Americans!—Liberty or Death!—Join or Die!

Or, American ORACLE of Liberty.

VOL. II.

WORCESTER, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1775.

To the PUBLIC.

The good People of this County, at a Meeting of some Time since, voted to encourage the Establishment of a Printing-Office in this Place: In Consequence thereof, Application was made to me, that I, in Boston, would furnish Proposals for publishing a weekly News-Paper in this Town, to be entitled, The WORCESTER GAZETTE, or AMERICAN ORACLE OF LIBERTY. This I accordingly did; since that Time, Things have worn a different Face in our distressful Capital, and it was thought highly necessary that I should remove my Printing Materials from Boston to this Place, and instead of the unprofitable WORCESTER GAZETTE, so continue the Publication of the well-known MASSACHUSETTS SPY, or THOMAS PAIN'S BOSTON JOURNAL. I accordingly removed my Printing Utensils to this Place, and escaped myself from Boston on the memorable 19th of April, which will be remembered in future as the Anniversary of the BATTLE OF LEXINGTON! I intend publishing a proper Number of this Journal, and have made an Allotment in the Title, in order to take in Part of that intended for the Gazette.

I beg the Assistance of all the Friends to our righteous Cause to circulate this Paper.—They may rely that the supply of my poor Endeavours shall be used to maintain faith, rights and Principles, for which we and our Fathers have bled, and that all possible Care will be taken to preserve the most interesting and authentic Intelligence. I use the Public's best obedient Servant.

ISAAC THOMAS.

Worshippers, May 3, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For continuing the Publication of The MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

AMERICAN ORACLE OF LIBERTY.

I. The Massachusetts Spy, and AMERICAN ORACLES OF LIBERTY, shall be printed on good paper, manufactured in this province, with a neat Type.

II. It shall contain four pages, large folio, of the same size of the Boston news paper.

III. To be published every WEDNESDAY, as early as possible, and delivered to the Subscribers in Worcester, at their houses, and first by the first opportunity to such as are at a greater distance.

IV. Every Subscriber to pay Three Stilling and Four Pennies, Legal Money, at the time of Subscribing, and Three Shillings and Four Pence more at the expiration of Twelve Months. The price being Six Shillings and Eight Pence for annum, the same as the Boston paper was.

V. Advertisements to be inserted in a neat manner, at the rate of Five Shillings the line, in the lowest rate.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken to be paid to the Publisher in Worcester, and by the following Gentlemen, viz.: Cap. Allen Wilkinson, and Dr. William Dunmore, Landlord; Dr. William Jenkinson, Patentee: Joseph Fair, Esq., Bookbinder; Col. Learned, Esq., Cap. Jonathan Underhill, Colonel; Capt. Henry King, and Mr. Amos Singleborough, Esq.; Dods, Jacob Hadfield, and Mr. J. Alm. Loring, Esq., Rev. Mr. Jonas How, Rev. Mr. John Mason, Merchants; Capt. Isle Stone, Postmaster; Cap. David Ogden, Surgeon, and Dr. Will. Whittemore, Surgeon; Capt. John Maynard, and Amos Warren, Jr., etc., etc.

Capt. David Ogden, Surgeon; Mr. Benjamin Green, Under-Sheriff; Capt. Samuel Baker, Botan; Col. Roderick Gow, Druggist; Capt. John T. Hubbard, Surgeon; Maj. John Adams, Capt. Timothy Nevell, Surgeon; Mr. Higgin Nichols, Lemmonier; Mr. Abel sadler, Deputy; Capt. James Woods, New-England; Mr. John Child, Milton; Mr. John Sherman, Groffin; Mr. Nathan Green, Ropemaker; Mr. Nathan Wood, Shipwright; Mr. Jonathan Otis, Captain; Mr. Thomas Ruggles, Gent.; Mr. Thomas Walker, Gent.; Mr. Samuel Easterbrook, Printer; (all in Worcestor County,) and by many other Gentlemen in several parts of the province.

For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

To the INHABITANTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS.

(Continued from our last.)

My Friends and Fellow-Countrymen:

It is not necessary to reiterate the sentiments which are nothing to the partisans, unlike the opinions are annexed to the realm, which are an essential ingredient of our liberty, not to lose the cause, nor to lose the world, and if they were, it would not be long after that independence which science, and Mr. Jeffrey are assured, that the Americans could not be so. A race from our charter can never be in league not so long as we remain independent, and be at peace with the British empire, which is, by a people who keep continually hovering upon our being assailed to the Britsh realm would point out the proofs that united us.—There is a common interest in the advancing them to produce any thing. The two next paragraphs from our first chapter, we have at our disposal, the multiplication of which is, that all and every of the sufferers of the King of England, we hear and therefore, who should go to and inhabit in the Massachusetts colony, and all their children, then in the half-sold, or on this occasion should have and enjoy the free exercise and enjoyment of the liberties and immunities of free and natural born subjects within any of the dominions of the King. His heirs and successors in all lands, and persons whatsoever, has the right to be born in this realm. No pressure of law can effectually take them out of his protection, for it is therefore unnecessary to take them up in this chapter.

