

—rool. fine is imposed upon the one who shall so much as connive at the smallest breach of the act.

It is impossible that by the first of June intelligence of this measure should have spread even through America, and yet, on that day, all charter parties are rendered void that have been made for that port, by which the freighters on many vessels must be ruined.

But to crown the whole, my countrymen, and to shew you what treatment you are to expect by tame submission to that many-headed tyrant.

This oppression is to be continued until all the demands of the East-India company are satisfied, and all the imaginary injuries received by the commissioners in certain times past, from the mob, are redressed—By whom? By the town of Boston; by the innocent as well as the rioters. And how? As a town they can do nothing, unless they tax every individual inhabitant. But when is it to be supposed, that satisfaction is made? Why, when the governor, who, by office, if not by inclination, is supposed to be a mere tool of arbitrary power, shall be brought to certify that it is done. But suppose this satisfaction is made, is all then over? No—they have been so kind, after this, as to subject the immense property of so many thousand people—not to the future adjudications of another parliament—they supposed it possible, that another parliament might be shocked with horror at the crime: they supposed, that the ancient English soul, but now fled to America, might have fortitude to stand it out for a time: they therefore put it out of the power of a future parliament, by leaving it to the king. The minister did not choose to put the delightful carnage out of his own hands. That minister, who contemptuously refused satisfaction from the merchants at home, determined to keep the matter in his own power, thereby violating the first rights of Englishmen, by which our property should be sacred as well as our lives.

But have the parliament been content then to throw the town of Boston wholly into the king's hands until satisfaction is made? No—to complete the massacre of American liberty, they have, in defiance of all law and justice, put it into the king's power to judge and determine, for ever hereafter, what use shall be made, or not be made, of those immense estates in water lots which surround one of the most extensive bays in America. They have, in effect, given and granted to his majesty all the wharfs and landings in Boston, and around the harbour, through all generations. For, if it must be wholly at the king's pleasure whether I shall make a wharf or landing on my land or not, or, if I do, whether I shall make any use of it, the nature of the property is wholly altered. Is that my land which I cannot improve as I please, or on which I am not allowed to land goods even that have paid the duty? Shall we be thus given, by our brethren, into the hands of the king, to do with our estates as he sees proper?

Compared to this act, what are all the clauses of parliamentary power heretofore made? The design of this is three-fold—1st. To establish a precedent of parliamentary right even to dispose of our lands. 2dly. to promote a new wharf office for the support of a thousand more blood-suckers in America. And, 3dly, to give the king power to punish, by these wretches, any wharf-holder, who shall hereafter prove patriotic, or have the honesty to espouse the cause of his oppressed country. Thus you find the property of thousands of Americans not merely taxed by aliens, but effectually taken out of their hands, and every one of their grants by which the possessors now hold them, the waters, water courses, landings, and every other appertenance, rendered null and void. No right is too sacred to be violated by a minister who has a parliament at his nod. What an aspect has this upon the landholders in America? What are you to expect from such a precedent as this? Have not the parliament as good a right to pass an act that rice and indigo shall be made only in such parts of this country as the king shall direct? For my part, I should not be surprised even to see an edict restricting the making of these articles to the colony of Georgia, and imposing heavy fines upon those who should presume to make them here.

And all this is done against the sanctity of a most solemn charter, granted expressly to secure certain rights and privileges to a people not only beyond the power of parliaments, but beyond the power of the king himself; the crown having pledged its faith, not to be recalled, never to violate those privileges. And now, when, upon the faith of such solemn agreement, a country is subdued, and cities built, an insolent minister, taking affront at the opposition of a favourite scheme of oppression, shall, by a word, overturn the whole. We are now threatened with the loss of all the charters in America, if we do not submit. At this rate, what security have we of our lives, liberties, and all we hold dear? Was it ever known that the parliament did give and grant the landed property of any country or town in England into the king's power for ever? No; this is what no parliament ever thought it had a right to do, even in the country which it represents. But what they cannot do in England, they undertake to do here. Indeed, if we are to be governed by English parliaments, we must expect that they will lay upon us what they would not venture to lay upon their own constituents. They have actually now voted away certain property of Americans, which they dare not do of the English themselves. No minister could have the boldness to propose such a thing with the city of London.

