

...limiting the price of tobacco  
of a dollar per pound.  
...price of the best green tea shall  
...er pound.

...if any persons shall, by any  
...the above resolutions, by refusing  
...at the said limited prices, they  
...being held up as enemies to their  
...to persons and they may be  
...will take such farther steps (if  
...ually carry the above resolutions  
...ution.

...quell, that all virtuous citizens will  
...deavours to detect and bring to  
...as are dare to offend against the a-  
...highly useful regulations.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

...belonging to this port have taken  
...ships, bound from Jamaica to Lou-  
...sugar, molasses, &c. having also  
...sars and plate on board.

...board of the above ships, there were  
...turtle, intended as a present to  
...which, with his lordship's name  
...all, was yesterday presented by the  
...y president of the American con-

...from the camp at the mouth of the Serris,  
...ed May 14, 1776.

...generals Wooster, Arnold, the  
...about fifteen hundred good troops,  
...just arrived from Cambridge, and  
...al. Col. Poor and his battalion are  
...ate, with gen. Thompson. Here is  
...d. We are now fortifying, but the  
...yet come up from Dechambault,  
...ions more on their way to this place,  
...at the mouth of the orrel, on the  
...where our provisions and stores  
...nada. As soon as the six battalions  
...all be able to drive them faster than

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq.  
governor and commander in chief,  
Province of New-Jersey, and territorial  
in America, chancellor and vice-admi-  
c.

DECLARATION

...matters of great importance to  
...general assembly of this province;  
...ought fit, with the advice of his ma-  
...appoint a meeting of the general as-  
...y, to be held in the city of Perth-  
...ay the twentieth day of June next,  
...me by this proclamation, to the end  
...om it may concern may have notice  
...themselves accordingly.

...hand and seal at arms, in the city of  
...the thirtieth day of May, in the  
...d, one thousand seven hundred and

W. FRANKLIN.  
command;  
FIT, D Sec.

...for YORK county, May 30, 1776.  
...Fifty-five members.

...T M'PHERSON in the chair.

...the hon. continental congress of the  
...read, was most cordially agreed, and  
...; and Resolved, That a delegation  
...nine members, be ordered to attend  
...committees at Philadelphia, the 15th  
...to consider of the best and most ef-  
...er carrying into execution, and setting  
...steps for the election of a provincial  
...m a constitution founded on "the  
...ple."

...as the former legislative powers of  
...or act without being under oaths or  
...giance to the king of Great-Britain,  
...him, which by the cruel and wicked  
...at king and parliament of Great-  
...cially by a late act of parliament de-  
...s rebels, and cutting them off from  
...that crown, the same has become in-  
...ion, and in that respect totally ex-  
...ed, nevertheless, That the executive  
...ment ought to proceed in the usual  
...the laws heretofore made be put in  
...til a government formed on the same  
...only, takes place, agreeable to the  
...is of the 25th instant.

...Mr. James Rankin, lately chosen a  
...ent this county in assembly, in sending  
...a bundle of remonstrances, to sever-  
...s country, for the express purposes of  
...onstrances signed by the people here,  
...to Philadelphia, which remonstrances  
...for no other purpose than to draw  
...from the present union with the other  
...ive the people so as to fall an easy  
...erate enemies, has violated the trust  
...y the good people of this county.

...should any person or persons be so  
...of duty to the public, as to attempt to  
...o said poisonous and destructive re-  
...s county, that the said person or per-  
...sidered as violators of the resolves of  
...mical to the liberties of America.

ROBERT M'PHERSON, chairman

Justices of his majesty George the Third,  
quarter-sessions and common pleas for  
Philadelphia.

...committee of inspection and observation  
...and liberties of Philadelphia, &c.

...this committee conceive it to be their duty, as it is their  
...inclination, to exert their utmost endeavours for carry-  
...ing into execution the said resolve as well as others of  
...that honourable body, and therefore they thus apply to  
...your worship to surcease the exercise of any authority  
...in the present courts until a new government is framed,  
...and all the powers thereof exerted, under the authority  
...of the people of this province.

...The committee need not remind your worships of the  
...qualifications of grand-jurors, and how incompatible  
...they are with the present opposition to the King of  
...Great-Britain, and the execution of the resolves, as well  
...of the congress as of the house of assembly of this pro-  
...vince, when they reflect that the disposition of many of  
...your worships is friendly to the cause of liberty and  
...your country, and that a continuance in the seats you  
...have so worthily filled is no longer conducive to the  
...happiness or safety of the people.

