

On Friday the third instant died, in Dorchester county, Robert Heron, Esq. collector of his majesty's customs for the port of Pocomoke.

At a meeting of the freeholders, merchants, and other inhabitants of the county of Prince William and town of Dumfries, in the colony of Virginia, at the court-house of the said county, on Monday the 6th day of June, in the year of our lord 1774.

RESOLVED, and it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that no person ought to be taxed but by his own consent, expressed either by himself, or his representatives; and that, therefore, any act of parliament levying a tax to be collected in America, depriving the people of their property, or prohibiting them from trading with one another, is subversive of our natural rights, and contrary to the first principles of the constitution.

RESOLVED, that the city of Boston in the Massachusetts-bay, is now suffering in the common cause of American liberty, and on account of its opposition to an act of the British legislature for imposing a duty upon tea, to be collected in America.

RESOLVED, that as our late representatives have not fallen upon means sufficiently efficacious to secure to us the enjoyment of our civil rights and liberties, that it is the undoubted privilege of each respective county (as the fountain of power from whence their delegation arises) to take such proper and salutary measures as will essentially conduce to a repeal of those acts, which the general sense of mankind, and the greatest characters in the nation, have pronounced to be unjust.

RESOLVED, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that until the said acts are repealed, all importation to and exportation from this colony ought to be stopped, except with such colonies or islands in North-America as shall adopt this measure.

RESOLVED, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that the courts of justice in this colony ought to decline trying any civil causes until the said acts are repealed.

RESOLVED, that the clerk of this committee transmit copies of these resolves to both the printers in the city of Williamsburg, as also to the printers in Annapolis and Philadelphia, to be published in their gazettes.

Per order, EVAN WILLIAMS, Clk. Com.

At a meeting of a respectable and numerous body of the freemen of the lower part of Frederick county, at Charles Hungerford's tavern, on Saturday 11th day of June, 1774.

Mr. Henry Griffith, Moderator. RESOLVED unanimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America.

2d. RESOLVED unanimously, That every legal and constitutional measure ought to be used by all America, for procuring a repeal of the act of parliament, for blocking up the harbour of Boston.

3d. RESOLVED unanimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the most effectual means for securing American freedom, will be to break off all commerce with Great-Britain, and the West-Indies, until the said act be repealed, and the right of taxation given up, on permanent principles.

4th. RESOLVED unanimously, That Mr. Henry Griffith, doctor Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Nathan Magruder, Evan Thomas, Richard Brooke, Richard Thomas, Zadok Magruder, doctor William Baker, Thomas Cramphin, jun. and Allen Bowie, be a committee to attend the general committee at Annapolis, and of correspondence for the lower part of Frederick county, and that any six of them shall have power to receive and communicate intelligence, to and from the neighbouring committees.

5th. RESOLVED unanimously, That a copy of these our sentiments be immediately transmitted to Annapolis, and inserted in the Maryland gazette.

Signed per order, ARCHIBALD ORME, Clk.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Charles county on the 14th of June 1774, at the court-house in Port-Tobacco town, to deliberate on the effect and tendency of the act of parliament, for blocking up the port and harbour of Boston.

Mr. Walter Hanson unanimously chosen chairman.

RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the act of the British parliament passed to block up the harbour and port of Boston, and suspend the trade and commerce of that town, is a violent attack upon the liberty and property of the inhabitants thereof, and in its consequences tends to render insecure, and destroy the rights and privileges of all British America.

2d. That the town of Boston now suffering under the execution of the said act, justly demands the most speedy and effectual assistance of every colony in America to obtain a repeal of the same.

3d. That the inhabitants of this county will join in an association with the several counties of this province, to put a stop to all imports from Great-Britain after the first day of August next, except the articles of medicine—until the said act be repealed.

4th. That if the said act of parliament is not repealed by the 31st day of October, in the year 1775, that then the inhabitants of this county will join with the several counties of this province, and the principal colonies in America, to break off all commercial connection with Great-Britain and the West-Indies.

5th. It is the opinion of this meeting, that a congress of deputies from the several colonies will be the most probable means of uniting America in one general measure to enactuate a repeal of the said act of parliament.

6th. That deputies shall be sent from this county to meet at the city of Annapolis on the 22d instant, and join with the deputies appointed by the several counties in a general, rational, and practicable association for this province, and to appoint deputies to attend a congress of those nominated by the several colonies,

and to adopt any other measures for relief of the people of Boston, which to them seems fit and reasonable.

7th. That the inhabitants of this county will break off all trade, commerce, and dealings with that colony, town, or county, which shall decline or refuse to associate in some rational and effectual means to procure a repeal of the said act of parliament.

