

FIRST. That the deputies, you appoint, may be intrusted by you strenuously to exert themselves, at the ensuing congress, to obtain a renunciation, on the part of Great-Britain, of all powers under the statute of the 25th of Henry the eighth, chapter the 2d,—of all powers of internal legislation—of imposing taxes or duties internal or external—and of regulating trade, except with respect to any new articles of commerce, which the colonies may hereafter raise, as silk, wine, &c. reserving a right to carry these from one colony to another—a repeal of all statutes for quartering troops in the colonies, or subjecting them to any expence on account of such troops—of all statutes imposing duties to be paid in the colonies, that were passed at the accession of his present majesty or before this time: which ever period shall be judged most advisable—of the statutes giving the courts of admiralty in the colonies greater power than courts of admiralty have in England—of the statutes of the 5th of George the second, chapter the 22d, and of the 23d of George the second, chapter the 25th—of the statute for shutting up the port of Boston—and of every other statute particularly affecting the province of Massachusetts-Bay, passed in the last session of parliament.

In case of obtaining these terms, it is our opinion, that it will be reasonable for the colonies to engage their obedience to the acts of parliament, commonly called the acts of navigation, and to every other act of parliament declared to have force, at this time, in these colonies, other than those above-mentioned, and to confirm such statutes by acts of the several assemblies. It is also our opinion, that taking example from our mother country, in abolishing the "courts of wards and liveries, tenures in capite, and by knights service and purveyance," it will be reasonable for the colonies, in case of obtaining the terms before mentioned, to settle a certain annual revenue on his majesty, his heirs and successors, subject to the control of parliament, and to satisfy all damages done to the East-India company.

This our idea of settling a revenue arises from a sense of duty to our sovereign and esteem for our mother country. We know and have felt the benefits of a subordinate connexion with her. We neither are so stupid as to be ignorant of them; nor so unjust as to deny them. We have also experienced the pleasures of gratitude and love, as well as advantages from that connexion. The impressions are not yet erased. We consider her circumstances with tender concern. We have not been wanting, when constitutionally called upon, to assist her to the utmost of our abilities; inasmuch that she has judged it reasonable to make us recompences for our overstrained exertions: and we now think we ought to contribute more than we do, to the alleviation of her burthens.

Whatever may be said of these proposals on either side of the Atlantic, this is not a time, either for timidity or rashness. We perfectly know, that the great cause now agitated, is to be conducted to a happy conclusion, only by that well tempered composition of counsels, with firmness, prudence, loyalty to our sovereign, respect to our parent state, and affection to our native country, united must form.

By such a compact, Great-Britain will secure every benefit, that the parliamentary wisdom of ages has thought proper to attach to her. From her alone we shall still continue to receive manufactures. To her alone we shall continue to carry the vast multitude of enumerated articles of commerce, the exportation of which her policy has thought fit to confine to herself. With such parts of the world only, as she has appointed us to deal, we shall continue to deal; and such commodities only, as she has permitted us to bring from them, we shall continue to bring. The executive and controlling power of the crown will retain their present full force and operation. We shall contentedly labour for her as affectionate friends, in time of tranquillity: and cheerfully spend for her, as dutiful children, our treasure and our blood, in time of war. she will receive a certain income from us, without the trouble or expence of collecting it—without being constantly disturbed by complaints of grievances which she cannot justify and will not redress. In case of war, or in any emergency of distress to her, we shall also be ready and willing to contribute all aids within our power: and we solemnly declare, that on such occasions, if we or our posterity shall refuse, neglect or decline thus to contribute, it will be a mean and manifest violation of a plain duty and a weak and wicked desertion of the true interests of this province, which ever have been and must be bound up in the prosperity of our mother country. Our union, founded on mutual compacts and mutual benefits, will be indissoluble, at least more firm, than an union perpetually disturbed by disputed right and retorted injuries.