This, ye base advocates for parliamentary power in America—this is the blessed fruit of your doctrines. The matter now speaks for itself, and it is out of your power to disguise it. And now whether supported by place or pension, or only formed to slavish principles by connection and interest—I call upon you to vindicate these proceedings. It has often been to me a wonder, that any set of men, who breathe American air, can find it in their hearts to wish America enslaved, and their children to grow up under chains: that any set of men nourished by its bread, and drawn from the kennel of obscurity, by American bounty, should advocate the cause of American thralldom. I have

often been astonished, that, in the midst of a free and spirited people, there should be found a wretch so insolent, as to hold up his head in company, and speak against the rights of an injured and oppressed country. These intestine enemies are more to be feared than the arms of Britain herself. Mark every man, my dear countrymen, who on this occasion slyly attempts to divide you, or weaken your zeal; withdraw your countenance and support from him, give it to those who merit it, and set him down as a traitor.

A CAROLINIAN.
CHARLES-TOWN, June 20, 1774.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

The printer of this paper, with great pleasure, acquaints the public, that his proposal for establishing an AMERICAN POST-OFFICE, on constitutional principles, hath been warmly and generously patronized by the friends of freedom in all the great commercial towns in the Eastern colonies, where ample funds are already secured, post-masters and riders engaged, and, indeed, every proper arrangement made for the reception of the Southern mails, which, it is expected, will soon be extended thither—as therefore the final success of the undertaking now depends on the public spirit of the inhabitants of Maryland and Virginia, it is not doubted, from the recent evidence they have given of their noble zeal in the cause of liberty and their country, but they will cheerfully join in rescuing the channel of public and private intelligence from the "horrid fangs of ministerial dependents;" a measure indispensably necessary in the present alarming crisis of American affairs.

The following plan hath been published and universally approved of at the Eastward.

The PLAN for establishing a new AMERICAN POST-OFFICE.

THE present American post-office was first set up by a private gentleman in one of the southern colonies, and the ministry of Great-Britain finding that a revenue might arise from it, procured an act of parliament in the 9th year of the reign of queen Anne, to enable them to take into their own hands, and succeeding administrations, have, ever since, taken upon them to regulate it—have committed the management of it to whom they pleased, and avail themselves of its income, now laid to be at least £. 3000 sterling per annum clear. By this means a set of officers, ministerial indeed, in their creation, direction and dependance are maintained in the colonies, into whose hands all the social, commercial and political intelligence of the continent is necessarily committed; which, at this time, every one must consider as dangerous in the extreme. It is not only our letters that are liable to be stooped and opened by a ministerial mandate, and their contents construed into treasonable conspiracies, but our newspapers, those necessary and important alarms in time of public danger, may be rendered of little consequence for want of circulation. Whenever it shall be thought proper to restrain the liberty of the press, or injure an individual, how easily may it be effected! a post-master general may dismiss a rider, and substitute his hostler in his place, who may tax the newspapers to a prohibition; and when the master is remonstrated to upon the head, he may deny he has any concern in the matter, and tell the printer he must make his terms with the post.

As, therefore, the maintenance of this dangerous and unconstitutional precedent of taxation without consent—as the parting with very considerable sums of our money to support officers, of whom it seems to be expected that they should be inimical to our rights—as the great danger of the increase of such interest and its connexions, added to the considerations abovementioned, must be alarming to a people thoroughly convinced of the fatal tendency of this parliamentary establishment, it is therefore proposed,

1. That subscriptions be opened for the establishment and maintenance of a post-office; and for the necessary defence of post-officers and riders employed in the same.
2. That the subscribers, in each colony, shall annually appoint a committee from among themselves, consisting of seven persons, whose business it shall be to appoint post-masters in all places within their respective provinces, where such offices have hitherto been kept, or may hereafter be judged necessary, and to regulate the postage of letters and packets, with the terms on which newspapers are to be carried; which regulations shall be printed and set up in each respective office.
3. That the post-masters shall contract with, and take bonds, with sufficient sureties, of suitable persons to perform the same duty as hath heretofore been performed by post-riders; subject to the regulation and controul of the committee.
4. That the several mails shall be under lock and key, and liable to the inspection of no person but the respective post-masters to whom directed, who shall be under oath for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them.
5. That a post-master general shall be annually chosen by the written votes of all the provincial committees, inclosed and sent to the chairmen of the New-York committee, who, on receiving all the votes, and giving one month's public notice in all the New-York papers of the time and place appointed for that purpose, shall open them in committee, in presence of all such subscribers as shall choose to attend, and declare the choice, which choice shall be immediately communicated to all the other provincial committees by a certificate under the hand of the said chairman.
6. That the post-master general shall be empowered to demand and receive the accounts from the several post-masters throughout the colonies connected with this post-office, and shall adjust and liquidate the same, and by his order transfer, in just proportion, the surpluses of one office to make good the deficiencies of another, if any such should appear; and in case of a deficiency, upon the whole, he shall have power to draw for the same on the several committees, in proportion to the amount of the subscriptions in their depart-

ments: and, at the year's end, transmit to the said committees a fair and just account of the whole post-office under his inspection.

