

Orders are defined for...
...the foot guards...
...a famine among...
...every indi...
...has six months provisions put on...
...The two ge...
...and t. nage only...
...Two of the Hessian major generals...
...by our court lieutenant generals on...
...ce, and to have extra pay accord...
...ere is a clause in the Hessian treaty...
...will be suffered to settle in America...
...of his commanding officer, it is...
...that very few will ever return; as it...
...at those who do not get their brains...
...insist upon staying among their own...
...have emigrated there."

Letter from Lewistown, June 10,
...still remains in the road, but the...
...to sea.
...ended to have sent by land, but the...
...that communication. Last evening...
...rned with a brig, capt. Walker of...
...before the pirates boarded her, on...
...ad, in sight of the King's ship, taken...
...nd arms. This day a brig came into...
...to learn who she is. You will please...
...gress of the proceedings of the...
...ria county, as I think there will be...
...oops from upwards to quiet them...
...out in a surprising manner."

Inhabitants of YORK COUNTY.
...friends,
...of most injuriously treated by a resolu...
...omtee, published in the federal...
...st take the liberty to do myself ju...
...same channel. As you were free...
...e one of your representatives in a...
...e a majority as near two to one...
...ticket, it would give me the great...
...ld believe that the committee had...
...the sentiments of my constituents in...
...at they will think I have violated...
...ed in me by them. I am conscious...
...that I intended nothing but what I...
...ound: n duty to the good people I...
...ircular letter to some of my friends...
...wife, or kept back the necessary in...
...em, when they were to deliberate up...
...e greatest consequence to them and...
...think I should then have stood ju...
...violating the trust reposed in me...
...pointed at in the resolve stand, th...
...f the city of Philadelphia had tak...
...erminate two points, in their protest...
...ty of that house of which you have...
...er, viz. 1st. That the Congress had...
...d the taking up and establishing new...
...ugh all the colonies, and secondly...
...id committee) had a right, in exclu...
...ot to call a conference of commit...
...ot to deliberate what changes in...
...ether any were necessary, but (tak...
...ted) they were to devise means for...
...ion to establish a new form.
...s words of the Congress are these, viz...
...tive assemblies and conventions, wh...
...fficient to the exigencies of their...
...ablished, adopt such governments, as...
...on of the representatives of the peo...
...to the happiness of their constituents...
...America in general. These words...
...standing, left the assembly of Penns...
...the undoubted representatives of the...
...what changes, or whether any, might...
...e exigencies of affairs. Our charter...
...that the consent of six parts in seven...
...e assent in this matter. I likewise...
...general sense of the house, confirmed...
...ates, that where assemblies could...
...representatives of the people, the Com...
...ress in view, in the execution of...
...d did not point out any particular...
...ary, except so far as regards the usual...
...ions, which they considered as stand...
...our just opposition to the oppressive...
...ritish parliament; and the committee...
...ave known that the house has di...
...aths &c. and is absolved from them...
...declaring them out of it's protection...
...er to me, that no other provinces that...
...the resolve of Congress, have taken...
...e Philadelphia committee; namely, as...
...ion for altering their governments, or...
...arter rights farther than the respect...
...governments shall think convenient for...
...e. The province of Maryland has...
...ed on the matter as follows:
...nanimously, I hat the people of this...
...sole and exclusive right of regulat...
...ernment and police of this province...
...eclared to the same effect; and the...
...ents of Connecticut and Rhode-Island...
...urther alterations than respecting the...
...ur assembly have done:
...e of things, having a love for the char...
...of Pennsylvania; considering myself...
...to support it, as far as possible, in...
...y; finding that the public service...
...t still be, carried on as vigorously...
...this province, as by any other public...
...tinent; and observing a remonstrance...
...ned by multitudes of the most respect...
...e city of Philadelphia, and the neigh...
...s, in opposition to the doctrines in...
...ommittee of that city, I thought it...
...copies of those papers, that I might...
...ents of the county I represent, in...
