

And settled at the general congress of delegates from the different colonies, shall be fully obtained, or until this association shall be abrogated or altered by a general meeting of the deputies of this colony, to be convened, as is herein after directed. And we do, with the greatest earnestness, recommend this our association, to all gentlemen, merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of this colony, hoping that they will cheerfully and cordially accede thereto.

1st. We do hereby resolve and declare that we will not, either directly or indirectly, after the 1st day of November next, import from Great-Britain, any goods, wares, or merchandizes, whatever (medicines excepted) nor will we, after that day, import any British manufactures, either from the West-Indies, or any other place, nor any article whatever, which we shall know, or have reason to believe, was brought into such countries from Great-Britain; nor will we purchase any such articles, so imported, of any person or persons whatsoever, except such as are now in the country, or such as may arrive on or before the said 1st day of November, in consequence of orders already given, and which cannot now be countermanded in time.

2dly. We will neither ourselves import, nor purchase, any slave, or slaves, imported by any person, after the 1st day of November next, either from Africa, the West Indies, or any other place.

3dly. Considering the article of tea as the detestable instrument, which laid the foundation of the present sufferings of our distressed friends in the town of Boston, we view it with horror, and therefore resolve that we will not, from this day, either import tea of any kind whatever, nor will we use or suffer even such of it as is now on hand to be used in any of our families.

4thly. If the inhabitants of the town of Boston, or any other colony, should, by violence or dire necessity, be compelled to pay the East-India company for destroying any tea, which they have lately by their agents unjustly attempted to force into the colonies, we will not, directly or indirectly, import or purchase any British East-India commodity whatever, till the company, or some other person, on their behalf, shall refund and fully restore to the owners all such sum or sums of money as may be so extorted.

5thly. We do resolve, that unless American grievances are redressed before the 10th day of August, 1775, we will not, after that day, directly or indirectly, export tobacco or any other article whatever to Great-Britain; nor will we sell any such articles as we think can be exported to Great-Britain with a prospect of gain, to any person or persons whatever, with a design of putting it into his or their power to export the same to Great-Britain, either on our own, his, or their account. And that this resolution may be the more effectually carried into execution, we do hereby recommend it to the inhabitants of this colony to refrain from the cultivation of tobacco as much as conveniently may be, and in lieu thereof that they will, as we resolve to do, apply their attention and industry to the cultivation of all such articles as may form a proper basis for manufactures of all sorts, which we will endeavour to encourage throughout this colony to the utmost of our abilities.

6thly. We will endeavour to improve our breed of sheep, and increase their number to the utmost extent, and to this end, we will be as sparing as we conveniently can in killing of sheep, especially those of the most costly breed, and will spare any, we will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially the poorer sort of people, upon moderate terms.

7thly. Resolved, that the merchants and other vendors of goods and merchandises within this colony ought not to take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but that they ought to sell the same at the rates they have been accustomed to for twelve months last past, and if they shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatever, violate or depart from this resolution, we will not, and are of opinion that no inhabitant of this colony ought, at any time thereafter, to deal with any such persons, their factors, or agents, for any commodity whatever, and it is recommended to the deputies of the several counties, that committees be chosen in each county by such persons as accede to this association to take effectual care that these resolves be properly observed, and for corresponding occasionally with the general committee of correspondence in the city of Williamsburg. Provided, that if exchange should rise, such advance may be made in the prices of goods as shall be approved by the committee of each county.

8thly. In order the better to distinguish such worthy merchants and traders, who are well-wishers to this colony, from those who may attempt, through motives of self-interest, to obstruct our views, we do hereby resolve that we will not after the first day of November next, deal with any merchant or trader who will not sign this association, nor until he hath obtained a certificate of his having done so from the county committee, or any three members thereof. And if any merchant, trader, or other person, shall import any goods or merchandise after the said first day of November, contrary to this association, we give it as our opinion, that such goods and merchandise should be either forthwith re-shipped or delivered up to the county committee, to be stored at the risk of the importer, unless such importer shall give a proper assurance to the said committee that such goods or merchandises shall not be sold within this colony during the continuance of this association; and if such importer shall refuse to comply with one or the other of these terms, upon application and due caution given to him or her, by the said committee, or any three members thereof, such committee is required to publish the truth of the case in the gazettes, and in the county where he or she resides, and we will thereafter consider such person or persons as inimical to this country, and break off every connexion and all dealings with them.

