

CONTINUATION OF

(November 20.)

THE

(Numb. 58.)

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

WILMINGTON, November 20.



ON Saturday the 19th of last Month, about Seven of the Clock in the Evening, near Five Hundred People assembled together in this Town, and exhibited the Effigy of a certain HONOURABLE GENTLEMAN; and after letting it hang by the Neck for some Time, near the Court-House, they made a large Bonfire with a Number of Tar-Barrels, &c. and committed it to the Flames.—The Reason assigned for the People's Dislike to that Gentleman, was, from being informed of his having several Times expressed himself much in Favour of the STAMP-DUTY.—After the Effigy was consumed, they went to every House in Town, and bro't all the Gentlemen to the Bonfire, and insisted upon their drinking, LIBERTY, PROPERTY, AND NO STAMP-DUTY, and Confusion to Lord B. and all his Adherents, giving three Huzzas at the Conclusion of each Toast.—They continued together until 12 of the Clock, and then dispersed, without doing any Mischief.

And, On Thursday, 31st of the same Month, in the Evening, a great Number of People again assembled, and produced an Effigy of LIBERTY, which they put into a Coffin, and marched in solemn Procession with it to the Church-Yard, a Drum in Mourning beating before them, and the Town Bell, muffled, ringing a doleful Knell at the same Time;—But before they committed the Body to the Ground, they thought it advisable to feel its Pulse; and when finding some Remains of Life, they returned back to a Bonfire ready prepared, placed the Effigy before it in a large Two-arm'd Chair, and concluded the Evening with great Rejoicings, on finding that LIBERTY had still an Existence in the COLONIES.—Not the least Injury was offered to any Person.

On Saturday the 16th of this Inst. WILLIAM HOUSTON, Esq, Distributor of STAMPS for this Province, came to this Town; upon which three or four Hundred People immediately gathered together, with Drums beating and Colours flying, and repaired to the House the said STAMP-OFFICER put up at, and insisted upon knowing, "Whether he intended to execute his said Office, or not?" He told them, "He should be very sorry to execute any Office disagreeable to the People of the Province."—But they, not content with such a Declaration, carried him into the Court-House, where he signed a Resignation satisfactory to the Whole.

As soon as the STAMP-OFFICER had comply'd with their Desire, they placed him in an Arm-Chair, carried him first round the Court-House, giving three Huzzas at every Corner, and then proceeded with him round one of the Squares of the Town, and sat him down at the Door of his Lodgings, formed themselves in a large Circle round him, and gave him three Cheers: They then escorted him into the House, where was prepared the best Liquors to be had, and treated him very liberally. In the Evening a large Bonfire was made, and no Person appeared in the Streets without having LIBERTY, in large Capital Letters, in his Hat.—They had a large Table near the Bonfire, well furnish'd with several Sorts of Liquors, where they drank in great Form, all the favourite AMERICAN Toasts, giving three Cheers at the Conclusion of each. The whole was conducted with great Decour, and not the least Insult offered to any Person.

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Immediately

It's Brew's the Title Page,
 That speaks the Nature of a TRAGIC Volume!
 Shakes:

This is the Place to affix the STAMP.



Immediately after the appointed **STAMP-MEN** had comply'd with their **COMMENTS**, they call'd upon **Mr. A. STEUART**, the **Printer**,—who had not print'd the **GAZETTE** for some Weeks before the **ACT** took PLACE, it being pleas'd, **GOD** to afflict him with a dangerous Fever, which appear'd, they told him, at "He would continue his Business, as heretofore?—And Publish a **NEWS-PAPER**?" He told them, that "As he had no **STAMP** Paper, and as a late **ACT** of **PARLIAMENT** FORBID the Printing of any other, He could not.—He was then positively told, that "He might expect the same Treatment of the **STAMP-MEN**," and demanded a positive Answer.—**Mr. STEUART** then answer'd, "That rather than run the Hazard of Fate, being seiz'd, or have his Printing Office destroy'd, that he would comply with their Request," but took the **WHOLE** for Witness, that he was comply'd thereto.

His Excellency our **GVERNOR** has been for some Time past very ill of Health; but we have the Pleasure to say, that he is now recovering.

