

The power given to the crown of occasionally increasing or lessening the number of the council on the report of governors, and at the pleasure of ministers, must make these governors and ministers masters of every question in that assembly; and by destroying its freedom of deliberation, will wholly annihilate its use. The intention avowed in this bill, of bringing the council to the platform of other colonies, is not likely to answer its own end; as the colonies, where the council is named by the crown, are not at all better disposed to a submission to the practice of taxing for supply without their consent, than this of Massachusetts Bay. And no pretence of bringing it to the model of the English constitution can be supported, as none of those American councils have the least resemblance to the house of peers. So that this new scheme of a council stands upon no sort of foundation, which the proposers of it think proper to acknowledge.

5thly, Because the new constitution of judicature provided by this bill is improper, and incongruous with the plan of the administration of justice in Great-Britain. All the judges are to be henceforth nominated (not by the crown) but by the governor; and all (except the judges of the superior court) are to be removable at his pleasure, and expressly without the consent of that very council which has been nominated by the crown.

6thly, Because the appointment of the sheriff is by the will of the governor only; and without requiring in the person appointed any local or other qualification; that sheriff, a magistrate of great importance to the whole administration and execution of all justice, civil and criminal, and who in England is not removable even by the royal authority, during the continuance of the term of his office, is by this bill made changeable by the governor and council, as often, and for such purposes as they shall think expedient.

The governor and council, thus entrusted with powers, with which the British constitution has not trusted his majesty and his privy-council, have the means of returning such a jury in each particular cause, as may best suit with the gratification of their passions and interests. The lives, liberties, and properties of the subject are put into their hands without controul; and the invaluable right of trial by jury, is turned into a snare for the people, who have hitherto looked upon it as their main security against the licentiousness of power.

6thly, Because we see in this bill the same scheme of strengthening the authority of the officers and ministers of state, at the expense of the rights and liberties of the subject, which was indicated by the inauspicious act for shutting up the harbour of Boston.

By that act, which is immediately connected with this bill, the example was set of a large important city (containing vast multitudes of people, many of whom must be innocent, and all of whom are unheard) by an arbitrary sentence, deprived of the advantage of that port, upon which all their means of livelihood did immediately depend.

This prescription is not made determinable on the payment of a fine for an offence, or a compensation for an injury; but is to continue until the ministers of the crown shall think fit to advise the king in council to revoke it.

The legal condition of the subject (standing unattainted by conviction, for treason or felony) ought never to depend upon the arbitrary will of any person whatsoever.

This act, unexampled on the records of parliament, has been entered on the journals of this house as voted *namine differentie*, and has been stated in the debate of this day, to have been sent to the colonies, as passed without a division in either house, and therefore as conveying the uncontroverted universal sense of the nation.

The despair of making effectual opposition to an unjust measure, has been construed into an approbation of it.

An unfair advantage has been taken on the final question for passing that penal bill, of the absence of those lords, who had debated it for several hours, and strongly dissented from it on the second reading; that period on which it is most usual to debate the principle of a bill.

If this proceeding were to pass without animadversion, lords might think themselves obliged to reiterate their debates, at every stage of every bill which they oppose, and to make a formal division whenever they debate.

7thly, Because this bill, and the other proceedings that accompany it, are intended for the support of that unadvised scheme of taxing the colonies, in a manner new, and unsuitable to their situation and constitutional circumstances.

Parliament has asserted the authority of the legislature of this kingdom, supreme and unlimited, over all the members of the British empire.

But the legal extent of this authority furnishes no argument in favour of the unwarrantable use of it.

The sense of the nation on the repeal of the stamp-act was, that in equity and sound policy, the taxation of the colonies for the ordinary purposes of supply, ought to be forborne; and that this kingdom ought to satisfy itself with the advantages to be derived from a flourishing and increasing trade, and with the free grants of the American assemblies; as being far more beneficial, far more easily obtained, less oppressive, and more likely to be lasting, than any revenue to be acquired by parliamentary taxes, accompanied by a total alienation of the affections of those who were to pay them. This principle of repeal was nothing more than a return to the ancient standing policy of this empire. The unhappy departure from it, has led to that course of shifting and contradictory measures, which have since given rise to such continued distractions; by which unadvised plan, new duties have been imposed in the very year after the former had been repealed; these new duties afterwards in part repealed, and in part continued, in contradiction to the principles upon which those repealed were given up; all which, with many weak, injudicious, and precipitate steps taken to enforce a compliance, have kept up that jealousy, which on the repeal of the stamp act was subsiding; revived dangerous questions, and

gradually estranged the affections of the colonies from the mother country, without any object of advantage to either. If the force proposed should have its full effect, that effect we greatly apprehend may not continue longer than whilst the sword is held up. To render the colonies permanently advantageous, they must be satisfied with their condition. That satisfaction we see no chance of restoring, whatever measures may be pursued, except by recurring in the whole, to the wise and salutary principles on which the stamp-act was repealed.

