1761	George Moore
	John Ashe
1762 (April)	George Moore
	John Ashe
1762 (November)	John Ashe
	Alexander Lillington
1764-1765	John Ashe
	James Moore
1766-1768	John Ashe
	James Moore
1769	John Ashe
	James Moore
1770-1771	John Ashe
	James Moore
1773 (January)	John Ashe
	James Moore
1773-1774	John Ashe
	William Hooper
1775	John Ashe
	William Hooper

PROVINCIAL CONGRESSES.

BOROUGH MEMBERS FROM WILMINGTON.

Aug. 1774	Francis Clayton
April 1775	Cornelius Harnett
Aug. 1775	Cornelius Harnett
	Archibald Maclaine
April 1776	Cornelius Harnett
Nov. 1776	William Hooper

NEW HANOVER COUNTY MEMBERS.

Aug. 1774	John Hooper
	William Hooper
April 1775	William Hooper
	John Ashe
Aug. 1775	George Moore
	Alexander Lillington
	Samuel Ashe
	William Hooper
	James Moore
	John Ashe
April 1776	John Ashe
	John Devane
	Samuel Ashe
	Sampson Moseley
	John Hollingsworth
Nov. 1776	John Ashe
	Samuel Ashe
	John Devane
	Sampson Moseley
	John Hollingsworth

Resistance Before the Revolution

THE STAMP ACT ON THE CAPE FEAR.

(Extracts from an address delivered by Capt. S. A. Ashe before the North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames at Old Brunswick, N. C.)

When the next year [1765] a bill was introduced to carry the resolution into effect, it met with considerable opposition in the House of Commons, for the protests of the colonists were not unheeded. Still, the ministry, under Lord Bute, persisted, and the measure was carried. All America was at once stirred. Bold and courageous action was taken in every colony, but in none was a more resolute spirit manifested than here upon the Cape Fear. The governor was Tryon, who had but lately succeeded to that office. He was an officer of the army, a gentleman by birth and education, a man calculated by his accomplishments and social qualities to shine in any community. He sought the speaker of the House, and asked him what would be the action of the people. "Resistance to the death," was the prompt reply. That was a warning that was full of meaning. It pledged the speaker to revolution and war in defense of the people's rights.

The Assembly was to meet in May, 1765. But Tryon astutely postponed the meeting until November, and then dissolved the Assembly. He did not wish the members to meet, confer, consult, and arrange a plan of opposition. He hoped by dealing with gentlemen, not in an official capacity, to disarm their antagonism and persuade them to a milder course. Vain delusion! The people had been too long trained to rely with confidence on their leaders to abandon them now, even though Parliament demanded their obedience.

The first movement was not long delayed. Within two months after the news had come that the odious act had been passed, the people of North Carolina discarded from their use all clothes of British manufacture and set up looms for weaving their own clothes. Since Great Britain was to oppress them, they would give the world an assurance of the spirit of independence that would sustain them in the struggle. In October information was received that Dr. Houston, of Duplin County, had been selected in England as stamp master. At