...It is with great concern that the committee have be-  
...held some persons in office in this province, so influ-  
...enced by their salaries as to prefer their own immediate  
...power and interest to that of their country and their  
...posterity; and they are sorry to find themselves con-  
...strained to exert their most strenuous efforts for obtain-  
...ing those desirable ends, personal security, and the pre-  
...servation of private property, which they apprehend  
...every honest man would be anxious to see fixed on a  
...firm and permanent basis. It is with equal concern  
...that they have seen another set of men in this province,  
...heretofore notoriously opposing the elections and author-  
...ity of committees of all kinds (bodies, it is confessed,  
...constituted by necessity alone) now professing a desire  
...for the continuance of them, though evidently militat-  
...ing against the authority of the crown, and the execu-  
...tion of some of the criminal laws, as well as tending to  
...the discontinuance of trial by jury, and the suspension  
...of the writ of habeas corpus, those bulwarks of liberty.  
...This conduct they can only ascribe to an inclination in  
...these men to prefer confusion to order, tyranny to li-  
...berty, and anarchy to legal government, and thereby  
...in time to make the people to dis-entend and un-  
...happy as to desire peace at the expense of every thing  
...valuable in this life, as was effected by similar means at  
...the restoration.

...Upon the whole, the committee think it their duty to  
...themselves, their constituents, and to the congress, to  
...request your worships to postpone the business of the  
...above-mentioned courts until a new government shall  
...be formed, which they apprehend will be effected so  
...speedily that the delay will be of small if any injury to  
...the present suitors, and in the mean time the minds of  
...men will be quieted from the apprehension of a dis-  
...affected grand jury or court attempting to censure or con-  
...demn the virtuous measures now pursuing for the hap-  
...piness and safety of the good people of this province in  
...particular, and America in general.

Signed by order of the committee,  
JUNE 3, 1776. THOMAS M'KEAN, chairman.  
(Copy.)

WILLIAMSBURG, May 24.

The following declaration was reported to the convention  
by the committee appointed to prepare the same, and re-  
ferred to the consideration of a committee of the whole  
convention; and, in the mean time, is ordered to be print-  
ed for the perusal of the members.

A DECLARATION of RIGHTS made by the repre-  
sentatives of the good people of Virginia, assembled in full  
and free convention; which rights do pertain to us and  
our posterity, as the basis and foundation of government.

1. That all men are born equally free and independ-  
ent, and have certain inherent natural rights, of which  
they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their  
posterity; among which are the enjoyment of life and  
liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing prop-  
erty, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2. That all power is vested in, and consequently de-  
rived from the people; that magistrates are their trust-  
ees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for  
the common benefit, protection, and security of the  
people, nation, or community. Of all the various  
modes and forms of government, that is best which is  
capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness  
and safety, and is most effectually secured against the  
danger of mal-administration; and that, whenever any  
government shall be found inadequate or contrary to  
these purposes, a majority of the community hath an  
indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right, to re-  
form, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be  
judged most conducive to the public weal.

4. That no man, or set of men, are intitled to ex-  
clusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the  
community, but in consideration of public services;  
which not being descendible or hereditary, the idea of a  
man born a magistrate, a legislator or a judge, is un-  
natural and absurd.

5. That the legislative and executive powers of the  
state should be separate and distinct from the judicative;  
and that the members of the two first may be restrained  
from oppression, by feeling and participating the bur-  
thens of the people, they should, at fixed periods, be re-  
duced to a private station, return into that body from  
which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be  
supplied by frequent, certain, and regular elections.

6. That elections of members to serve as representa-  
tives of the people, in assembly, ought to be free; and  
that all men, having sufficient evidence of permanent  
common interest with, and attachment to, the commu-  
nity, have the right of suffrage.

7. That no part of a man's property can be taken  
from him, or applied to public uses, without his own  
consent, or that of his legal representatives; nor are the  
people bound by any laws but such as they have, in like  
manner, assented to for their common good.

8. That all power of suspending laws, or the execu-  
tion of laws, by any authority, without consent of the  
representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights;  
and ought not to be exercised.

9. That laws having retrospective to crimes, and pu-  
nishing offences, committed before the existence of such  
laws, are generally oppressive, and ought to be avoided.

10. That in all capital or criminal prosecutions a  
man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his  
accusation, to be confronted with the accusers or wit-  
nesses, to call for evidence in his favour, and a speedy

trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose  
unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty, nor can  
he be compelled to give evidence against himself; that  
no man be deprived of his liberty, except by the law of  
the land, or the judgment of his peers.