Circular Letters were sent last Week by the Governor, to the Principal Inhabitants in this Part of the Province, requesting their Presence at his Seat at **Barnswick**, on Monday last; where, after Dinner, his Excellency conferr'd with them concerning the **STAMP-ACT**: The Result of which shall be in our Next.

We hear from **Newbern**, that the Inhabitants of that Place, try'd, condemn'd, hang'd, and burn'd **Doctor WILLIAM HOUSTON**, in Effigy, during the Sitting of their Superior Court.—**Mr. HOUSTON**, however, thinks that there was too much of the Star-Chamber Conduct made Use of, in condemning him unheard; especially as he had never solicited the Office: Nor had he then heard that he was appointed **STAMP-OFFICER**.—At **Cross-Creek**, his fault they hang'd his Effigy and **Mr. Carter's** together, (the who murder'd his Wife;) nor have they treat'd him as a **Disgrac'd**, the County where he lives.

We are told that no Clearances will be granted out of our Port, till a Change of Affairs.—

From **Boston** there is Advice, that more Stamped Paper is arriv'd there, but that **Mr. Oliver** declares he will not distribute it, and the Governor has solemnly declared, he has no Power to distribute it himself, nor to order or appoint any other Person so to do, or even to unpack the Bales.—From **New-York** we learn, that the most of the Gentlemen there, have resolv'd not to buy any European Manufactures, till their Trade is more open'd, the **STAMP ACT** repeal'd, and the Sugar Act altered.—And, From **Detroit**, that **Pondiac**, and the other Indian Chiefs, having made Peace with Us, went away seemingly contented; but, that two Days after the Councils were over, one of the Chiefs frankly declared, That they had talk'd friendly to the English only from their Teeth out, but lodg'd them in their Hearts.—A Vessel is arriv'd from **Buffol** at **New-York**, which brings Advice to the 4th of September, but contain nothing remarkable; only, that an unsatisfactory Answer had been received from **Verailles**, relating to some late Representations from our Court; and that an Answer was duly expected from **Madrid**, regarding certain important Questions lately put to that Court by our Ambassador, to which, it is said, some very spirited Measures, now on the Carpet, will be engag'd.

In several Letters from **London**, wrote by cool, judicious, thinking Men, where they express themselves with Regard to the **STAMP-ACT**, they say, "They think it the most injudicious Tax, in all Respects, that ever was laid by any Ministry; and that they really believe the present Set of Men will repeal that Law the first Thing they do next Session of Parliament."

We hear from **Habitax**, that the Gentleman appointed Distributor of **STAMPS** there, has resign'd that Office, on finding how disagreeable the holding of it was to the People.

On Friday the 25th of last Month, the **GENERAL CONGRESS** finish'd their Business at **New-York**.—An humble Address, we hear, is prepared for his Majesty, and a Memorial for each House of Parliament, relating to the Grievances of the Colonies, which are to be forwarded by the first Opportunities from **Boston**, **New-York**, and **Philadelphia**.

Capt. Bullen, arriv'd at Philadelphia, from London, on the 7th of October, in Lat 37: 30, took with a Ship from this Port for Hull, then our three Weeks.

We hear from South Carolina, that the Stamped Paper for this Province, was arriv'd at Charlestown, in the Ship Planter's Adventure, Miles Howley, Master, and lodg'd in Fort Johnston; and that George Saxby, Esq; Inspector, and Caleb Lloyd, Esq; Distributor of Stamps for the said Province, had resign'd their respective Offices.

Upwards of Twenty Vessels were cleaving out in Ballast, at Charlestown; Ever 1 of them for Georgia, upon the Supposition of a few, that the Stamp Act will go down there; but many are of Opinion, the People of that Infant Colony will show as great a Dislike to it, as any other.