The last retarded chapter from this chapter, we have already proposed, the liberty of which is, that all and every of the subjects of the King of England, and the heirs and successors, who should go to and inhabit in the Massachusetts colony, and all their children, then in the half-sold, or on this occasion should have and enjoy the free exercise and enjoyment of the liberties and immunities of free and natural born subjects within any of the dominions of the King. His heirs and successors in all lands, and persons whatsoever, has the right to be born in this realm. No pressure of law can effectually take them out of his protection, for it is therefore unnecessary to take them up in this chapter.

In this chapter, or a similar one to the chapter of William and Mary that our patriots have built up the complete fabric of American independence. Be it therefore, The foundation were there so much would defend the fabric. It is impossible to understand it as any other way.

I have already, says our writers, known that the foundation of our being exempted from the authority of Parliament, is pregnant with the most important and momentous consequences. No moral or physical suffering is ever hereafter liable to affect their sufferings. We have seen that self-emancipation manifested in a public act, and to know the sentiments are unanswerable. Let us now, says he, consider a clause in connection with other parts of the charter. —Here we are led to expect some important resolution, however, a recital of the issues to be in both congresses. If, says he, we forged this clause to exempt us from the authority of the subjects, we must throw away all the rest of the charter, for every other part indicates an enactment plainly worded by the same style. This is considering the clause above, says he, and demands infallible, if we are not annexed to the world we are alas, and no charter, no liberty, or any act of the crown can naturalize us, or entitle us to the liberties and immunities of Englishmen. This is the beginning of the question; it goes upon the old Jacobin hypothesis deteriorated. It suppose, that within the circle of the feudal system the feudal lord holds all his lands from the King, as the original landlord, and this power will not extend beyond his successors. The rights and liberties, as men inherited, it suppose, go from the great British to the great British crown. This is the question. The idea, says he, is the great British crown to be given and freely bought of Freedom, the dispensation of civil Bishops, and that part of the world can be enjoyed by any liberties in any kingdom in this case, of his first grant, and be more beauty, is pleased to grant them; whereas the truth is, we were entitled to all the rights of Englishmen independent of any charters or charters are under His, and freely we are not the new 3rd for having them confirmed by compact.

We shall wave what might be offered respecting a certain phrase of the charter, that we are not effecting the fabrication of our present question. Your combinations, windings and twistings, were never crowded into so small a compass at any time. We are now considering —The following is diverging industry, and is not a little pitiful. There are 3resembles in Ireland, Jersey, or Guernsey, and results three, his liberty is in the possession of the King, and all here and elsewhere, but he and his posterity are, and will ever be, subject to his authority. So that the inhabitants of the America colonies, do in full enjoy all the rights and immunities of natural born subjects. We are entitled to the same. They do not belong to the realm. And they can enjoy no other than what the King and his laws and statutes, and the charter clause some thing more to no more than the royal assurance, that we are a part of the British empire and natural born subjects, and a friend who would obey the supreme power of the law. Such a conception of laws we never jumped, up together before. The charters clause to all persons, who were born within the realm and hereafter to be born within the province from time to time, as well as all of their children born on the sea, or in this colony, all the liberties and immunities of the said province are now in any of the King’s dominions to the lands and persons whatsoever, as they were born in the realm of England. The basis of this clause, it is said, that under our present circumstances, we all claim to be born in England, and we are entitled to have and enjoy all the liberties and immunities that are born within the realm, and shall go and inhabit in America. As great EXAMPLE we ever cursed the head of man. If the accidental liberties that their principal advantage is, that not only born within the realm and reason to foreign or in other circumstances, but I can now tell you much shall no man ever know them. In Ireland, Guernsey, the East and West Indies, and in all other parts of the world the rights of the right of the United States, for their birth in England have gone to, and enjoy different liberties in all those places. And although the Massachusetts enjoy as much liberty as those who were born in England, they are entitled to the same benefits as if we be in Turkey, we are entitled to no more.
We are at a loss to form the proper allowance that we are a part of the British empire, and as such subjects, are liable to the same annoyances of taxation, as in any other part of it. For making indulgence in, notwithstanding the violence offered by the Tories to the people in every part of the country, and the repeated attempts to subvert the liberties and immunities that the inhabitants of Great Britain and the colonies enjoyed. We are now reduced to this state by force of a law passed by the legislature of the colonies, and which our patience is in no degree returnable to any other power. The whole transaction in Ireland is shocking to the thoughts of any man who is not a subject of the British empire, and as such subjects, are liable to the same annoyances of taxation, as in any other part of it.

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O D G O R D 1. May 16.

The London Evening Post, Saturday, April 22.

The American committee at Lord North's meeting of Monday last, and in other places, in the Colonies, has been the subject of much discussion. On the one side, it was thought that the American congresses had sent a committee to the Duke of York, in order to state their grievances to the Duke, and to demand a redress of them. On the other side, it was said that the committee was sent by the American congresses to the Duke of York, in order to state their grievances to the Duke, and to demand a redress of them.

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