...consequence. Whether I did wrong...
...ensure they may deserve you, and...
...successful information from you, en...
...of writing this, the names to the...
...delivered in from the city, and...
...id to about six thousand.

venting to surprize you into precipitate measures, which might afterwards be injurious to your best rights, for which you are now contending, and sow the seeds of discord, I leave yourselves to determine. I consider not only my private rights as a freeman, but my public rights as a representative in assembly, together with your rights from whom I derive my seat, to be grossly violated in this interruption of my correspondence with you, and the threats thrown out to prevent my obtaining your sentiments for the direction of my conduct. I know the weight of the committee of the town of York, who first opened my letters; and I hope I do not over value my own firmness of spirit, when I say that I neither fear their threats, nor regard their censures, while in the honest discharge of my duty; I wish that they who published the resolves against me, had also published a copy of the circular letter of which it is founded, that the world might have judged how far it deserved blame or approbation. The following is an exact copy of the letter to Henry Wolfe, viz.
"The friends of the present constitution of Pennsylvania think it absolutely necessary, at this time, to use their utmost endeavours to prevent the attempts that are making in the city of Philadelphia to destroy the assembly, and consequently the charter rights of the province; for which purpose it is thought expedient, that as many persons as possible should be procured to sign the address and remonstrance to the representatives of the province, which you will see published in Hall and Sellers' paper, of the 23d of this month, to encounter the protest which is inserted in the same paper. I therefore request that you will take a part in this virtuous task, by getting as many of the respectable inhabitants of our county to sign their names to it as possible, by which you will greatly serve your country, and oblige your friend,
JAMES RANKIN.
"P. S. You will have several copies of the remonstrance sent to you for signing."
I have only to add, that the committee of your county have just sent down infractions, directed to two of your representatives, wherein, after several charges against the assembly in general, they conclude as follows:
"We therefore instruct you to withdraw from such men and measures, and in case of motion for the continuation of the assembly, you shall immediately leave the same. You will see by our resolves, herewith sent, the sentiments of York county, very generally taken, and we trust you, gentlemen, will act conformably thereto.
By order of the committee,
R. McPHERSON, chairman.
To James Erwing and Samuel Eddy, Esqrs.
As I have reason to believe that the committee have derived no authority from the county in general, to command their representatives to desert their trust, I shall continue to discharge my duty, and obtain your sentiments in some less doubtful way, and am, respectfully,
Your sincere friend,
JAMES RANKIN.
CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) May 1.
The report of gen. Clinton's having left North Carolina is void of foundation, he being still in that province. It is said that two transports lately arrived there from England with troops, supposed to be sent of those under Lord Cornwallis's command. The North Carolinians, by the last accounts, were not in the least dismayed at these hostile appearances in their own country, but were making every preparation for a vigorous resistance, should they be attacked. Gen. Lee was arrived there.
WILLIAMSBURG, June 1.
Gwin's island, which contains 1300 acres of land, with about 500 head of cattle, 1000 sheep, &c. situate at the mouth of Piankatank river, now possessed by the enemy. Lord's unmore landed 100 men there on Monday last, who have thrown up an entrenchment on the land side, which is guarded chiefly by the black regiment. The Gloucester militia were assembled on the opposite shore, and on Tuesday had one man mortally wounded by a swivel ball; but as the ships of war had taken care to secure the pass, and our men having no cannon, it was utterly impossible to interrupt them.
IN CONVENTION, Friday, May 31, 1776.
Resolved unanimously, That the Committee of Safety be directed to write a letter to the president of the Convention of Maryland, in answer to his letter of the 25th instant, expressing the deepest concern at the proceedings of that Convention respecting governor Eden, and our reasons for not becoming accessory thereto, by giving him a passport through this colony, or the bay adjoining; that we would, with reluctance, in any case, intermeddle in the affairs of a sister colony, but in this matter we are much interested, and the Convention of Maryland, by sending their proceedings to the Committee of Safety here, have made it the duty of the Convention to declare their sentiments thereon.