SECONDLY. If all the terms above-mentioned cannot be obtained, it is our opinion, that the measures adopted by the congress for our relief should never be relinquished or intermitted, until those relating to the troops,—internal legislation,—imposition of taxes or duties hereafter,—the 25th of Henry the 8th, chapter the 2d,—the extension of admiralty courts,—the port of Boston and the province of Massachusetts-Bay are obtained. Every modification or qualification of these points, in our judgment, shall be inadmissible. To obtain them, we think it may be prudent to settle a revenue as above mentioned and to satisfy the East-India company.

THIRDLY. If neither of these plans should be agreed to, in congress, but some other of a similar nature shall be framed, though on the terms of a revenue and satisfaction to the East-India company, and though it shall be agreed by the congress to admit no modification or qualification in the terms they shall insist on, we desire your deputies may be instructed to concur with the other deputies in it; and we will accede to, and carry it into execution as far as we can.

FOURTHLY. As to the regulation of trade—we are of opinion, that by making some few amendments, the commerce of the colonies might be settled on a firm establishment, advantageous to Great-Britain and them, requiring and subject to no future alterations, without mutual consent. We desire to have this point considered by the congress; and such measures taken, as they may judge proper.

In order to obtain redress of our common grievances, we observe a general inclination among the colonies of entering into agreements of non-importation and non-exportation. We are fully convinced, that such agreements would withhold very large supplies from Great-Britain, and no words can describe our contempt and abhorrence of those colonies, if any such there are, who, from a torrid and ill-judged attachment to their own immediate profit, would pursue that, to the injury of their country, in this great struggle for all the blessings of liberty. It would appear to us a most wasteful frugality, that would lose every important possession by too strict an attention to small things; and lose also even these at the last. For our part, we will cheerfully make any sacrifice, when necessary, to preserve the freedom of our country. But other considerations have weight with us. We wish every mark of respect to be paid to his majesty's administration. We have been taught from our youth to entertain tender and brotherly affections for our fellow subjects at home. The interruption of our commerce mult distress great numbers of them. This we earnestly desire to avoid. We therefore request, that the deputies you shall appoint may be intrusted to exert themselves, at the congress to induce the members of it, to consent to make a full and precise state of grievances, and a decent yet firm claim of redress, and to wait the event, before any other step is taken. It is our opinion, that persons should be appointed and sent home to present this state and claim, at the court of Great-Britain.

If the congress shall chuse to form agreements of non-importation, and non-exportation immediately, we desire the deputies from this province will endeavour to have them so formed as to be binding upon all, and that they may be PERMANENT, should the public interest require it. They cannot be efficacious, unless they can be permanent; and it appears to us that there will be a danger of their being infringed, if they are not formed with great caution and deliberation. We have determined in the present situation of public affairs to consent to a stoppage of our commerce with Great-Britain only; but in case any proceedings of parliament, of which notice shall be received on this continent, before or at the congress, shall render it necessary, in the opinion of the congress to take further steps, the inhabitants of this province will adopt such steps, and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

This extensive power we commit to the congress, for the sake of preserving that unanimity of counsel and conduct, that alone can work out the salvation of these colonies, with a strong hope and trust, that they will not draw this province into any measure judged by us, who must be better acquainted with its state than strangers, highly inexpedient. Of this kind, we know any other stoppage of trade, but of that with Great-Britain, will be. Even this step we should be extremely averse to see taken by the congress, before the other mode above pointed out is tried. But should it be taken, we apprehend, that a plan of restrictions may be so framed agreeable to the respective circumstances of the several colonies, as to render Great-Britain sensible of the imprudence of her counsels, and yet leave them a necessary commerce. And here it may not be improper to take notice, that if redress of our grievances cannot be wholly obtained, the extent or continuance of our restrictions may, in some sort, be proportioned to the rights we are contending for, and the degree of relief afforded us. This mode will render our opposition as perpetual as our oppression, and will be a CONTINUAL CLAIM AND ASSERTION OF OUR RIGHTS. We cannot express the anxiety, with which we with the consideration of these points to be recommended to you. We are persuaded, that if these colonies fail of unanimity or prudence in forming their resolutions, or of fidelity in observing them, the opposition by non-importation and non-exportation agreements will be ineffectual; and then we shall have only the alternative of a more dangerous contention, or of a tame submission.

