

Resolved unanimously, That from and after the first of May next, no person or persons whatever ought to use, in his or their families, unless in case of necessity, and on no account sell to butchers, or kill for market, any sheep under four years old; and where there is a necessity for using any mutton in his, her, or their families, it is recommended to kill such only as are least profitable to be kept.

Resolved unanimously, That the setting up and promoting woollen, cotton, and linen manufactures, ought to be encouraged in a many different branches as possible, especially coatings, flannel, blankets, rugs, or coverlids, hosiery, and coarse clothes, both broad and narrow.

Resolved unanimously, That all persons, having proper lands for the purpose ought to cultivate and raise a quantity of flax, hemp, and cotton, sufficient not only for the use of his or her own family, but also to spare to others on moderate terms.

Resolved unanimously, As salt is a daily and indispensable necessary of life, and the making of it amongst ourselves must be deemed a valuable acquisition, it is therefore recommended that the utmost endeavours be used to establish salt works, and that proper encouragement be given to Mr. James Tait, who hath made proposals, and offered a scheme to the public, for so desirable a purpose.

Resolved unanimously, That saltpetre and sulphur, being articles of great and necessary use, the making, curing and refining them to the utmost extent, be recommended, the convention being of opinion that it may be done to great advantage.

Resolved unanimously, That the making of gun-powder be recommended.

Resolved unanimously, That the manufacturing of iron into nails and wire, and other necessary articles, be recommended.

Resolved unanimously, That the making of steel ought to be largely encouraged, as there will be a great demand for this article.

Resolved unanimously, That the making of different kinds of paper ought to be encouraged; and as the success of this branch depends on a supply of old linen and woollen rags, the inhabitants of this colony are desired, in their respective families, to preserve these articles.

Resolved unanimously, That whereas wool-combs, cotton and wool-cards, hemp and flax heckles, have been for some time made to advantage in some of the neighbouring colonies, and are necessary for carrying on linen and woollen manufactures, the establishing such manufactures be recommended.

Resolved unanimously, That the erecting fulling mills, and mills for breaking, swinging and softening hemp and flax, and also that the making grindstones be recommended.

Resolved unanimously, That the brewing malt liquors in this colony would tend to render the consumption of foreign liquors less necessary, it is therefore recommended that proper attention be given to the cultivation of hops and barley.

Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to all the inhabitant of this colony that they use, as the convention engageth to do, our own manufactures, and those of other colonies, in preference to all others.

Resolved unanimously, That for the more speedily and effectually carrying these resolutions into execution, it be earnestly recommended that societies be formed in different parts of this colony; and it is the opinion of this convention that proper premiums ought to be offered in the several counties and corporations, to such persons as shall excel in the several branches of manufactures and it is recommended to the several committees of the different counties and corporations to promote and encourage the same to the utmost of their power.

The members of the convention then, in order to encourage Mr. James Tait, who is about to erect salt-works, undertook, for their respective counties to pay the sum of ten pounds to Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq; for the use of the said James Tait, on or before the 10th day of May next.

His Excellency the governor, having, by proclamation, bearing date the 21st day of March, in the present year declared that his Majesty hath given orders, that all vacant lands within this colony shall be put up in lots at public sale, and that the highest bidder for such lots shall be the purchaser thereof, and shall hold the same subject to a reservation of one halfpenny sterling per acre, by way of annual quitrent, and of all mines of gold, silver, and precious stones, which terms are an innovation in the established usage of granting lands within this colony.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether his Majesty may of right, advance the terms of granting lands, in this colony, and make a report thereof to the next general assembly, or convention; and that, in the meantime, it be recommended to all persons whatever to forbear purchasing or accepting grants of lands on the conditions before-mentioned; and that Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Carter Nicholas, and Edmund Pendleton, Esquires, be appointed of the said committee.

Resolved, That the delegates from the several counties in this colony, as also from the city of Williamsburg and borough of Norfolk, do, without delay, apply to their respective counties and corporations for fifteen pounds current money, and transmit the same, so soon as collected, to Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq; for the use of the deputies sent from this colony to the general congress.

On a motion made, Resolved, That Thomas Jefferson, Esq; be appointed a deputy to represent this colony in general congress, in the room of the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; in case of the non-attendance of the said Peyton Randolph, Esq;

Resolved, That the said deputies, for any four of them, be a sufficient number to represent this colony in general congress.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the Rev. Mr. Selden, for performing divine service, and for his reasonable and excellent sermon yesterday.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are justly due to the Town of Richmond, and the neighbourhood, for their polite reception and entertainment of the delegates.

Mr. Alexander Purdie having offered to print the pro-

ceedings of this convention, for the use of the members thereof, it is ordered that the clerk deliver him a copy of the said proceedings for that purpose.

Resolved, That this convention doth consider the delegation of its members as now at an end; and that it be recommended to the people of this colony to choose delegates to represent them in convention for one year, as soon as they conveniently can.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, president.