That, considering the intercepted letter from lord George Germain, to governor Eden, in which his whole conduct and confidence in letters are approved, and he is directed to give facility and assistance to the operations of lord Dunmore against Virginia, we are at a loss to account for the Council of Safety of Maryland their having neglected to seize him, according to the recommendation of the General Congress, and more so for the Convention's having promoted his passage to assist in our destruction, under a pretence of his retiring to England, which we conceive, from the above letter, he is not at liberty to do; that, supposing he should go to Britain, it appears to us that such voyage, with the address presented to him, will enable him to assume the character of a public agent, and, by promoting division and dissension amongst the colonies, produce consequences the most fatal to the American cause; that as the reasons assigned for his departure, that he must obey the ministerial mandates while remaining in his government, are very unsatisfactory, when the Convention declare, that in his absence the government, in its old form, will devolve on the president of the council of state, who will be under equal obligation to perform such mandates. We cannot but regret that those proceedings to some undue influence of governor Eden, under the mask of friendship to America, and of the proprietary interest in Maryland, whereby the members of that Convention were betrayed into a vote of fatal ten-

gency to the common cause, and we fear to this country in particular, and feel it an indispensable duty to warn the good people of that province to guard against the proprietary influence.
Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette.
EDMUND PENDLETON, pres.
JOHN TAZEWELL, clk. Conv.
June 7. By an express which arrived in town this evening from Cape Fear, with letters from his excellency gen. Lee to brigadier general Lewis, dated the 1st inst, we learn, that the whole fleet of the enemy had sailed from that place, the first division on Wednesday the 29th of May, the last on the Friday following. It was uncertain which way they had steered their course; although it was generally believed for South Carolina, while others were of opinion they were bound for Virginia.
The only exploit worth notice, which this gallant army, under generals Clinton and Mifflin (said to consist of 4 or 5000 men) have performed, since their arrival in Cape Fear, has been to burn down the house of brigadier general Howe, after stabbing one woman, wounding a second with a musket ball, and knocking four teeth out of another. Well may the old song be now applied,
Britons ruber's your great magnanimity!
Where's your avowed courage shown!
General Clinton also addressed a proclamation to the magistrates of North Carolina, setting forth to them the consequences of the people in that province being in a state of rebellion, and that he had it in command to proceed against them, forthwith; but at the same time, out of tenderness to the deluded multitude, exhorts them most earnestly to appease the vengeance of Great Britain, by a return to their duty, and offers free pardon to all who shall lay down their arms, excepting only from the benefit of such pardon CORNELIUS HARNETT and ROBERT HOWE; of which he desires all persons to take notice, at their peril, and then concludes with God save the king, &c.
Troops are stationed on the sea-coast of North Carolina, from the Virginia line to Cape Fear, for the purpose of preventing the British plunderers from being supplied with live stock.
Advice is just received from the Eastern shore, that Mr. Barrett Goodrich, in an armed vessel mounting four carriage and six small guns, from the West Indies, is taken in Cherrystone creek, by a party of riflemen, and, with his cargo of sail-duck, fruit, sugar, &c. properly secured.
Copy of a letter addressed to the frontier inhabitants, by Mr. TUART, the British superintendent of Indian affairs in the southern district, which was delivered the 18th of May last, by a messenger sent by him expressly for that purpose.