9thly. Resolved, that if any person or persons shall export tobacco, or any other commodity, to Great-Britain, after the 10th day of August 1775, contrary to this association, we shall hold ourselves obliged to consider such person or persons as inimical to the commu-

nity, and as an approver of American grievances; and give it as our opinion that the public should be advertised of his conduct, as in the 8th article is desired.

10thly. Being fully persuaded that the united wisdom of the general congress may improve these our endeavours to preserve the rights and liberties in British America, we decline enlarging at present, but do hereby resolve that we will conform to, and strictly observe, all such alterations or additions, assented to by the delegates for this colony, as they may judge it necessary to adopt, after the same shall be published and made known to us.

11thly. Resolved, that we think ourselves called upon, by every principle of humanity and brotherly affection, to extend the utmost and speediest relief to our distressed fellow subjects in the town of Boston, and therefore most earnestly recommend it to all the inhabitants of this colony to make such liberal contributions as they can afford; to be collected and remitted to Boston, in such manner as may best answer so desirable a purpose.

12th, and lastly. Resolved, that the moderator of this meeting, and in case of his death, Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq; be empowered, on any future occasion, that may in his opinion require it, to convene the several delegates of this colony, at such time and place as he may judge proper; and in case of the death or absence of any delegate, it is recommended that another be chosen in his place.

Signed by 108 freeholders.

Instructions for the deputies appointed to meet in general congress on the part of this colony.

THE unhappy disputes between Great-Britain and her American colonies, which began about the third year of the reign of his present majesty, and since, continually increasing, have proceeded to lengths so dangerous and alarming as to excite just apprehensions in the minds of his majesty's faithful subjects of this colony that they are in danger of being deprived of their natural, ancient, constitutional, and chartered rights, have compelled them to take the same into their most serious consideration: and, being deprived of their usual and accustomed mode of making known their grievances, have appointed us their representatives to consider what is proper to be done in this dangerous crisis of American affairs. It being our opinion that the united wisdom of North America should be collected in a general congress of all the colonies, we have appointed the honourable Peyton Randolph, Esq; Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, and Edmund Pendleton, Esqrs. deputies to represent this colony in the said congress, to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday in September next.

And that they may be the better informed of our sentiments touching the conduct we wish them to observe on this important occasion, we desire that they will express, in the first place, our faith, and true allegiance to his majesty king George the third, our lawful and rightful sovereign; and that we are determined, with our lives and fortunes, to support him in the legal exercise of all his just rights and prerogatives, and however misrepresented, we sincerely approve of a constitutional connexion with Great-Britain, and wish most ardently a return of that intercourse of affection and commercial connexion that formerly united both countries, which can only be effected by a reciprocal concession.

It cannot admit of a doubt but that British subjects in America are entitled to the same rights and privileges as their fellow subjects possess in Britain; and therefore, that the power assumed by the British parliament to bind America by their statutes, in all cases whatsoever, is unconstitutional, and the source of these unhappy differences.

The end of government would be defeated by the British parliament exercising a power over the lives, the property, and the liberty of the American subjects; who are not, and from their local circumstances, cannot, be there represented. Of this nature we consider the several acts of parliament for raising a revenue in America, for extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty for seizing American subjects and transporting them to Britain to be tried for crimes committed in America, and the several late oppressive acts respecting the town of Boston and province of the Massachusetts Bay.