John Tazewell, clerk of the convention.

A copy.

Last Tuesday his Excellency the governor issued the following proclamation:

“Whereas certain persons styling themselves delegates of several of his Majesty's colonies in America, having presumed, without his Majesty's authority or consent, to assemble together at Philadelphia in the months of September and October last, have thought fit, among other unwarrantable proceedings, to resolve that it will be necessary that another congress should be held at the same place on the 10th of May next, unless redress of certain pretended grievances be obtained before that time, and to recommend that all the colonies in North America should choose deputies to attend such congress, I am commanded by the King, and I do accordingly issue this my proclamation, to require all magistrates and other officers to use their utmost endeavours to prevent any such appointments of deputies, and to exhort all persons whatever within this government to desist from such an unjustifiable proceeding, so highly displeasing to his Majesty.”

BOSTON, March 27.

A gentleman from Newbury informs, that a vessel arrived there last Thursday from the West-Indies, the master of which said, that ten days before, he spoke with a vessel bound to New-York from London, in ballast, who had been out only 28 days, and that the captain of her told him there was glorious news for America, but the wind blowing fresh, he could hear nothing further.

A letter from Taunton, dated last Saturday, mentions, “That a person (who appeared credible and intelligible) passed thro' that town from Dartmouth, who reported, that on the Tuesday before, two corn vessels arrived at Bedford and informed, that near Long-Island they spoke with a ship from London bound to New-York, who told them the American acts were repealed; and that the news gained so much credit at Dartmouth, great rejoicings were made there on the occasion.”

Capt. Samuel Andrews, who arrived here on Tuesday evening in seventeen days from St. Christopher's, informs us, that the day he left St. Christopher's, a ship arrived there in five weeks from London, bound to Jamaica, the captain of which ship informed him, that an intimate friend of his was in company with Lord North's brother, and Mr. John-Williams of this town, just before he left London, these gentlemen informed him that his Lordship had told them, that he did not doubt but that American affairs would soon be settled to the satisfaction of the Americans; Capt. Andrews further says, that this was credited at St. Christopher's.

NEW-YORK, April 3.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, dated Jan. 15, 1775.

“I am obliged to you for your communication of the proceedings of the congress, which are highly approved of by all your friends.---But if a non-exportation had been resolved upon the 1st of March instead of September, I think it would have had a greater effect in alarming the nation, and hastened your relief and shewn the importance of the colonies, which would have been justified by the severe measures employed against them; but, no doubt they have wise and just reasons, which we are not acquainted with, for pretracting it.---London has given the lead and example of petitioning.---We here have got one, which I signed yesterday, which I believe will be signed by your friends and foes, as their interest and feelings are affected.---I have just received advice of Birmingham having voted one, which is to be prepared next Tuesday; and I believe they will be general through the kingdom; which will be contracted not in a political, but commercial view.---It is not known yet what plan the ministry will adopt; but as Lord North has given out that no more troops will be sent to Boston, it is not intended to enforce it *vi et armis*, but by withdrawing the troops and blocking up your harbours, which would be aiding your measures. It is my private opinion, that they will be obliged to repeal the obnoxious acts this present session; provided you remain firm and they see no prospect of breaking the union of the colonies.---I believe they are as much afraid for their troops as you are of them; and that those marines sent per the three men of war, were only sent to strengthen general Gage, and to act upon the defensive. The parliament will meet in a few days, when we shall be able to form some judgment of their intentions, for which purpose intend going up to London.”

By a vessel arrived last Tuesday, from North Carolina, we are informed, that many hundreds of the inhabitants in the western counties, of North-Carolina, have addressed his excellency governor Maitin, professing the warmest allegiance to the king and his laws, declaring the greatest detestation of congresses, and committees, and offering their service to take the field, and enlist under the royal standard, as soon as called upon.

The sloop Charming Peggy, Capt. Tilley, sailed last Thursday for Bristol: In the above vessel was transmitted by the hon. the general assembly of this province, an humble, firm, dutiful, and loyal petition to his Majesty; as also a memorial to the lords, and a representation and remonstrance to the commons of Great Britain, requesting our mutual endeavours, for a settlement of the present disputes subsisting between the mother-country and the colonies.

Friday last being the day appointed for taking the sense of the freholders of the town of Jamaica, on Long Island, whether they would nominate a deputy to meet deputies from the other counties, in the city of New-York, the 20th inst. for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the continental congress, at Philadelphia, the 10th of May next.---A poll was opened, when the votes taken stood as follows:

Against deputies, 94
For a deputy, 82

The general committee of Charles and South Carolina, on the 8th of last month, amidst other matters relative to their strictly complying with the resolutions of the continental congress, resolved, “That inasmuch as the colony of Georgia hath not acceded to the continental association, they would, from thenceforth, have no trade, commerce, dealings, or intercourse with the colony of Georgia, but will hold them unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.”