7. That the several post-masters shall charge per cent, on all the monies received into their respective offices, for their services, and also per cent for the use of the post-master general, which they shall remit to him quarterly, with their accounts.

8. That whatever balances may remain in the hands of the several post-masters, after all charges are paid, shall, by the direction of the subscribers in the province or provinces where such post-masters reside, be appropriated to the enlargement of the present institution within their respective provinces.

In order that the foregoing plan may be carried into execution, we the subscribers do severally promise to pay the several sums annexed to our names, to the chairmen of the committee to be appointed in pursuance of said plan, whenever, according to the conditions thereof, they shall be called for by him or his successor in office.

1774.

Baltimore, July 1. The present deputy post-masters general of North-America are, it appears, in great distress, left their unconstitutional institution, by which America hath been so long fleeced, should be annihilated by the public spirit and consistent firmness of the people, who, since the infamous dismissal of the worthy Dr. FRANKLIN, and the hostile attack of the town and port of Boston, are unalterably determined to support a NEW CONSTITUTIONAL POST-OFFICE, "on the ruins of one that hath for its basis the slavery of America." To frustrate the endeavours of those who are now exerting themselves to bring about an event of this kind, and from a vain hope of reconciling the inhabitants of this place to their parliamentary establishment, which levies a TAX in the very heart of the colonies, and is, in fact, more oppressive and arbitrary than the TEA DUTY, the high and mighty deputies in office, from their own free will, and mere motion, without waiting to be humbly petitioned, are now about employing an additional post-rider to come hither weekly from Philadelphia; a measure, by the way, the town could not be indulged in, until these generals began to tremble for the emoluments of their places. This instance, therefore, of their grace and favour being so much out of season, will not, it is presumed, gain them much credit with a discerning people, especially as a NEW POST-OFFICE will shortly be opened in this and in every considerable commercial town from Virginia to Casco bay, and riders, of the most unexceptionable characters, be set agoing with the PROVINCIAL MAILS, when letters, &c. will be carried, with the utmost safety, much cheaper than the ministerial prices of a FOXCROFT or a FINLAY. Thus much it is thought necessary to mention at this time. On the return of a particular agent, who is just setting off for Virginia, the public will have further intelligence of the state of the enterprise in question, which the friends of freedom and their country wish to see completed by the first of September next, that being the time appointed for the meeting of the GRAND CONGRESS at Philadelphia—a body that cannot, with any degree of consistency or safety, intrust or encourage the tools of those who have forged our chains, and are striving to rule us with a rod of iron.

ANNAPOLIS, July 28.
CUSTOM-HOUSE.
ENTERED.
Schooner Ninety two, Joseph Smith, from Salem.
CLEARED.

Ship William, James Thomas, for Bristol.
Schooner Polly, Reuben Howes, for Madeira.
Schooner Elizabeth, Josiah Godfrey, for Salem.
Sloop Ceres, Samuel Smallcorn, for Piscataqua.
Mr. Dashiell's letter to Dr. Howard will be in our next.

Baltimore, July 25, 1774.
JUST IMPORTED,
And to be sold at my store here, for cash, or merchantable inspected tobacco,
A PARCEL of well assorted goods for any season; also single and double refined loaf-sugar—best bottled and wired London porter in casks of 4 or 6 dozen each—pepper, &c. by
JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

Annapolis July 27, 1774.
For the amusement and improvement of young ladies, MRS. POLK proposes to keep a morning school, to teach young ladies embroidery, tambour, Dresden, point, netting, and all other kinds of needle-work, at the moderate price of one dollar entrance, and twenty shillings per quarter; the hours of attending from 8 till 10 o'clock.
Mrs. Polk would likewise be glad to serve any ladies in painting ribands, drawing all kinds of patterns, particularly on silk and muslin; and also working gowns, shoes, ribands, mens waistcoats and ruffles in tambour, in the cheapest, neatest, and best manner.
Any ladies who are inclined to encourage the above undertaking, that do not chuse to attend the school, will be waited on, upon notice.

August 2, 1774.
Dr. ROBERT EMMON, who inoculated with the greatest success near Leonard-town, St. Mary's county, last spring, informs his friends and the public, that he will be in that neighbourhood in order to inoculate, by God's permission, about the first day of next month, agreeable to his promise.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Maryland, near Frederick town, a chestnut strel mare, about thirteen hands high, and about ten years old, branded on the near buttock thus L. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges, to
PETER WAIREY.

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