd began to try to break down his door, McDougall fired upon them from an upstairs window with his blunderbuss. This however, only succeeded in enraging the "swinish multitude" into a frenzy. They broke into his house and ransacked it, while honest citizens looked on helplessly. When the melee at last dispersed, the corpse of McDougall was found lying on his stairs, a single bullet hole in his chest. All peace-loving, law-abiding, (and property owning) inhabitants of the city are shocked at the bloodshed. It is wondered where it all might end.

Joseph Martin Charged with Murder

Information being received by the city constable that Joseph Martin, a landless laborer living in New York, was the person who instigated the mob responsible for the death of Alexander McDougall (see above story), a warrant for his arrest on a charge of murder was issued by Judge William Smith. Martin will be held in custody in the city gaol until his trial (scheduled for November). It is understood that his father was involved in the riotous disorder among the tenants living in Hudson River estates nine years ago. Truly, the apple does not fall far from the tree.

Doctor STORK,
acquaints the Publick, that he is to continue in New-York till the Beginning of June, therefore such as have lost their Sight, or are afflicted with any other Disorder of the Eyes, may apply to him before that Time, at his Lodgings in the Fly, near Burling-Slip.
N. B. For the Conveniency of the Inhabitants of Long-Island, the Doctor intends to attend at Jamaica every Tuesday.



Congress Votes to Raise Troops for the Continental Army, Johannes Snyder appointed to Command

The Congress voted to raise 2000 troops and dispatch them to Boston to join George Washington's Continental Army. It also appointed Johannes Snyder General and commander of the New York Continental Brigade. It remains however to be seen, if Brigade. It remains however to be seen, if sufficient recruits for this force can be found and how the brigade is to be paid for.

Congress votes to allow Plebians to elect one member to the Provincial Congress.

The Congress, after much debate, voted to permit the city's disenfranchised masses, to collectively appoint one member to the Provincial Congress. However, it was also determined that political prohibitions against women, the propertyless, and the unfree should be maintained and that only the religious test (against Catholics should be lifted). Accordingly, James Ury was elected to the seat. Although, perhaps anointed would be more accurate description as he was the only person able to qualify under the new rules – being free male property holder (albeit a rank papist).

Iroquois "Ambassador" Arrives in City

This past week a mysterious figure arrived in the city from the north claiming to be a delegate sent from the Six Nations of the Iroquois to the Provincial Congress of New-York. Who this person is, and what his presence may portend remains to be seen, but New Yorkers would be wise to keep an eye on their scalps.

BOSTON:

All Quiet on the Northern Front

From George Washington's headquarters in Cambridge, we learn that little has changed in the military situation. The Ministerial Army remains confined to Boston, and the Continental Army is encamped upon the surrounding hills. A few days ago, a detachment of 1000 troops under Colonel Benedict Arnold was dispatched to the

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northward, it is rumored that they are to invade Canada. Likewise, Henry Knox, a corpulent Boston bookseller become Washington's Colonel of Artillery, has departed camp; it is said that his destination is Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain, with an eye toward creating a "noble train of artillery" for the army from the cannon that were captured at that place last May.

Doctor Church Exposed as a Spy

In his dispatch to Congress of October 4, 1775, General Washington describes the shocking revelation that Benjamin Church, one of the leading Patriots in Boston before the war, and now the Surgeon general of the Continental Army, has been caught passing information about troops, etc.. to the enemy:

"I have now a painful though necessary duty to perform, respecting Doctor Church, the [Surgeon General of the Continental Army]. About a week ago, [I received an intercepted] letter directed to Major Cane in Boston, in occult [coded] letters, which ... had been left ... some time ago by a woman who was kept by Doctor Church. ... I immediately secured the woman, but for a long time she was proof against every threat and persuasion to discover the author. However she was at length brought to a confession and named Doctor Church. I then immediately secured him and all his papers. Upon the first examination he readily acknowledged the letter and said that it was designed for his brother, etc. The army and country are exceedingly irritated."

Washington Bans Traditional "Pope's Day" Festivities

Washington's General Orders, November 5, 1775:

As the Commander in Chief has been apprized of a design form'd for the observance of that ridiculous and childish custom of burning the Effigy of the pope-- He cannot help expressing his surprise that there should be Officers and Soldiers in this army so void of common sense, as not to see the impropriety of such a step at this Juncture; at a Time when we are solliciting, and have really obtain'd, the friendship and

alliance of the people of Canada, whom we ought to consider as Brethren embarked in the same Cause. The defence of the general Liberty of America: At such a juncture, and in such Circumstances, to be insulting their Religion, is so monstrous, as not to be suffered or excused.