Many Things worth Notice, have happen'd since our last Publication, which will be taken Notice of next Week.—London News is come to Hand, as far down as the 15th of September, but can't have Room now.—Agriculture's Piece is come to Hand; were it allow'd in some Places, it should have a Place.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10. On Saturday, the 9th inst, the ship Royal Charlotte, Capt Holland, came up to this city, attend'd by his Majesty's ship Sirene, James Hawker, Esq; commander. Capt. Holland having brought down London the Stamp'd Papers for Maryland, New-Jersey, and this province, remain'd some time at New-castle, on Delaware, under the protection of the man of war. On the first appearance of that ship round God's Point, all the vessels in the harbour hoist'd their colours half mast high, the bells began to ring, being first muffled, and continued to toll the evening, and every circumstance added to the appearance of sincere mourning for the approaching loss of Liberty. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon several thousand citizens met at the State House, to consider the proper Ways and Means for preventing that unconstitutional Act of Parliament, (the STAMP-ACT) being carried into execution:—The first measure, was to send 7 of their number to Mr. Hughes, Stamp Distributor for this province, to request he would resign that office. He assur'd them that no *act* of his should tend to carry that Law into Execution here, until it was generally complied with in the other colonies; but refus'd to sign any resignation at that time, for various reasons which he assign'd. On the Gentlemen's return to the State-House, and reporting this answer, the company were instantly transported with resentment, and it is impossible to say what lengths their rage might have carried them, had not the gentlemen who waited on Mr. Hughes, represent'd him in the light he appear'd to them! at the point of death; his situation rais'd their compassion, and they happily communicat'd their feelings to all the people assembled, and instead of the multitude repairing instantly to his house for a positive answer, they agreed to make their requisition in writing, and gave Mr. Hughes until Monday morning to make reply: In consequence of this determination, a short paper was instantly drawn up and sent him; and on Monday morning the deputies received from him a writing, which was brought to the Court-House, and there read aloud to a vast concourse of people, as follows;

WHEREAS, *about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening last, a paper was sent to me, expressing, That a great number of the citizens of Philadelphia, assembled at the State House, in demand of Mr. John Hughes, distributor of Stamps for Pennsylvania, that he will give them assurance, under his hand, that he will not execute that office, and expect that he will give them a fair, candid, and direct answer by Monday next, ten o'clock, when he said he would be waited on for that purpose.*

Saturday, October 3. 1765.

I DO THEREFORE return for answer to those Gentlemen, and all their Associates, that I have not hitherto taken any step to put the late Act of Parliament into execution in this province; and that I will not, either by myself, or my deputies, do any act or thing, that shall have the least tendency to put the said Act into execution in this province, until the said Act shall be put into execution generally in the neighboring colonies, and this I am determin'd to abide by.

AND whereas my Commission includes the four Colonies of New York, New Jersey, and Silesia, with Delaware, I do hereby hereby, as a duty to our Country and people of those Colonies, that I have of some kind, or a variety of reasons, involve them in any difficulty, with respect to the said Stamp-Act, that I do and I shall take place generally in the said Colonies.

JOHN HUGHES.

This paper from Mr. Hughes, at first gained the approbation of some persons, but we find some people much dissatisfied with it, because they think he ought to have said, of his office with out restriction, and that if the said Stamp-Act was intended to oppress the Colonies, we have taken care, that this declaration would not be put in the inhabitants, had Mr. Hughes been better informed. Capt. Hawk having taken the Stamp'd Paper, and his Majesty's duty, or Constitution from being exposed to the rest of the world, and a certain prohibition. Thus have we, in some degree, to be the example of our fellow Subjects in the neighbouring Colonies, and the colonies among us, to regulate themselves and their country, on finding that it is not to put us on the same footing with the rest of the continent, and that this was done by men, who had moderation not to proceed to any unnecessary act of violence. It may not be amiss to inform the public, that Mr. Hughes did not, upon his honour, he would not receive, or take any charge of the Stamp, & Paper, and as we have no reason to doubt his firm adherence to any resolution he makes, we think there is no danger of their being distributed in this Province.