- RICHMOND, EFFINGHAM, LEINSTER, PORTLAND, PONSONBY, CRAVEN, ABINGDON, ROCKINGHAM, FITZWILLIAM, KING, ABERGAVENNY,

NEW-YORK, July 7.

On Monday evening the committee met, and nominated five gentlemen as delegates at the grand congress on the first of next September, who are to be proposed to the citizens summoned to assemble this day at 12 o'clock, at the city-hall for their approbation; or to make such alterations as may be agreed upon.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, convened in the fields, by public advertisement, on Wednesday the 6th of July, 1774.

Mr. ALEXANDER M'DOUGALL, chairman.

THE business of the meeting being fully explained by the chairman, and the dangerous tendency of the numerous and vile arts used by the enemies of America, to divide and distract her councils, as well as the misrepresentations of the virtuous intentions of the citizens of this metropolis, in this interesting and alarming state of the liberties of America, the following resolutions were twice read, and the question being separately put on each of them, they were passed without one dissentient.

1st. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the statute commonly called the Boston port act, is oppressive to the inhabitants of that town, unconstitutional in its principles, and dangerous to the liberties of British America; and, that therefore, we consider our brethren at Boston, as now suffering in the common cause of these colonies.

2d. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That any attack or attempt to abridge the liberties, or invade the constitution of any of our sister colonies, is mediately an attack upon the liberties and constitution of all the British colonies.

3d. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the shutting up of any of the ports in America, with intent to exact from Americans, a submission to parliamentary taxations, or extort a reparation of private injuries, is highly unconstitutional, and subversive of the commercial rights of the inhabitants of this continent.

4th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the principal colonies on this continent, shall come into a joint resolution, to stop all importation from, and exportation to Great-Britain, till the act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston be repealed, the same will prove the salvation of North America and her liberties, and that, on the other hand, if they continue their exports and imports, there is great reason to fear that fraud, power, and the most odious oppression, will rise triumphant over right, justice, social happiness, and freedom: Therefore,

5th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the deputies who shall represent this colony in the congress of American deputies, to be held at Philadelphia, about the first of September next, are hereby instructed, empowered, and directed to engage with a majority of the principal colonies, to agree for this city, upon a non-importation from Great-Britain, of all goods, wares and merchandizes, until the act for blocking up the harbour of Boston be repealed, and American grievances be redressed; and also to agree to all such other measures as the congress shall in their wisdom, judge advance of these great objects, and a general security of the rights and privileges of America.

6th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That this meeting will abide by, obey, and observe all such resolutions, determinations, and measures, which the congress aforesaid shall come into, and direct of recommend to be done, for obtaining and securing the important ends mentioned in the foregoing resolutions. And that an engagement to this effect be immediately entered into and sent to the congress, to evince to them, our readiness and determination to co-operate with our sister colonies, for the relief of our distressed brethren of Boston, as well as for the security of our common rights and privileges.

7th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it would be proper for every county in the colony without delay, to send two deputies, chosen by the people, from the committees, chosen by them in each county, to hold, in conjunction with deputies for this city and county, a convention for the colony (on a day to be appointed) in order to elect a proper number of deputies, to represent the colony in the general congress; but, that if the counties shall conceive this mode impracticable, or inexpedient, they be requested to give their approbation to the deputies who shall be chosen for this city and county, to represent the colony in congress.

8th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That a subscription should immediately be set on foot, for the relief of such poor inhabitants of Boston, as are, or may be deprived of the means of subsistence, by the operation of the act of parliament for stopping up the port of Boston. The money which shall arise from such subscription, to be laid out as the city committee of correspondence shall think will best answer the end proposed.

9th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the city committee of correspondence be, and they are hereby instructed to use their utmost endeavours to carry these resolutions into execution.

ORDERED, That these resolutions be printed in the public news papers of this city, and transmitted to the different counties in this colony, and to the committees of correspondence, for the neighbouring colonies.

ANNAPOLIS, July 21.

On Thursday the 17th instant departed this life, a short illness, at his house in St. James's parish, at the age of 80 years, Mr. Knighton Simmons, who was an affectionate husband, a good master, and a kind neighbour.

ERRATA in Mr. Thompson's reply to Mr. Egan in our last paper.

Page 1, l. 40, the word "the" omitted between and shoulders—l. 73, for process r. process—l. 80, for r. 178—l. 124, for insults r. insults. Col. 2, in l. 19, for this r. his—l. 20, diametrically should be mathematically.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ENTERED.

Ship Aston Hall, John Parker, from London. Snow Baltimore, Robert White, from Belfast. Sloop Ceres, Samuel Smallcorn, from Piscataqua.

CLEARED.