The original constitution of the American colonies possessing their assemblies with the sole right of directing their internal polity, it is absolutely destructive of the end of their institution that their legislatures should be suspended, or prevented, by hasty dissolutions, from exercising their legislative powers.

Wanting the protection of Britain, we have long acquiesced in their acts of navigation restrictive of our commerce, which we consider as an ample recompense for such protection; but as those acts derive their efficacy from that foundation alone, we have reason to expect they will be refrained so as to produce the reasonable purposes of Britain, and not injurious to us.

To obtain redress of these grievances, without which the people of America can neither be safe, free, nor happy, they are willing to undergo the great inconvenience that will be derived to them from stopping all imports whatsoever from Great-Britain after the first day of November next, and also to cease exporting any commodity whatsoever to the same place after the tenth day of August 1775. The earnest desire we have to make as quick and full payment as possible of our debts to Great-Britain, and to avoid the heavy injury that would arise to this country from an earlier adoption of the non-exportation plan, after the people have already applied so much of their labour to the perfecting of the present crop, by which means they have been prevented from pursuing other methods of clothing and supporting their families, have rendered it necessary to refrain you in this article of non-exportation; but it is our desire that you cordially co-operate with our sister colonies in general congress in such other just and proper methods as they, or the majority, shall deem necessary for the accomplishment of these valuable ends.

The proclamation issued by general Gage, in the government of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, de-

claring it treason for the inhabitants of that province to assemble themselves to consider of their grievances and form associations for their common conduct on the occasion, and requiring the civil magistrates and officers to apprehend all such persons to be tried for their supposed offences, is the most alarming process that ever appeared in a British government; that the said general Gage hath thereby assumed and taken upon himself powers denied by the constitution to our legal sovereign; that he, not having condescended to disclose by what authority he exercises such extensive and unheard of powers, we are at a loss to determine whether he intends to justify himself as the representative of the king or as the commander in chief of his majesty's forces in America. If he considers himself as acting in the character of his majesty's representative, we would remind him that the statute 25th Edward III. has expressed and defined all treasonable offences, and that the legislature of Great Britain hath declared that no offence shall be construed to be treason but such as is pointed out by that statute, and that this was done to take out of the hands of tyrannical kings, and of weak and wicked ministers, that deadly weapon which constructive treason had furnished them with, and which had drawn the blood of the best and honestest men in the kingdom; and that the king of Great Britain hath no right by his proclamation to subject his people to imprisonment, pains, and penalties.

That if the said general Gage conceives he is empowered to act in this manner, as the commander in chief of his majesty's forces in America, this odious and illegal proclamation must be considered as a plain and full declaration that this despotic viceroy will be bound by no law; nor regard the constitutional rights of his majesty's subjects, whenever they interfere with the plan he has formed for oppressing the good people of the Massachusetts Bay; and therefore, that the executing, or attempting to execute, such proclamation, will justify resistance and reprisal.

ANNAPOLIS, August 18.

Certain gentlemen of the committee of correspondence for Frederick county, having received intelligence from the committee of Charles county, that the brigantine Mary and Jane, Captain Chapman, commander, was arrived in Wicomico, from London, and that she brought eleven chests of tea destined for Virginia and Maryland; one chest whereof was addressed to Mr. Robert Peter of George-town, and another to Mr. John Ferguson of the same place, father for Messrs. Finlay and comp. notice was immediately dispatched to other gentlemen of the committee, and a meeting was accordingly held on the 11th day of August, to deliberate what measures should be adopted on the alarming occasion.

Messrs. Peter and Ferguson were requested to attend. Mr. Peter acknowledged, that in consequence of orders communicated some time in December last, his chest of tea was shipped, and that he relied on the custom which had constantly prevailed in the province of Maryland, since the partial repeal of the revenue act, to screen him from capture, and to justify his conduct in the procedure—at the same he submitted to the sentiments of the committee and declared an entire willingness to abide by their determination.