Some time ago, Mr. Cameron and myself wrote you a letter by Mr. Thomas, and enclosed you the talk we had with the Indians respecting the purchase which it is reported you lately made of them, for the rivers Watauga and Nolachucky, &c. We are since informed, that you are under great apprehensions of the Indians doing mischief; but it is not the design of his majesty to set his friends and allies, the Indians, on his liege subjects. Therefore, whoever of you are willing to join his majesty's forces, as soon as they arrive at the Cherokee nation, by repairing to the king's standard, shall find protection, and their families and estates be secured from all danger whatever. Yet that his majesty's officers may be certain which of you are willing to take up arms in defence of the king's just rights, I have thought fit to recommend it to you, every one that is desirous of preventing inevitable ruin to himself and family, immediately to subscribe a written paper, acknowledging their allegiance to his majesty king George, and that they are ready and willing, whenever called upon, to appear in arms in defence of the British rights in America; which paper, as soon as it is assigned, send to me by some safe hand. Should any of the inhabitants be desirous of knowing how they are to be kept free from every kind of insult, or danger, inform them that his majesty will immediately land an army in West Florida, and march them through the Creek nation to the Chickasaws, where 500 warriors from each nation are to join them, and then come by the Cherokees (who have also promised their assistance) then take possession of the frontiers of North Carolina and Virginia, at the same time that his majesty's forces make a diversion on the sea coasts of those provinces. If any of the inhabitants have cattle, pack-horses, or flour, to spare, by applying to us, they shall have a good price for them, as soon as his majesty's troops are embodied.
I am, gentlemen, &c.
HENRY STUART, deputy superintendent.
Watauga, &c.
This day came Nathaniel Read before me, one of the trustees assigned to keep the peace for the district aforesaid, and made oath, on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, that a stranger rode up to Mr. Robertson's gate yesterday, in the evening (but who he was he did not know) and delivered a letter, a true copy of which is above. Given under my hand, this 19th day of May, 1776.
JOHN CARTER.
Test. JAMES SMITH.
ANNAPOLIS, June 20.
June 27, 1776.
IN COMMITTEE for the lower district of Frederick county.
JONATHAN WILSON, Esq. in the chair,
Edward Burgess, Samuel W. Magruder,
Robert Owen, Gerard Briscoe,
Thomas Cramphin, jun. Archibald Orme,
Charles G. Griffith, Allen Bowie,
Zadock Magruder, Thomas S. Wootton.
Resolved unanimously, THAT our sole and primary intention in appointing delegates to meet in convention was to regulate the mode of our government, to be made by us internally against the arbitrary machinations of the British ministry, and to appoint delegates to meet our sister colonies in congress, to recommend such measures as, by a sense of the majority of the colonies,

would best secure the natural and inherent rights of the people generally.
Resolved unanimously, That all just and legal government was instituted for the ease and convenience of the people, and that the people have the indubitable right to reform or abolish a government, which may appear to them insufficient for the exigency of their affairs.
Resolved unanimously, That what may be recommended by a majority of the congress, equally delegated by the people of the United Colonies, we will, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, support and maintain; and that every resolution of convention, tending to separate this province from a majority of the colonies, without the consent of the people, is destructive to our internal safety, and big with public ruin.
Resolved unanimously, That as a knowledge of the conduct of the representative is the constituent's only principal and permanent security, we claim the right of being fully informed therein, unless in the secret operations of war, and that we shall ever hold the representative amenable to that body from whom he derives his authority.
Resolved unanimously, That the legislative, judicative, executive, and military powers, ought to be separate, and that in all countries, where the power to make laws, and the power to enforce such laws, is vested in one man, or in one body of men, a tyranny is established.
Resolved unanimously, That these resolutions be immediately printed in the Maryland Gazette.
Signed per order,
SIMON NICHOLLS, clerk.
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 being; 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 erecting 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 accounts 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.
Fig-Point, June 14, 1776.
WANTED A GOOD WEAVER. Either a single man or a man with a small family, that will come well recommended, and meet with encouragement, by applying to
WILLIAM SIMMONS, son of Richard.
Annapolis, June 19, 1776.
WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand: Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.
WANTED at Fort Frederick furnace and J. J. Forge in Frederick county, a large quantity of cord wood cut. Any persons that are willing to hire their negroes for that purpose, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. Lancelot Jacques in Annapolis, or to the subscriber living at the works.
DENTON JACQUES.
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, jun. 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 twentieth day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1776.
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 credit, emitted by the Provincial Convention the seventh day of December, 1775; for those emitted by the Provincial Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.
WILLIAM HINDMAN,
treasurer of the Eastern-shore.