New-York, September 10. On Tuesday Evening arrived the Ship Edward, Capt. William Davis, in nine Weeks from London, and six Weeks and ten Days from Falmouth; with whom Maj. Cary, of the Royal Americans, and his Lady; Mr. Webb, another Gentleman of the Army, Mr. Kimrick, Merchant, and Mr. Bowdoin, of this City; Mrs. Nicolls, of Amboy, and two or three others, came Passengers; by some of whom we learn, That Sir Harry Moore, Governor of this Province, was on board the Minerva, Capt. Tillet, lying at Portsmouth, and expected to sail from thence about the Time Capt. Davis sailed from Falmouth; and therefore may be daily expected here. The Duke of Cumberland packet-boat, Captain Boulderfon, was arrived from this port in three weeks passage. The Captains Haviland, Berton, and Jacobson, were to sail from London for this port, in about a Week after Capt. Davis--and the Earl of Halifax packet-boat, Capt. Boulton, in about 10 Days. On the passage, six days ago, Capt. Davis, in Long 66, spoke a new Brig, from Philadelphia, bound to Lisbon; the Day after, another from the same place for Bristol; and the next day another from Newcastle, bound to Philadelphia. The new Ministry were in general much approved by the public, whose attention had been so much taken up with the bustle occasioned by the late extra. Change, that our most just and heavy complaints of Oppression, had as yet scarcely attracted the public Notice. Indeed they had not then heard that our Distresses were so grievous, and our Complaints so extensive and unanimous. [Which may serve as an Example, to show the Absurdity of the Pretences of our being represented by those who can feel no Part of the Burdens and Distresses they would impose upon us;--or that they could be represented at all, even if we chose Persons for that Purpose, in an Assembly too remote to have timely and necessary Notice of our Circumstances, or to be properly under our Influence.] However, it was the general Talk in London, that we should be eased in the Stamp-Duties. [Nothing but giving up the Pretence to the Right of Taxing us, can ease us.]--And some say it was a Wager commonly offered in the Coffee-Houses, of One Hundred Guineas to Ten, that the Stamp-Act would be repealed as soon as the Parliament met, which was to be about the Middle of November. The Queen was delivered of a Third Prince--and the Emperor of Germany was dead. Capt. Davis, who brought us, last Voyage, the News that the Stamp-Act was passed, has now bro't the Stamps themselves, intended to enslave us--They were shipped so privately

Shoes, of different Makers, which had a quick Sale, and Hof's Make were *highly* discredited by All the Judicious.—Brown bleached Linnen and Diaper, Cambrick, Thread Stockings, and Caps, and Woollen Yarn Stockings, were quickly sold. And great Demand was made for more of these Articles; and also for Woollen Cloths and Stuffs of all Sorts. New-England Checks, Gloves and Mittens.—And it is hoped the next Market-day, being Wednesday the 6th of November, the Country Makers will supply the great Demand.

Upon the Convention of the Commissioners from the several Governments, in this Place, they made Choice of the Honourable Timothy Ruggles, Esq. for their President, and Mr. John Cotton, for their Secretary.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24. We hear from Antigua, that a ship from London, bound for Jamaica, but put in to unload some goods for the merchants of Antigua, had brought over three persons, said to be the distributor of stamps for the island of Jamaica, &c. who were in so great a hurry to get to the spot, where, with impunity, they might rob and tear from the inhabitants of those-isles, their money and liberties, that they offered any price for a vessel to go down immediately to Jamaica.

Tuesday last arrived here the snow Stirling, Capt. Appowin, in 40 days from Madeira;—when he left that place, there was not so much as one vessel from this continent there.

New-Haven (in Connecticut) Oct. 11. It is reported here, that a number of people lately got together at the island of New-Providence, applied to the Stamp-Distributor, and earnestly desired he would decline acting in that office. Upon his flatly refusing to do so, they told him, if he did not, they would bury him alive; but he persisted in denial.—They then prepared a coffin, forced him into it, fastened on the cover, and lowered the living lump to the bottom of a grave dug for that purpose, and slowly threw after it about two bushels of dirt.—The brave prisoner then consented to resign his odious employment, and the people immediately drew him up, heard him re-deliver his resignation in a more articulate manner, gave him his *Liberty*, and heartily congratulated him on his restoration to the fresh air.

Thus ends this remarkable report.

ANNAPOLIS, (in Maryland) September 28.

By the Lower House of ASSEMBLY.

RESOLVED unanimously, That the first Adventurers and Settlers of this Province of Maryland, brought with them, and transmitted to their Posterity, and all other his Majesty's Subjects since inhabiting in this Province, all the Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, and Immunities, that at any Time have been held, enjoyed and possessed, by the People of Great Britain.

II. Resolved unanimously, That it was granted by Magna Charta, and other good Laws and Statutes of England, and confirmed by the Petition and Bill of Rights, that the Subject should not be compelled to contribute to any Tax, Tollage, Aid, or other like Charge, not let by common consent of Parliament.