ANNAPOLIS.

On Saturday last the general assembly of this province was further prorogued to Monday the 11th day of May next.

On Saturday morning last, as two young men, both of this city, were creeping after some ducks, near town, one of them happening unluckily to cock his piece, the trigger caught in a bush, and the gun going off, killed the other on the spot, the whole load entering directly under his left shoulder.

A meeting of the committee of correspondents for Anne-Arundel county, held at Mr. Isaac McHard's, the 10th inst. were present, 23 members.

It being moved that a paper printed in the Public Ledger, of the 4th of last January, intitled, “*Remarks relative to the riot at Annapolis, in Maryland*,” be read, and the motion being seconded, the paper aforesaid was read accordingly by the clerk.

On motion, resolved, that the said paper be reprinted in the Maryland Gazette.

1. Resolved unanimously, that the said paper contains a false, scandalous, and malicious narrative of facts, invented by the author, or so disguised, and misrepresented, that when they border upon truth, and even seem to assume its semblance, they are devoid of its reality.

2. Resolved unanimously, that the AUTHOR of the said paper has designedly injured, against the conviction of his own conscience, the characters of the gentlemen mentioned and alluded to in his publication, gentlemen of approved worth; that he has cast unjust and invidious aspersions on a great number of very respectable inhabitants of this and two adjoining counties, by representing them as a lawless mob, ignorant of their interests, or too lazy to be at the trouble of investigating them.

3. Resolved unanimously, that the AUTHOR has manifested an inveterate enmity to the liberties of this province in particular, and of British America in general, by insinuating the necessity of introducing a military and mercenary force to support the civil government, and to secure obedience to the laws of the colony: That, by a suggestion so false and so malicious, he has inadvertently discovered his political opinion, that these colonies ought, and his secret wish that they may be forced to submit to the arbitrary decrees of a despotic ministry and a servile parliament.

ISAAC MCHARD, clk. con.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

FACTS relative to the RIOT at ANNAPOLIS in MARYLAND.

Nothing but a civil war at HOME can be so pernicious and detrimental to this nation, as a contest with the COLONIES driven to too great a length, as they are connected with the mother country by every social tie subsisting between subjects of the same empire divided by so great a distance, the COMMERCE of the one, and the DEFENCE of the other, depending in a great measure on a mutual harmony and good understanding with each other; in a word, they may be said to be linked together by the strongest interests, those of PROTECTION and PROFIT.

This being the case, it is not surprising that every piece of intelligence on a subject so important and consequential to the community at large, should be received by every individual with the utmost avidity; for it is next to impossible for any British subject to be so neutral or disinterested, in a matter so momentous as the present unhappy situation of our affairs or the contentment of America, as not to wish to be acquainted with the proceedings there, however limited and confined they may be in their nature, and private in their consequences. I hope, on this account, the following narrative, taken from the best and most authentic authorities, will be agreeable to the public; as from it may be deduced the real source and primary causes of the riot at ANNAPOLIS in Maryland, in which the brigantine called the PEGGY, laden with tea, was burnt; but I imagine some will scarcely believe that an OFFICER in his Majesty's REVENUE, was the PRINCIPAL ABETTOR and PROMOTER of the riot, though this was actually the case.

At the first public meeting at Annapolis on American affairs, after the passing the Boston port bill, a resolution was proposed and zealously supported by many members at the meeting, “That the execution of the law should decline bringing any action for debts due to persons in Great-Britain.”---The passing of this resolution, however necessary and convenient it may appear to some people in trade, was too pregnant with injustice to meet with general approbation; for the best and thinking traders plainly foresaw, that this measure, calculated only to serve the private purposes and views of a few individuals, would, in the end, greatly prejudice and injure the general credit of the province, and prove extremely prejudicial to the commerce; therefore a strong opposition was formed, and a formal PROTEST was entered against the resolution, in behalf of which Mr. Stewart, one of the owners of the brigantine, distinguished himself, and bore a very active part therein.

But notwithstanding that the opposition of the protesters against this dishonest and illegal resolution seemed to give general satisfaction, and met with universal approbation, as appeared by that measure not having again been proposed to be adopted at any of the future meetings; nevertheless Mr. Stewart's conduct therein procured him many enemies amongst those whose interest was injured; and it afforded matter for calumny and complaint to many of the neighbouring merchants, who did not fail to embrace the first opportunity, which happened by the arrival of the brigantine with tea on board, of gratifying their spleen and malice, and satisfying their diabolical resentment and revenge, by endeavouring the ruin, perhaps the death of the man who had honestly dared actively to oppose the dishonest design.

By the brigantine, messrs. Williams, the gentlemen to whom the tea was consigned, had also fortunately received a plentiful supply of other goods from London;

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