11. That excessive bail ought not to be required,  
nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual pun-  
ishments inflicted.

12. That warrants unsupported by evidence, where-  
by any officer or messenger may be commanded or re-  
quired to search suspected places, or to seize any person  
or persons, his or their property, not particularly de-  
scribed, are grievous and oppressive, and ought not to  
be granted.

13. That in controversies respecting property, and  
in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury  
is preferable to any other, and ought to be held sac-  
red.

14. That the FREEDOM of the PRESS is one of  
the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrain-  
ed but by despotic governments.

15. That a well regulated militia, composed of the  
body of the people trained to arms, is the proper, nat-  
ural and safe defence of a free state; that standing ar-  
mies, in time of peace, should be avoided, as danger-  
ous to liberty; and that, in all cases, the military  
should be under strict subordination to, and governed  
by, the civil power.

16. That the people have a right to uniform gov-  
ernment and therefore, that no government separate  
from, or independent of, the government of Virginia,  
ought, of right, to be erected or established within the  
limits thereof.

17. That no free government, or the blessing of li-  
berty, can be preserved to any people but by a firm ad-  
herence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality,  
and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental  
principles.

18. That religion, or the duty which we owe our  
Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be di-  
rected only by reason and conviction, not by force or  
violence; and therefore that all men should enjoy the  
fullest toleration in the exercise of religion according  
to the dictates of conscience, unpunished and unre-  
strained by the magistrate, unless, under colour of re-  
ligion, any man disturb the peace, the happiness, or  
safety of society. And that it is the mutual duty of all  
to practise Christian forbearance, love, and charity, to-  
wards each other.

In VIRGINIA CONVENTION, Tuesday May 21, 1776.

RESOLVED, That such Indian warriors, of the  
neighbouring tribes, as are willing, be engaged in the  
service of this country, provided the number so to be  
engaged doth not exceed two hundred, to be marched  
down to the assistance of the regular forces on the east-  
ern quarter.

Resolved, That John Gibson, Esq; be desired to ne-  
gotiate with the Ohio or Western Indians, and inform  
them of the friendly sentiments of this country towards  
them, and of the purpose of the foregoing resolution for  
calling in their assistance, and that the same is warranted  
and directed by the resolution of the general congress  
of the first day of July last.

Resolved, That the militias of all the frontier coun-  
ties ought to be got in readiness for action, without loss  
of time; and, for this purpose, the several militia offi-  
cers ought to use their utmost exertions in their several  
departments, as there is too much reason to apprehend  
the wicked attempts of our enemies to excite an Indian  
war, may involve us in calamities inseparable there-  
from.

Extract of a letter from Capt. George Johnston, dated  
May 20, 1776.

"Mess. Tebbs, Dickson, and myself, with about  
15 men, took a walk into Norfolk this evening. I de-  
tached a sergeant, with six of the men, to the Wind-  
mill Point, where they observed about 25 of the minist-  
erial gentry, at whom our men fired a few guns; up-  
on which the enemy ran towards the shore, in expecta-  
tion of decoying us, but I luckily got up and prevented  
a pursuit, observing that they meant to surround us.  
I then ordered our people to retreat to the cross roads,  
upon which they followed, and when within about 200  
yards the firing began, although I much wished to have  
kept up ours till they came nearer; but the ardour of  
our men could not be restrained. The engagement  
lasted about 25 minutes, very hot; and at length the  
enemy retreated, after losing some blood. A little be-  
fore it was over, I was reinforced to the number of a  
bout fifty in all. I detached Capt. Fleming, with a  
few men, to their ground, who observed them paraded  
on the beach, about 160 strong. I kept my post till  
sun-set, and they have chiefly gone on board, though  
I am inclined to believe they intend renewing the at-  
tack some time this night; if they do, I shall endea-  
vour to keep my ground. None of my men are hurt.  
I received a ball on my toe, which did no other exe-  
cution than cutting the sole of my shoe."