VIRGINIA:

Governor Dunmore Offers Liberty to Slaves Who Fight for the King

From Norfolk, word is received that Governor Dunmore, Royal Governor of that province, having fled his palace in Williamsburg for the safety of HMS *William*, now at anchor off this city, has issued the following proclamation:

By His Excellency the Right Honorable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, His MAJESTY'S Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of VIRGINIA, and Vice Admiral of the fame.

A PROCLAMATION.

As I have ever entertained Hopes that an Accommodation might have taken Place between GREAT-BRITAIN and this colony, without being compelled by my Duty to this most disagreeable but now absolutely necessary Step, rendered so by a Body of armed Men unlawfully assembled, and the formation of an Army, and that Army now on their March to attack His MAJESTY'S troops and destroy the well disposed Subjects of this Colony. To defeat such unreasonable Purposes, and that all such Traitors, and their Abettors, may be brought to Justice, and that the Peace, and good Order of this Colony may be again restored, which the ordinary Course of the Civil Law is unable to effect; I have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, hereby declaring, that until the aforesaid good Purposes can be obtained, I do in Virtue of the Power and Authority to ME given, by His MAJESTY, determine to execute Martial Law, and cause the fame to be executed throughout this Colony: and to the end that Peace and good Order may the sooner be [effected], I do require every Person capable of bearing Arms, to [resort] to His MAJESTY'S STANDARD, or be looked upon as Traitors to His MAJESTY'S Crown and Government, and thereby become liable to the Penalty the Law inflicts upon such Offences; such as forfeiture of Life, confiscation of Lands, &c. &c. **And I do hereby further declare all indentured Servants, Negroes, or others, (appertaining to Rebels,) free that are able and willing to bear Arms, they joining His MAJESTY'S Troops as soon as may be, for the more speedily reducing this Colony to a proper Sense of their Duty,** to His MAJESTY'S Leige Subjects, to retain their [Quit rents], or any other Taxes due or that may become due, in their own Custody, till such Time as Peace may be again restored to this at present most unhappy Country, or demanded of them for their former salutary

Purposes, by Officers properly authorized to receive the fame.

GIVEN under my Hand on board the ship WILLIAM, off NORFOLK, the 7th Day of NOVEMBER, in the SIXTEENTH Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

DUNMORE.
(GOD save the KING.)

Since the issuance of this proclamation it is learned that several hundred slaves have escaped and found refuge with the Governor in Norfolk, where he has begun to organize them into a battalion called "Lord Dunmore's Ethiopian Regiment" and whose Uniform will consist of a White Hunting-Shirt emblazoned on the front with the motto: "Liberty to Slaves." Learning of these events, General Washington wrote that if Governor Dunmore "is not crushed before Spring, he will become the most formidable enemy America has. His strength will increase as a snow-ball, by rolling, and faster, if some expedient cannot be hit upon to convince the slaves and servants of the impotency of his designs."

LONDON:

King George Rejects Olive Branch, Proclaims Colonies in Rebellion

News from the Court of St. James is that King George III has refused to receive the Olive Branch Petition passed by the Continental Congress in July. Instead the palace has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas many of our subjects in divers parts of our Colonies and Plantations in North America, misled by dangerous and ill designing men, and forgetting the allegiance which they owe to the power that has protected and supported them; after various disorderly acts committed in disturbance of the publick peace, to the obstruction of lawful commerce, and to the oppression of our loyal subjects carrying on the same; have at length proceeded to open and avowed rebellion, by arraying themselves in a hostile manner, to withstand the execution of the law, and traitorously preparing, ordering and levying war against us: And whereas, there is reason to apprehend that such rebellion hath been much promoted and encouraged by the traitorous correspondence, counsels and comfort of divers wicked and desperate persons within this realm: To the end therefore, that none of our subjects may neglect or violate their duty through ignorance thereof, or through any doubt of the protection which the law will afford to their loyalty and zeal, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue our Royal Proclamation, hereby declaring, that not only all our Officers, civil and military, are obliged to exert their utmost endeavours to suppress such rebellion, and to bring the traitors to justice, but that all our subjects of this Realm, and the dominions thereunto

belonging, are bound by law to be aiding and assisting in the suppression of such rebellion, and to disclose and make known all traitorous conspiracies and attempts against us our crown and dignity; and we do accordingly strictly charge and command all our Officers, as well civil as military, and all others our obedient and loyal subjects, to use their utmost endeavours to withstand and suppress such rebellion, and to disclose and make known all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which they shall know to be against us, our crown and dignity; and for that purpose, that they transmit to one of our principal Secretaries of State, or other proper officer, due and full information of all persons who shall be found carrying on correspondence with, or in any manner or degree aiding or abetting the persons now in open arms and rebellion against our Government, within any of our Colonies and Plantations in North America, in order to bring to condign punishment the authors, perpetrators, and abettors of such traitorous designs.

