Richmond, July 24, 1815.

Dear Sir,

Henry's resolutions, as given by Judge Marshall, were copied from Price's Document. Some conjecture that the 5th resolution was the 5th as signed by Mr. Henry, or at all events that which produced the bloody debate, derives great strength from the resolutions of Rhode Island, of which I cannot find any copy. There were obviously copied with a few slight variations from the resolutions of Virginia, and retain the 5th resolution which was expressed here. But how did this 5th resolution get to Rhode Island, having been expressed from the journals of the Senate?

I think you are mistaken in supposing that George Johnston wrote the resolutions. Mr. Edward Randolph has left a history of Virginia in which he says that William Fleming wrote them. And Mr. Henry on the back of the resolutions left a paper, of which I cannot give a copy, expressing says, that he wrote them himself on the blank leaf of an old law book, and showed them only to Mr. Johnston and William Fleming before they were offered to the House. Judge Iden says in the final statement of Mr. Henry, that they were written by him on the blank leaf of an old law book. It gives it seems to me that the style of the resolutions is at all above Mr. Henry, but in the contrary very much like him. There remains in the office of the clerk of the House of Delegates, a paper signed by Mr. Fleming's name equal to the resolutions in form of composition.

It would give a very interesting back ground to the history of Henry to exhibit his resolutions, to give a sketch of the district which elected him, and to explain them. I have been attempt to do of whom I write by information,
without the aid of any personal knowledge, since the little which I saw of Mr. Randolph and Mr. Wythe after they were in power. Will you take the trouble to examine their sketches of character and to correct them where they are wrong? You have met the Journal of 63. I send you a list of the members, and beg you to give me a sketch of any who may strike you as deserving it. Landon Carter was a writer. I have seen his pamphlet in support of the two Penny act, and thought it very well. I have been able to learn nothing more of him. Mr. Thomas L. Lee is highly spoken of by Mrs. Randolph, but not as a public speaker. I would be obliged to you to reach off to them of the members who were considered as constituting the aristocracy of the day, and if you could add a statement of the differences between the class, idea of society, and the lines of demarcation which separated them, you would oblige me very much.

Will you give me leave to found myself on your statements in the following particulars: 1st. in regard to the project of the loan office and its defect. 2d. In regard to Joseph Phillips, and 3d. In regard to the adding idea from Europe, prepared by Henry Lee, and superseded by the great Day of Dickinson? — You may rely upon it that I shall make no use of your name, except as far as you may permit it.

I do not perceive that Robert C. Nicholas was a member of the House in 63. Edmund Randolph says that he came in, on the death of Peyton Randolph, and in his place as the delegate for Virginia.
The interest which you take in every thing that relates to the history and constitution of your country, has me the secrecy of those frequent apologies which I should otherwise feel myself bound to make to you for the frequent trouble I give you.

It has just occurred to me that as you saw Mr. Henry in 1786 it will be in your power to give me a more distinct picture of his mind, information of persons at that period, than any other person who has described him to me. That was three years before his display in the samllr's cause before he had studied the law and before his talent for public speaking is said to have been dreamed of. Will you be so good as to tell me how he affected you at that time.

your most obliged friend,

[Signature]

P.S. The manuscript Journal of 65 is not to be found. Phillips was indicted, tried and executed for Robbery. I have now the original indictment with the names of the witnesses before me and will send you a copy if you desire it.
Write 9th. Proctor July 7th. 15
see July 31
Mr. Jefferson
On a more attention personal, I find that the Journal of 65 which you have enclosed,
the name of the member who compend the house of burgage in 65. So that it becomes
necessary to send you the list of members promiscu in my letter. On the first day
of May 65 being the first of the session, its new units of electors were moved for. 1st
Chesterfield to supply the place of Richard Egger, who had died. 2d mention, to sup-
ply that of old Green hill, who had accepted the place of Shelly. 3d in Cumingus, to
supply that of old W. Clement Read, appointed councelor, and 4th in the room of
William Johnson, who appointed servicer. The tradition is that these members oc-
cupied her seat for the express purpose of letting in Henry to assume the place first.
The first appearance of a new member or others of these units is on the 18th May, the
name of the member is not given. On Monday the 20th another member appeared and
then it is added: "Ordered that old Ward be added to the committee of claims and
old Henry to the committee of justice." Henry's first appearance, therefore, was on the 20th
of July. Other units of electors had been moved for after the 1st of July, and in the
time of the session, the new members took their seat from time to time, but further
date of names till the 30th of May when there is an idea that old Read, W. Har-
pering, old W. Taylor, W. Robert C. Jones, should be added to the committee
It is all the information which the journal of 65 affords as to the new member.

By The Pennsylvania Gazette of August 29, 1765 - Printed by B. Franklin, Postmaster, and B. Hall, It appears that the law of Pennsylvania in the 13th
of this month instructed their Deputies to form a committee on the right of the colony to tax itself, and prepared a set of resolutions, which
were afterward added in substance, nearly so much as the决议s, as follow:

- Resolutions of Rhode I. R.B. printed from the P. Gazette of 26. Sept. 65
  1. That the first adventurers, settlers of this his Majesty's colony and Dominion.
of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, bought with them and
committed to their custody, and all other his Majesty's Subjects,
by inhabiting in this his Majesty's colony, all the Privileges and Immu-
nanities that have at any time been held, enjoyed and possessed by the
People of Great Britain.

2. That by a charter granted by King Charles the Second, in the
13th year of his Reign, the Colony agreed to be entitled to all
Privileges and Immunities of natural born Subjects, to all Persons and
Property, as if they had been alway and have within the Realm of
England.

3. That his Majesty's chief People of this Colony have enjoyed the
right of being governed by their own Assemblies in the Article of Taxes and
internal Police: and that the same have never been forfeited or
any other manner yielded up, but have been constantly recognized by the King and People of Great Britain.

4. That therefore the General Assembly of this Colony have in their
Representation, the sole exclusive Right to lay Taxes and Imposts when the Inhabitants of this Colony have not
therein attempted to vest such Power in any Person or Persons whatever:
than them the General Assembly are said in unconstitutional, and
with a manifest tendency to destroy the Liberties of the People of
this Colony.
5. That his Majesty's lease-holders, the Inhabitants of this Colony, are not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance designed to impose any internal taxation whatever upon them other than the laws or ordinances of the General Assembly, aforesaid.

6. That all the officers of this colony appointed by the authority thereof be and are hereby directed to proceed in the execution of their respective offices in the same manner as usual, and that this assembly will indemnify and save harmless all the said officers in account of their conduct according to this Resolution.

[This paper was enclosed in the letter of William Mirt, July 21, 1815, in this volume, no 99.]

W. Mirtton.
Members of the house of Burg,  
son of Virginia in 1765.  

Resolution of R. Island in the  
same year.