Upon the whole, we shall repose the highest confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the ensuing congress: and though we have, for the satisfaction of the good people of this province, who have chosen us for this express purpose, offered you such instructions, as have appeared expedient to us, yet it is not our meaning, that by these or by any you may think proper to give them, the deputies appointed by you should be restrained from agreeing to any measures that shall be approved by a majority of the deputies in congress. We should be glad the deputies chosen by you could, by their influence, procure our opinions hereby communicated to you to be as nearly adhered to, as may be possible: but to avoid difficulties, we desire that they may be instructed by you, to agree to any measures that shall be approved by the congress, in the manner before mentioned; the inhabitants of this province having resolved to adopt and carry them into execution.—Lastly—we desire the deputies from this province, may endeavour to procure an adjournment of the congress, to such a day as they shall judge proper, and the appointment of a standing committee.

Agreed, that John Dickinson, Joseph Reade, and Charles Thomson, be a committee to write to the neighbouring colonies, and communicate to them the resolves and instructions.

Agreed, that the committee for the city and county of Philadelphia, or any fifteen of them, be a committee of correspondence for the general committee of this province.

Extract from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In ASSEMBLY, Friday, July 22, 1774.

THE house taking into their most serious consideration the unfortunate differences which have long subsisted between Great-Britain and the American colonies, and which have greatly increased by the operation and effects of divers late acts of the British parliament:

RESOLVED, UNANIMOUSLY, That there is an absolute necessity that a congress of deputies from the several colonies be held as soon as conveniently may be, to consult together upon the present unhappy state of the colonies, and to form and adopt a plan for the purposes of obtaining a redress of American grievances, after-

taining American rights upon the most solid constitutional principles, and for establishing that union and harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies, which is indispensably necessary to the welfare and happiness of both.—Therefore—

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the Hon. Joseph Galloway, Speaker, Samuel Rhoads, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, George Ross, and Edward Biddle, Esquires, be and they are hereby appointed a committee, on the part of this province, for the purposes aforesaid; and that they, or any four of them, do meet such committees or delegates from the other colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their respective houses of representatives, or by convention, or by the provincial or colony committees, at such time and place as shall be generally agreed on by such committees; and that the speaker of this house be directed, in a letter to the speakers of the houses of representatives of the other colonies, to inform them of these resolves.

Extract from the minutes. CHARLES MOORE, Clerk.

ANNAPOLIS, August 11.

The committee of Charles county having notice of the arrival of the brigantine Mary and Jane, Capt. George Chapman master, in Saint Mary's river, St. Mary's county, from London, with tea subject to the payment of an American duty, part of which the committee suspected was designed to be landed in this county; requested Captain Chapman (then in Charles county) to attend the meeting of the said committee, in consequence whereof, the captain attended and gave information that a quantity of tea was shipped on board his brig at London on the 20th of May last, whereof two chests were consigned to Mr. Robert Findlay, merchant in Bladenburg, one chest to Mr. Robert Peter of George-Town, merchant, and the remainder to sundry merchants in Norfolk, Virginia; that the consignors of the said tea, before the shipping thereof, were acquainted with the passing the Boston port bill, and also of the sense of America respecting the consequences of receiving tea subject to duty imposed by the British parliament payable in America, for the purpose of revenue; that he had received the duty in London for the tea consigned to Mr. Findlay, with direction to pay the same to the collector here on his arrival, but that the money was delivered to him in London to pay the duty on the other tea on board his vessel. Mr. Robert Findlay at the desire of the committee also attended, and having fully and satisfactorily excused himself of any intention to counteract the resolutions of America by orders for the said tea, the same being sent by him to his correspondents last fall, declared his inclination to do with the tea whatever was thought reasonable by the committee of this or any other county; the committee thought proper as Mr. Findlay was concerned in a store kept in Charles county, to acquaint him and Captain Chapman, that the said tea ought not to be landed there or in any other part of Maryland, and that any attempt to land the same in this county would be opposed by the people thereof, upon which Mr. Findlay pledged his word to the committee that the said tea should not by his order or content be landed in America, but that he would order the same to be sent back to London: Captain Chapman also promised the committee that he would return Mr. Findlay's tea to London, and that he would not land the tea consigned to Mr. Peter, but would return the same to London, unless Mr. Peter demanded it at his vessel's side, of which (if it happens) he promised immediately to inform the committee of such county as should be most convenient: the committee having transmitted intelligence of this transaction to the neighbouring counties, and Norfolk, thanked Captain Chapman, and Mr. Findlay for their candid and upright conduct in this affair.