8th. That the inhabitants of this county will adopt and steadily pursue such measures, as tend to protect and secure the liberties of this county according to the true principles of the English constitution, and thereby shew themselves loyal and faithful subjects to his majesty King George the third.

9th. That Messrs. Walter Hanson, William Smallwood, Josias Hawkins, Francis Ware, Joseph Hanson Harrison, Thomas Stone, George Dent, Gustavus Richard Brown, John Dent, Thomas Hanson Marshall, Daniel Jenifer, Samuel Love, James Forbes, Robert T. Hooe, Philip Richard Fendall, Zephaniah Turner, James Key and James Craik, or any seven of them be a committee of correspondence to receive and answer all letters, and on any emergency to call a general meeting of the county, and that Messrs. Walter Hanson, William Smallwood, Josias Hawkins, Francis Ware, Joseph Hanson Harrison, Thomas Stone, John Dent, Daniel Jenifer, and Robert T. Hooe, are appointed deputies for this county to attend the general meeting at Annapolis, the 22d instant.

God save the king and constitution. Signed per order, JOHN GWINN, Clk.

QUESTIONS submitted to the consideration of the committee for Anne-Arundel county.

I. IF the association takes place on the proposed plan, will not a multitude of artificers and labourers of every denomination be immediately deprived of a means of subsistence? if that be the case, will they, if no tender regard be paid to their interests, and real importance in society, no refuge be provided for their inevitable distress, have any other relief than AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN AND A STRONG ARM in support of the natural and inextinguishable right of self-preservation? for I assume it as a point granted, that in a common and extreme calamity the barriers erected by positive law to fence and distinguish private property are thrown down, and that every thing relapses into a state of nature.

II. shall not the landlord be bound, neither to demand payment in money or produce of the tenant, nor to make charge of rent whilst the association lasts?

III. Will it not be most improvident, to suffer the accumulation of interest to swallow up our effects, and spread itself like a rapid and consuming disease to our persons, the moment we have, by our efforts in a contest equally interreling to ALL, baffled the councils of a tyrant minister? will it not be strikingly unjust, that, the trade of the money-lender alone, shall continue to produce its fruits without interruption, to be gathered in season, out of the subsistence of those who are already stunned and exhausted by the suspension of their respective trades, occupations and pursuits? Shall not all bonds then on interest, not only be TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES DEAD during the existence of the association, but be controuled by suitable and temporary restrictions in the commencement and manner of their operation when it shall expire? and the same shall be enforced by obligations as solemn as any other article of the association?

IV. If every issue of wealth be effectually stoppt up, how shall the annual interest arising on public bonds be discharged? and will not the situation of this province be truly deplorable, when the period fixt by law for calling in the principal shall arrive, unless some expedient be devised, to shield us from the misfortune, without blating the credit of our provincial fund?

V. Will not the exceptions of the fourth resolve, pointing out the conduct which ought to be observed by the gentlemen of the law towards the debtors and creditors residing in this province, be construed as a banter unbecoming so awful an occasion, unless some standard, some precise rule be set up to give them significance and effect? if, as it would seem, the gentlemen of the law are clothed with the power to decide in cases of this moment, shall not the debtor, upon inquiry, be obliged to reveal under oath every the most delicate circumstance, which may contribute to give a complete view of his affairs, and furnish a certain ground to judge of his ABILITY or DISABILITY TO PAY? what shall amount to a proof that a debtor is about to ABSCOND or REMOVE HIS EFFECTS? how shall a debtor clearly know the degree of excess which shall subject him to the charge of WASTING HIS SUBSTANCE? since, when property is at stake, some men are so much more ready to take the alarm than others, and what one shall censure as unwarrantable prodigality, another will commend as the laudable exertion of a social heart, and even the secret dispensations of melting charity are, when detected, by some transmuted into culpable profligation? what is meant by SETTLING AN ACCOUNT?

VI. Shall the inhabitants of Great-Britain be deemed by the gentlemen of the law, totally excluded from the benefit of the exceptions referred to in the preceding section, and yet their effects here be liable to be attached for debts due to the inhabitants of this province?

June 13, 1774. CANDOR.

TO THE PRINTERS.

THE very extraordinary notification of Mr. Henry Thompson in your last paper, occasions me to beg the public will suspend any opinion thereon until after the publication of your next week's gazette, in which I purpose a circumstantial account of that gentleman's behaviour previous to his notification, not in the least doubting but it will appear that my words and actions have hitherto been, and I trust ever will be, far removed from evasion or cowardice.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, jun.

From the London Evening-Post of the 19th of April.