Given at our Court at St. James's the twenty-third day of August, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

ANNOUNCEMENT:

Let it be known to all that a debt is owed to the silversmith Abraham Brashear by the Widow Campbell for his services in crafting for her a silver punch bowl and forty-five silver cups. It was agreed upon that the fee would be paid in annual installments, the last of which is due by the next meeting of our Provincial Congress in November 1775. If the Widow is unable to make this payment, Mr. Brasher will be forced to take her to court to collect the debt. However, Mr. Brasher is a just and virtuous man with great affinity for the Widow. He understands the extraordinary and difficult nature of our present time and would like to express his willingness to make a deal with the Widow in order to avoid a legal suit.

LETTERS RECEIVED:

If only the people of this fair colony could see what actually goes on within our provincial congress. I feel like neither the Patriots nor the Loyalists really understand how to play this intricate game of chess. It is about time someone removed the smoke and mirrors and revealed who is pulling the strings to this puppet show: the mob.

Sure, we can be nice and refer to this group as simply "the people outside" or "out of doors," but they're really a mob. They murdered someone in July and what was the response? One of them was put on trial, sure, but then they got a seat in the congress! Someone must quell this mob. If

Judge Smith has any sort of a backbone, he will surely find Joseph Martin guilty for his crime. He should be made an example.

But who can stop this mob as a whole? Judge Smith can only deal with them on a criminal level. Surely they have the means to break one of their comrades out of prison if one of them was to be incarcerated. We have troops sitting in Fort George, and yet the Loyalists chose to let the mob run amuck. The only people who even considered standing with Alexander McDougall were the other Patriots. If the Loyalists want to show that the current form of government is the one that should be maintained, passively letting the mob run the congress is not the way to go about doing things. If I were a moderate, I would see the bravery of the Patriots who stood up to the mob as a sign that maybe they should be in charge. Hopefully the Patriots will soon be given a force of their own to call upon. Then maybe we can understand what it really feels like to be safe in our own homes.

Not only did the Congress give them a voice, but they even lowered the standards for admittance to let a member of the mob a voice. Why should they not be held to the same standards as every other member of this congress? Every member has to meet certain standards of wealth, religion, gender, etc., except the mob. They rule the city, of course, and the ruler always gets to dictate the law of the land.

This is not an issue that leans Loyalist or Patriot; it is simply a cry for one of the two parties to stand up against the rising tide of anarchy. For I believe it is safe to assume that since I have now spoken out against our new czars, I shall surely be hunted down for treason. I fear that in this current state, I shall be viciously murdered like Mr. McDougall with no one there to defend me.

Like I said before, this is a way that the Patriots or Loyalists could gain some serious points with the moderates. If the sides had been listening, the most pressing issue for the moderates is safety. What better way to prove you are the side of safety than to do something about the mob? The Good Lord knows that neither side is doing very well at gaining moderate support right now. It feels like things are still pretty much in a stalemate with the exception of where the congress decided to send troops. I look forward to the day when one of these two forces begins to look like a leader.

--- A Scared Citizen

It has been quite a few months since the recent mob that took the life of Alexander McDougall. A question should be flowing through your mind right now: Was it due time that someone would be killed in the boiling discussions over the question of liberty? We should, of course, grieve the tragic death of this dear Patriot, but we should not let this be a moot point.

As an esteemed body, the Colonial Assembly has taken major strides to engaging with the people and trying to right a ship to quell any more hostilities. The granting of a vote for those commoners who are unable to join in the voting of matters, which deeply affect them, is such a step in the right direction. It was undoubtedly a difficult decision that was made; yet it is one that will speak volumes to Britain. Be proud! We are telling them that we believe in those who may be different from us to make voting choices in our Assemblies.

It is also about time that we have finally agreed on a single message coming out of the Colonial Assembly. April past, we decided to send mixed messages of support towards our fellow colonies and the Crown. It is due time that together, we have told the colonies close to us, who share our struggle, that we are on their side! The decision to send troops to support General Washington had to be the most common sense thing we have done. It is like the saving grace of this past Assembly meeting that saw the debate of abolishing slavery. Who would have thought that this issue would be considered!