It was unanimously resolved, that the importation of tea by an act of parliament, however sanctioned by the practice of a part, or even the whole of the trading part of the community; is in a high degree dangerous to our liberties, as it implies a full assent to the claim asserted by the British parliament, of a right to impose taxes for the purpose of raising a revenue in America; therefore in order to discourage the pernicious practice, they judged it expedient, that the tea in question should not be landed in America, but that it should be sent back in the same ship—Mr. Peter readily acquiesced, promising that he would write by the first opportunity, to prevent a delivery of it from the ship; but should it be delivered before the arrival of his orders, he requested instructions how to act, intimating a desire, that in such case, it might be stored by any gentlemen to be appointed by the committee: whereupon it was resolved, that in such case it should be landed here, and delivered to Messrs. Thomas Johns, William Deakins, and Bernard Oneale, to wait the future directions of the committee; Mr. Peter assented, and pawned his honour for the faithful performance of his engagements.

Mr. Ferguson declared, that as the tea addressed to him was the property of other gentlemen, he could only engage, that should he receive it, he would immediately deliver it to the above-mentioned gentlemen, Messrs. Johns, Deakins and Oneale, to be at the disposal of the committee—this was likewise deemed satisfactory, and then Messrs Peter and Ferguson were dismissed, with thanks for their candid and disinterested behaviour.

The committee having been informed that Mr. Thomas Richardson of George-town, had just received a quantity of tea immediately from Philadelphia; he was sent for, and acknowledged that he had received about 100 pounds weight, which he was ready and willing to deliver to any persons the committee should appoint, to be safely stored until further deliberation; his proposition was accepted, his conduct highly commended, and the tea was, in the presence of the committee, delivered to the above-mentioned gentlemen, Messrs Johns, Deakins, and Oneale.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Priscilla, William Wine, from Philadelphia. Schooner Peggy, John Diggs, from Newfoundland.

CLEARED.

Schooner Betsey, Nicholas Bonamy, for New Providence. Ship Hibernia, Thomas Morrison, for Cork. Schooner Mary, Zedekiah Walley, for Liverpool. Schooner Topshill Packet, Nehemiah Taylor, for North Carolina.

At the last meeting of the jockey club on Tuesday the hundred guineas was won by the jockey club on Wednesday fifty pounds, from for any horse, mare or foal, aged 7 years old 7 ft. 10 in. 9 ft. 6 in. aged 10 or town subscription subscribers five pence.

On Thursday, town subscription, subscribers five pence. And on Friday, jockey club and town subscription, subscribers five pence. Horses, &c. that to be entered with Saturday before the produced of their a'clock.

TO BE THE subscriber in the city of statement, with several places; there is a garden, and sufficient one intending to apply to.

To be sold at public and testament of 24th day of September 1775. Jethua Warr.

A VALUABLE situated within 8 miles of Douglas's on the bank of Indian landing; containing and making a good water-mill, it is a good law-mill and under a good water-bacco on it, which of the lot; the title inclinable to purchase, applying to M. J. J. There are also to be county born years of age, suitable plantation; one more work in the house years of age. The day of sale, which is 1775/CASSA

By virtue of a schools of St. George's, in one, on the premises, thereunto belonging, day the first day of beautiful and healthy Patowmack river; hill, within a mile of the land are low and capable of being Twelve months credit on giving bond with

On Wednesday the 18th he sold at the store-house 30 convenient store-rooms fire place in each, a size of the house; a Likewise will be sold £.150 prime coff; and hogs, a quantity kinds, a good ox tedious to mention. on the day of sale, usual by private sale

PART of a tract containing 736 more county, on the more-Town to Frederick of 27 Miles from great plenty of timber ed for tobacco or range, and a great be made on it; the now under rent; it as it may best suit. at the Fork of Patowmack river, containing 96 Baltimore-Town; and timber on it, and it also on it a small tract. The other tracts 30 acres, is the title to these lands

To be sold FORTY-THREE tion to Baltimore by to the subscribers

To be sold

To be sold

To be sold