III. Resolved unanimously, That by a Royal Charter, granted by his Majesty King Charles the First, in the Eighth Year of his Reign, and in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-two, to Cecilius, then Lord Baltimore, it was, for the Encouragement of People to transport themselves and Families into this Province, amongst other Things, covenanted and granted, by his said Majesty, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, as followeth:

AND we will also, and of our more special Grace, for Us, our Heirs, and Successors, we do strictly enjoin, constitute, ordain, and command, That the said Province shall be of our Allegiance, and that all and singular the Subjects and hege People of Us, our Heirs and Successors, transported, or to be transported, into the said Province, and the Children of them, and of such as shall descend from them, there already born, or here-

offer to be born, be, and shall be, Denizens and Lovers of Us, our Heirs and Successors, of our King of Great Britain and Ireland, and be in all Things lawfully created, received and intended, at the huge faithful People of Us, our Heirs and Successors, born within our Kingdom of England, and likewise any Lands, Towns, Villages, Hamlets, Rectories, Parishes, and other Inhabitations whatsoever, within our Kingdom of England, and other our Dominions, may inherit, or otherwise purchase, receive, take, have, hold, buy and possess, and therein may occupy and enjoy, give, sell, alien, and bequeath, all likewise, of Liberties, Franchises, and Privileges, of this our Kingdom of England, freely, quietly and peaceably have and possess, occupy and enjoy, as our huge People, born, or to be born, within our said Kingdom of England, without the Let, Molestation, Vexation, Trouble, or Grievance of Us, our Heirs and Successors, any Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Provision, to the Contrary thereto, notwithstanding.

And further, our Pleasure is, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, We do covenant and grant, to and with the said new Lord Baltimore, his Heirs and Assigns, that We, our Heirs and Successors, shall at no Time hereafter, for or cause, or Cause, to be let, any Imposition, Custom, or other Vexation, Rate or Contribution whatsoever, in or upon the Tradesmen and Inhabitants of the aforesaid Province, for their Lands, Tenements, Goods or Chattels, within the said Province, or to be laden or unladen within any Ports or Harbours of the said Province: And our Pleasure is, and for Us, our Heirs and Successors, We charge and command, that this our Declaration shall be benevolently read, from Time to Time, received and allowed, in all our Courts, and before all the Judges of Us, our Heirs and Successors, for a sufficient and lawful Discharge, Payment and Acquittance: Commanding all and singular our Officers and Ministers of Us, our Heirs and Successors, and enjoying them, upon Pain of our high Displeasure, that they do not presume, at any Time, to attempt any Thing to the Contrary of the Premises, or that they do, in any Sort, withstand the same; but that they be, at all Times, aiding and assisting, as is fitting, unto the said new Lord Baltimore, and his Heirs, and to the Inhabitants and Merchants of Maryland aforesaid, their Servants, Ministers, Executors and Assigns, in the full Use and Fruition of the benefit of this Charter.

IV. Resolved, That it is the unanimous Opinion of this House, That the said Charter is declaratory of the constitutional Rights and Privileges of the Freeman of this Province.

V. Resolved unanimously, That Trials by Juries is the grand Bulwark of LIBERTY, the undoubted Birthright of Englishmen, and consequently of every British Subject in America: And that erecting other Jurisdictions for the Trial of Matters of Fact, is unconstitutional, and renders the Subject intire in his Liberty and Property.

VI. Resolved, That it is the unanimous Opinion of this House, That it cannot, with any Truth or Propriety, be said, That the Freeman of this Province of Maryland, are represented in the British Parliament.

VII. Resolved unanimously, That his Majesty's huge People of this ancient Province, have always enjoyed the Right of being governed by Laws, to which they themselves have consented in the Articles of Taxes and internal Polity; and that the same hath never been infringed, or any other way yielded up, but hath been constantly recognized by the King and People of Great Britain.

VIII. Resolved, That it is the unanimous Opinion of this House, That the Representatives of the Freeman of this Province, in their Legislative Capacity, together with the other Part of the Legislature, have the sole Right to lay Taxes and Impositions on the Inhabitants of this Province, or their Property and Effects: And that the laying, imposing, levying or collecting, any Tax on or from the Inhabitants of Maryland, under Colour of any other Authority, is unconstitutional, and a direct Violation of the Rights of the Freeman of this Province.