Sloop Sarah, Arthur Crawford, for Hispaniola. Ship Richmond, Thomas Hutchinson, for Liverpool. Sloop Two Brothers, George North, for Antigua. Sloop Whym, Mark Seddon, for Tortola. Schooner Priscilla, William Wise, for Philadelphia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the printers of this gazette, that if they do not speedily settle their accounts, compulsory orders will be taken to compel payments; and for the ease of those who reside in St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Prince George's counties, the subscribers will attend at their next respective August courts, in order to receive all balances, due as aforesaid, in the counties. FREDERICK GREEN.

N. B. Payments are expected from those sheriffs who are in arrears by the next provincial court at this date.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office.

THE LAWS of MARYLAND Passed last SESSION of ASSEMBLY.

By the KING'S PATENT.

BEAUME DE VIE.

A most Excellent and Efficacious Family Medicine.

THE public have so long been imposed upon by a multitude of infallible nostrums, that persons of character may well be discouraged from offering anything calculated for its service; it is presumed, however, that the world will easily distinguish between vain pretences of illiterate quacks, and the undoubted attestations of people of the first rank, whose names could never be prostituted to serve a dishonest purpose. This distinction the proprietors of the Beaume de Vie claim from the candor and discernment of the judicious public, whose attention to its efficacy in removing distempers entirely different from their symptoms, will cease by carefully considering the principles upon which the effects of this medicine are to be accounted for, viz. that all internal distempers take their rise from the stomach; when that is proved and out of order, we become a prey to a variety of maladies. Our aliments are corrupted and make a bad ferment, which of course causes ill digestion: from hence results a bad chyle, and this forms a stony and viscous blood, deprived in part of its spirituous and balsamic principles.

The beaume de vie evacuates gently all heterogeneous humours; restores the stomach to its proper tone; reanimates nature without the least violence; quickens the circulation of the blood, absorbs the acid and acrimonious particles, introduces balsamic oil, and restores the whole system to its natural function. And as a further proof of the efficacy of this excellent medicine, its use is become so general in England that scarce a family is without it.

In all complaints of the stomach it is a sovereign remedy and it may be depended on as fact, that there is no one instance wherein the bark in its most extensive use, can be of service, where the beaume de vie is still more powerful, as well in all gangrenes and mortifications, as agues and intermittents; consequently a medicine cannot be better calculated to prevent or remove the diseases incident to this climate.

It is sold with full directions by Thomas Brock Hodgkin, at his store on the front of the dock, at a moderate price of one dollar each bottle. And those who wish to be more acquainted with the good effects of this medicine, may there see a pamphlet of well attested by persons of veracity.

JUST imported in the Brothers, Capt. Crayne, a large and general assortment of drugs, chemical and galeical—Preparations to be sold on reasonable terms, for ready money, or short credit, to the gentlemen of the faculty, by J. KENNEDY and WALLACE.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a quantity of black snake root; as a good price will be given for it, as well as for that which is not washed clean, well dried, and freed from the stalks and leaves.

Baltimore, June 16, 1774. THE partnership of Thomas Ewing and Waller Hall, under the firm of Ewing and Hall, dissolved the first of this instant (June) of which all persons are desired to take notice—those who have any accounts against them, are desired to bring them in that they may be settled. THOMAS EWING.

JUST IMPORTED, AND TO BE SOLD, TWO YOUNG FULL BLOODED MARES. ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS.

HE copartner dissolved by Jonathan... ing in their ac...

quant to a decre... urt, and by let... rcer, of Virgi... public auction... BOUT 3500... Loudon near... Leeburg, 40... afries, on Patu... description of t... ale.

Alfo 6500 acres... Frederick, opp... ing on the riv... art of a survey... ny, its good qu... watered, will... others on the... well improve... slaves, and ver... me of the dry... up, which togeth... growing, (ex... and 5000 bush... 24th day of N... day: the Loud... ary on the 21st... to be laid off in... to may see them... ing near the Lo... who resides on... Among the slav... ppeeters, and an... ner; the aged b... itened for slaugh... Purchasers above... or twelve months... bscribers, who w...

Pr... to be sold at Bell... mack, on Tu... ALF on the... number 14;... signed to me by... under a late act of... 1774.

RAN away from... man named... ever, about 23... pale complexion... n and took with... high black butter... of snabrig trot... with one Benjamin... here as a Re... well, master of the... Thomas Ringgof... rter is of a brown... high, with brown... im a light gray... rock, a short fir... reaches. Whoev... masters may get... toward for each... the province five... N. B. Said Po... dentures, by wh... public.

FIVE STRAYED OR Kelfo, at Pa... markly handfom... teeth much worn... the near eye, a la... legs white about... lock, in which a... high, had some l... left the pasture, h... his fore and hind... plate, a switch... property of Dr... ver brings the f... billings, ten mi... miles, if stolen, o... or thieves secur... justice, shall recei... charges, paid by... Burk, barber, in...

TAKEN up the... is in possession... Jerom's creek, ab... a large canoe with... and an iron chab... 3 feet glide, and... her again, on pro...

TAKEN up a... rel horse, br... small blaze in his... years old, 14 and... have him again, ... charges.