Last night an express arrived from col. Woodford, at  
Kemp's landing, with advice that lord Dunmore's mot-  
ley army, after dismantling their intrenchment at the  
mills, and setting fire to the barracks and other build-  
ings they had erected there for their convenience, had  
retired on board the fleet, which, to the amount of 70  
odd sail, were in motion yesterday morning, and ap-  
peared to be bound for sea. They supplied themselves  
with wool from a number of houses at the distillery,  
which they demolished for that purpose; and it was  
given out, that they intended for Halifax, in Nova-  
scotia, with intent, it may be presumed, to enjoy the  
free exercise of their limbs and a vegetable diet, and un-  
dergo a complete scouring from the filth in which they  
have been involved for a long while past. They de-  
stroyed between 40 and 50 sail of small vessels, after ta-  
king out what they deemed to be valuable, but suffered  
all the salt on board to go to the bottom.

ANNAPOLIS, June 13.

The time limited for the continuation of the present  
general assembly of this province expiring on the 14th  
instant, his excellency our governor was yesterday  
pleaded to issue his proclamation for dissolving the same,  
and to order writs or elections to be issued, to-morrow  
to call a new assembly, returnable the 25th day of July  
next.

IN CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public salt-work be erected  
on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and  
another on the sea-board of this province; and that the  
said works be carried on on the public account, under  
the management and direction of such persons as shall  
be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time be-  
ing; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding  
the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the  
said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and  
carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes,  
G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erect-  
ing and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above  
resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend  
the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be  
duly attended to.

By order,  
G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 8, 1776.

RESOLVED, That Wednesdays, Thursdays and  
Saturdays, be set apart for auditing and paying off ac-  
counts against the public—all persons therefore, who  
have just claims, are to attend the Council of Safety on  
those days, and no other, and are requested to bring  
their accounts proved or authenticated by proper  
vouchers.

By order,  
R. RIDGELY, assist. clk.

just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,  
PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
CONVENTION  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,  
Held at the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the  
8th of May, 1776.

THOMAS HARWOOD, Jan. treasurer of the  
Western-shore, will give constant attendance  
at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in  
exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial  
Convention of Maryland the seventh day of Decem-  
ber, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention  
the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

June 5, 1776.  
THE Subscriber will attend at Talbot county  
Court-House, on every Tuesday of the week,  
for the purpose of giving in exchange bills of cre-  
dit, emitted by the Provincial Convention the se-  
venth day of December, 1775, for those emitted by  
the Provincial Convention the twenty-sixth day  
of July, 1775.

WILLIAM HINDMAN,  
6w Treasurer of the Fall m-shore.

Elk-Ridge, June 10, 1776.  
WHEREAS Mr. Henry Ridgely has lodged  
in the late Convention a memorial, part of  
which reflects on my honour, and the said memo-  
rial being referred to the meeting of the next  
Convention, it cannot with propriety be brought before  
the public till a determination of that honourable  
body; I must therefore request of the public to sus-  
pend their opinion till such determination, when I  
make no doubt the aspersions will be wiped off to the  
satisfaction of every person who wishes to pay  
THOMAS DORSEY.

June 11, 1776.  
To be SOLD at public sale, on Monday the first  
day of July next, at Magruder's ferry in Prince-  
George's county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,  
ALL the personal estate of the late Mr. Joseph  
Mullan, consisting of horses, household furni-  
ture, spice, and sundry other articles too tedious to  
mention, for cash money, by  
Wm. J. HENRY and JOHN WARRING.

Upper Marlborough, June 1, 1776.

THE subscriber, intending to quit the province  
as soon as he can bring his affairs into such  
compass as to be left to an agent, earnestly intreats  
all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts,  
by giving bond with security for their respective bal-  
ances. Those who do not comply with this rea-  
sonable request, may depend that immediate appli-  
cation will be made to the committee for leave to  
bring suits against them; and all persons who have  
claims against him are desired to bring them in, that  
they may be adjusted and discharged. The different  
deputy sheriffs of Prince George's county have lists  
of all balances due to him as sheriff, and should any  
dispute arise on such balances, and on application  
to himself he may not be able to satisfy the person  
about it, he will readily submit such to any one,  
two or more gentlemen in the neighbourhood where  
such person lives who disputes them; and for the  
ease of those who cannot pay money, he will take  
tobacco, corn, cattle, horses, sheep, or any thing  
else they may have to dispose of, that there is the  
least prospect of turning into cash soon, in discharge  
of them.

if  
RALPH FORSTER.

CAME to the plantation of Benjamin Ogle, Esq;  
near Annapolis, about the first of May last, a  
black horse, about thirteen hands and a half high,  
has a star on his forehead, a ridge mane and some  
saddle spots; branded on the near buttock thus: Z  
The owner may have him again, on proving prop-  
erty and paying charges.

LEWIS DUVALL, overseer.