It has been a tumultuous few months that we have faced together. Together! We must continue to move forward as a united body; be it Patriots, Loyalists, and Moderates together or be it just Patriots with colonies. Whatever it is we decide to do, unity must be the cornerstone for our decision making! The more we show cracks in the unity of our esteemed body, the more the British will be able to see they can force us to do anything they want of us. All in all, we must be able to hold a strong front down to keep the British from being able to exploit any weakness they see in us. We have discussed our brothers in Massachusetts; we know they are trying to cut them off from the colonies. We cannot allow this to happen to us, for the sake of unity.

We are forced out upon the world's stage, whether we like it or not. It is a time for us to stand strong and make a name for ourselves. Together, Patriots, Loyalists, and Moderates we have the ability to change our fate for the better. Let us not take lightly out position and let liberty fall to the wayside. Join together in the fight for freedom!

~ Americanus

Friends, New Yorkers, Countrymen, lend me your ears,

We the people must gather ourselves and come back from the frenzied state we have been in for the past few months. This colonial conflict is escalating, and New York has no chance to survive if we start to fall apart from the inside. The responsibility is on our shoulders to make sure that congress does the right thing by our colony. No matter what decisions they make whether it pleases us or angers us, we have to act with calm heads and sound minds. When we stand together behind a single

cause as a united front, only then will we be at our strongest, and in the coming months, I fear, we will have to be stronger than ever.

The mobbing that has begun to pop up is the sure sign that we are letting our tempers control our brains. It is incredibly tragic that some have ended in death. One mob from July ended with the death of one of our congressmen, Alexander McDougall. This exactly the opposite of how we must act. So much blood is already being spilt across the colonies that we must try and keep as little form spilling within New York as possible. I feel that these violent mobs are not getting anything done; they are only pushing us further and further away from getting anything sensible accomplished.

Now do not take this a letter as a motion to silence the great people of New York. They are the strongest voice in all of this noisy commotion. No matter which side ends victorious, no ruling body can be strong if it does not have the voice of us, the people behind it. I just urge that we keep level heads and become the example of how those in power should act. Our top priority should be to use collective strength to make our voices are heard and not that our punches are felt.

My fellow countrymen, we know that this course of a strong voice works because the provincial congress has listened. We have been heard and will now get to make sure we have a say in what happens. The doors have been opened to allow another member to enter their chambers. I think that now congress won't fail to hear what the people want again. And now that we have sent troops to George Washington we must stand as one with our convictions.

So keep your ears to the windows my friends and keep your pitchforks at home. New York is getting back on to a sensible path. If things start to falter and you find the world not going your way, don't turn violent. There is enough of that happening in the colonies that we have no use of violence to settle matters within ourselves. Keep calm and strong New York.

Your fellow countryman,
Mark Antony's American Cousin

To my goodmen of New York,

I have written to the newspaper because there are many issues which need to be addressed. First, I must express my sorrow and mourning at the passing of one of our fellow congress members. It was a terrible ordeal that need not have happened, and while we differed on many subjects the last thing I want to see is more death. I have always been an advocate for peace and this event proves to me that we must stop our quarreling, end this division within our community, and remain loyal to Britain. We never had these senseless deaths before all of this talk about rebelling and revolution. Look at what all of this talk has brought us, death. And not even death

from fighting a war, but death from the hands' of a neighbor. So again I say we must remain loyal to Britain. Otherwise, we are only inviting more death into our lives.

I also implore everyone to keep a level head. There is no need for mobs to form. If there is a problem, speak of it and it will be addressed. And in the unfortunate event that you face a mob, do not meet it with violence. For violence will only bring about more violence. Instead, go and get help. We have soldiers that are professionally trained to deal with these problems, and once everything is settled than you may use the courts to bring justice upon those who would seek to harm you.

This brings up something which I believe needs to be called to attention. While McDougall's death is undoubtedly tragic, I must say that I find it interesting that those who desire and are so willing to break from Britain, those who think that all of our problems should be solved by violence, now want to use the British courts to solve their problems because violence did not work. I find it very interesting indeed. Nevertheless, charges have been brought, the accused will have his day in court, and a judge will decide his fate, as is proper. I hope that this terrible affair will serve as an example and that we may learn from it.

Finally, I must reiterate my feelings about the situation in the north. This is not our fight. Why is it that we must risk our lives for some radical mob in the north? There is no reason for us to die for them. If any person feels differently I beseech them to come to me and I will personally arraign and pay for their passage to the north where they can personally fight for whatever cause they believe in.

New York's humble servant,
Squire Frederick Philipse III

P.S.