AFTER the American papers were read Lord North arose, and said he meant now to propose

a third bill, which he hoped would effectually secure the province of Massachusetts-bay from future disturbances, the bill that he meant to propose was to give every man a fair and impartial trial, that the juries of that country, it was true, were not established after the manner in which our juries are here, and therefore were not so likely to give to each offender that impartial trial, which by the laws of this country he ought to be entitled to, if not likely to meet with a fair and impartial trial, the governor will be empowered to send him to any of the other colonies where the same kind of spirit has not prevailed, but if it shall be thought that he cannot have such fair and impartial trial in any of the colonies, in that case he is to be sent to Great-Britain to be tried before the court of king's bench, the expenses of which trial are to be drawn for on the customs in England; unless such a bill as this now proposed should pass into a law that executive power will be unwilling to act, thinking they will not have a fair trial without it. I would not, says his lordship, wish to see the least doubt or imperfection remain in the plan which we have adopted; if there does, the consequence may be that it may produce bloodshed? that the whole plan be clear and decisive, that every part of it may be properly supported, and I trust, that such a measure as this which we have now taken will shew to that country, that this nation is roused to defend their rights and protect the security of peace in its colonies; and when roused that the measures which they take are not cruel nor vindictive, but necessary and efficacious. Temporary distress requires temporary relief, I shall therefore only propose this bill for the limited time of three or four years. We must consider that every thing we have that is valuable to us is now at stake, and the question is very shortly this, whether they will continue the subjects of Great-Britain or not? this I propose as the last measure that parliament will take, after which it requires that his majesty's servants shall be vigilant in execution of their duty, and keep a watchful eye over every encroachment against the powers we shall now pass, and not suffer the least degree of disobedience to OUR MEASURES to take place in that country! such a watchful and careful eye to prevent the first rise of disobedience, may be a sure preventive against future consequential mischiefs. The usual and customary relief of troops that is ordered for that country, is ordered in the first place to Boston; four regiments being the usual relief: governor Hutchinson comes home, and his majesty has appointed general Gage as commander and governor in chief; a man whose great abilities and extensive knowledge of that country, will give him a superior advantage, and his occasional residence there will prevent him from shewing any impolitic partiality to the Americans, and thereby enforce a due observance to those measures which we have taken and shall send out.

There is one thing I much wish, which is the punishment of those individuals who have been the ringleaders and forerunners of those mischiefs. Our attention will be continually active in that point: a prosecution has already been ordered against them by his majesty's servants, but I cannot promise myself any very good effect until this law shall have reached the province. We must particularly guard against any illegal or ineffectual proceedings, or else, after all our trouble, we shall find ourselves at last in the same dilemma we were in at first? we must observe a perfect innocence, and a conscientious avoidance of a breach of any laws. His majesty's servants I make no doubt will be thoroughly watchful against such breach, nor will they at any time proceed upon slight grounds; they have the happiness to be assisted by the ablest lawyers, who have both resolution and abilities; and guarded by such outlines, I make no doubt that that spirit of disobedience which hath hitherto unfortunately prevailed, will be tempered and brought to reason by a due observance of those measures which we have now taken; and I trust will secure to us the blessings of peace, radiated out of the boiling disturbances and violent spirit of opposition in that country. When those measures are pursued with that resolution, and those abilities which I have mentioned, I doubt not, the event will be happy and advantageous to this country? I have no more, sir, says his lordship to add, but with permission will make the motion, "that the chairman be directed to move the house, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the impartial administration of justice, in cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the laws, or for the suppression of riots and tumults in the province of Massachusetts-bay in New England."

Lord Carmarthen—I do not mean sir to trouble the house long, but I hope I am justified by the importance of the question in delivering my sentiments. Great-Britain neither can nor ought to set silent, and behold the riots and disturbances that have been committed in America; committed, I say by a people sent out from this country, as it were from our own bowels; to see these men disobey the laws and precepts of Great-Britain, and to sit tamely and to take no notice, would be insipid conduct, highly unworthy the British legislature. For what purpose were they suffered to go to that country, unless the profit of their labour should return to their MASTERS here.

Leave was given to bring in the bill without any division.

CUSTOM-HOUSE. ENTERED.

Schooner Welcome, Samuel Pain, from Boston. Ship Hercules, John Norwood, from Dublin. Schooner Friends Adventure, J. Fulford, from Boston. Brig John, Clement Kelly, from Jamaica. Ship Bilboa, Richard Stacy, from Piscataqua. Sloop Whym, Mark Seddon, from Tortola. Brig Charlotte, Valentine Baker, from Boston. Brig Freeman, John Bafey, from St. Eustatia. Ship Warwick, Charles Smith, from Philadelphia.

CLEAR'D.

Sloop William's Relief, Copeland Place, for Jamaica. Schooner Fanny, Purnell Johnson, for Antigua. Ship Neptune, Lambert Wicks, for Falmouth. Sloop & towback, John Curry for Dublin.