CUSTOM-HOUSE. ENTERED.

- Schooner Nancy, James Tibbitt, from Barbados.
- Schooner Betsey, Nicholas Bonamy, from New-Province.
- Schooner Chatham, Benjamin Fleetwood, from Virginia.
- Snow Peggy, Alexander Ferguson, from Lisbon.
- Brig Duches of Leinster, Alexander Cathrew, from Dublin.
- Schooner Topfall Packet, Nehemiah Taylor, from North-Carolina.

CLEARED.

- Sloop Sally, John Dunbar, for North-Carolina.
- Brig Catherine, Edward Morrissey, for Cork.
- Sloop America, Perkins Allen, for Salem.
- Schooner Nancy, James Tibbitt, for Virginia.
- Brig Industry, Charles Kenny, for Waterford.

In the close of Mr. Dashiell's letter to Dr. Howard, in last week's Gazette, for si tarnissis, read si tacuissis.

Annapolis, August 11, 1774.

THE MEMBERS of the JOCKEY CLUB are desired to meet at the Coffee-house on Monday the 21st instant. Dinner will be on table at two o'clock.

WILLIAM EDDIS, Secretary.

To be sold by public vendue, on Thursday the 21st day of September next, on the premises,

A PARCEL of land, containing 266 acres, lying in Prince-George's county, about five miles from Nottingham and about three from Magruder's warehouse; on which are a new dwelling house, 28 by 14 nearly finished, three tobacco houses, a corn house, and several other outhouses; a good many apple, peach trees, and a plenty of timber to support the land. The buildings and fencing are in good repair, the soil is esteemed very good, and the title indisputable. Wm. CLBMENT HOLLYDAY.

WANTED as an ureling, a negro woman, who can come well recommended for her honesty, sobriety, and industry, and can cook, wash, and iron. Enquire at the printing-office.

Jm. D. Duckett

Few of them may be in good order for the purchaser.

To be sold by public vendue, on Thursday the 21st day of September next, on the premises, a parcel of land, containing 266 acres, lying in Prince-George's county, about five miles from Nottingham and about three from Magruder's warehouse; on which are a new dwelling house, 28 by 14 nearly finished, three tobacco houses, a corn house, and several other outhouses; a good many apple, peach trees, and a plenty of timber to support the land. The buildings and fencing are in good repair, the soil is esteemed very good, and the title indisputable. Wm. CLBMENT HOLLYDAY.

Just imported, from Whitehall for cash, bills of the whole toge

SUNDRY European goods, as Kendal cottons, cottons and linens, mens shoes, mens

haddery wares, narrow hoes, a pair of Iron pots and cauldrons, British oil-drags, pieces, which are many slaves to such goods in the

N. B. The said don, Bristol, or L

WHEREAS the subscriber, of the county aforesaid, is empowered by the directors, or such of them, by the said Act, to proportion to the rising from the sale of Calvert county give notice, that the said sale, at Hunt

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