You will notice that I have given my true name. That is because I have nothing to hide, and I believe that words spoken from a familiar face carry more meaning and value than those spoken behind a mask of deception. I would like to encourage every person who writes to the paper to do the same. As with the congress, we need transparency. Do not cower behind false names. Say what you believe and stand by it. The newspaper should be a forum for discussion and debate, not a place of anonymous rants and ravings.

Fellow New Yorkers,

I have grown increasingly disturbed as of late by the murmurs of smuggling being conducted in our colony. As it is common knowledge that New York has accepted and joined the Association of Non-Importation, Non-Exportation, and Non-Consumption recommended by the Continental Congress, it also seems to be common knowledge that

a brazen act of tea-smuggling was carried out during the last meeting of our Provincial Congress.

It is bad enough that this act would be carried out under the noses of the very men who voted to enforce Non-Importation. It is made even worse by the fact that it was likely also carried out in full view of certain members of our citizenry, who said or did nothing to stop this cowardly and treasonous act. And even if it was not carried out in full view, there are certainly those among us with knowledge of similar acts occurring in our fair colony. This patriotic New Yorker believes that knowledge of such acts without any attempt to stop them or make them known to all is tantamount to endorsement and, dare I say, complicity.

Many of you may be aware that a Committee for the Enforcement of Non-Importation was recently created by the Provincial Congress. While this New Yorker knows for certain that at least one member of this committee is a man of character and stands for Liberty, another is an outspoken Loyalist who vehemently opposed the acceptance of the Association which he has himself now pledged to enforce. I am not suggesting that he would willfully neglect his duties, but I believe given his loyalties his dedication to such a task can fairly be questioned.

At any rate, the Committee is only three men. It falls on all of us, whether in the assembly halls, the fields, the shops, or the tavern, to do our part to enforce Non-Importation. I beg all of my fellow New Yorkers to keep their eyes and ears open, and to make it known to all if anyone is engaging in the smuggling of British goods. For every time this occurs our Liberty is diminished bit by bit, along with the unity we share with our fellow colonies. Unity is what is so desperately needed during these difficult times.

Lastly, I would just like to add that there are certain New Yorkers who refused to sign the pledge to adhere to the Association that was distributed at the time of the last Provincial Congress. This does not at all indicate that they are engaged in smuggling or are aware of any smuggling, but their refusal may invite the suspicions of some.

In the name of Liberty, Johannes B. Goode

The following is an excerpt from Oliver Cromwell's Lost Journal:

Several years have passed now since I have been appointed as Lord Protector, and I must confess that little has been accomplished since the wars. The people grow weary as we have yet to establish a cohesive government, and they yearn for the protection of a King.

I have spent many sleepless nights reliving the events leading up to the execution of Charles I. I once championed the Grand

Remonstrance, which outlined our grievances against King. Yet as I reminisce on these times having grown older and wiser, I realize that our grievances were outlandish, and unfounded. Our great King was never attempting to oppress his people. Parliament was furious over his efforts to levy funds through ship money. Though, this was the same practice exercised by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. The use of ship money was completely within the ancient rights of the Crown, yet we acted as though Charles was a monster. Let us not forget that the King was even willing to negotiate with our remaining grievances. He merely requested to retain his right of appointments as a small, tangible, power. We were so very wrong and selfish in our demands, when Charles had showed such empathy.

Charles was a good King, and possessed the noblest attributes of any Prince. And how did we repay him? By accusing him of stripping Englishmen of their liberties! By charging that he had wickedly designed to erect a tyrannical power! How could we be so foolish to think that he was waging war against his own people? We thought that we were working in the best interests of man, yet when Charles was beheaded thousands fell to their knees and wept. How wrong we were in thinking that we were representatives of the people.

The men leading the charges against the illegality of the King's actions were, themselves, acting illegally. These patriotic Levelers agitated the wars in an effort to satisfy their own selfish grievances. We became blind with rage by pamphlets, and were swept up in the movement. Now our great Protectorate is in ruin. Really, what more could one expect after entrusting our government to radicals?

I will admit that I too have acted with insanity. Stripping Parliament down to its bare bones is something that I am not proud of. But who can say they are able to act with a clear mind, when they are so passionately advocating the rights of man? Surely I have set the Protectorate back nearly a century with my antics, and I have nothing to show for it. We have yet to establish a single pillar of our initial platform. We were wrong in overthrowing the King, and are now suffering the consequences. I can only hope that our history haunts the memories of future generations, discouraging any radical break from the throne. Alas, there is no foreseeable resolution to remedy our misfortune, short of reinstating the Stewarts to the throne, and acting as if the wars never happened.

— Oliver P.



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