

town. Gilbert Forbes, gunsmith, in the Broadway, was taken between two and three o'clock on Saturday morning, and carried before our provincial congress, who were then sitting, but refusing to make any discovery, he was sent to goal and put in irons. Young Mr. Livingston went to see him early in the morning, told him he was sorry to find he had been concerned, and, as his time was very short, not having above three days to live, advised him to prepare himself. This had the desired effect; he asked to be carried before the congress again, and he would discover all he knew. Several have been since taken, between twenty and thirty, among them our mayor, who are all now under confinement. It is said their party consisted of about five hundred.

"I have just heard the mayor has confessed bringing money from Tryon, to pay for rifle guns that Forbes had made. Burgoyne is arrived at Quebec with his fleet."

WILLIAMSBURG, June 14.

This day arrived in town, from Georgia, on his way to the General Congress, George Waiton, Esq; one of the delegates from that province; also lieutenants Waiton and Pannell, on the recruiting service. By these gentlemen we learn, that the Convention of Georgia have authorized their delegates in Congress to concur in any scheme which may be proposed for the benefit of the United Colonies, even to a total separation from Great-Britain; and that, in the mean while, a form of government had been established in the province.

The following gentlemen are chosen officers for the six companies of light horse directed to be raised by the hon. general convention, viz. Captains, Theodorick Bland, jun. Benjamin Temple, John Jameton, Lewelling Jones, Henry Lee, jun. and John Nelson, Esqrs. Lieutenants, Richard Call, Cuthbert Harrison, William Penn, Spotswood Dandridge, John Belfield, and Addison Lewis, Esqrs. Cornets, John Henry, James Jones, William Lindsay, John Watts, Henry Peyton, and Henry Clements, Esqrs.

Two masters of vessels came to town this week, who were lately taken by the ministerial cruisers, and made their escape. They report, that lord Dunmore's whole army is now reduced to 40 regular soldiers, and 200 of the black fusiliers, 175 of which last corps died on their passage from Norfolk to Gwyn's island; and that Andrew Sprowle, Esq; of Golport, three days after his landing, dejected this life, great part of which he spent in Virginia, much to his ennoiment, having amassed, by trade, a very capital fortune.

A Spanish brig from the Havannah, bound to Philadelphia, with 12,800 dollars on board, is taken off the capes of Delaware by the Liverpool frigate.

June 22. Last Monday an express arrived at headquarters from gen. Lee, who left his excellency the 6th instant, at Little-river, on the road to Charlestown, with three battalions of the North-Carolina troops, marching with all possible expedition to the assistance of that place; general Clinton, with upwards of 50 sail of men of war and transports, having appeared off their bar the Tuesday before, where they cast anchor. Two other North-Carolina regiments, and col. Muhlensburg's Virginia battalion, were likewise on their march for Charlestown; with whose assistance it is not doubted but our brethren in South Carolina will be able to defeat any attempts of their enemies, and, when under the conduct of so able and experienced a commander, give them that chastisement which they are so richly entitled to.

By the same express we learn that a sloop arrived at Charlestown the 25th ult. from St. Eustatia, with 10,000 wt. of gunpowder; the master of which informed, that a large vessel had arrived at that island from Holland, deep loaded with arms and ammunition. He also said, that all the French ports in the West-Indies were now open to us, and that their ships of war have received orders to protect our vessels in and out of their harbours; that the French are fortifying Dunkirk, which produced a remonstrance from the British court, but without effect.

Last Thursday capt. Barron took, and brought up to Jamestown, a transport ship with 220 Highlanders on board, being part of Frazer's battalion; mostly recruits, and part of the 42d regiment, or royal highland watch. They were landed yesterday morning, and arrived here under a guard the same day. The transport had 16 wooden guns mounted; she was made prize of some little time before by the Congress privateer (as was also another transport that was in company with her) who took their officers from them, their arms and ammunition, and put on board ten hands to carry her into port; but being separated from the Congress in a gale of wind, the men overpowered those who had charge of the vessel, and were steering in search of lord Dunmore. Upon sight of capt. Barron's vessel they dispatched a boat to him, with a serjeant, one private, and one of the men who were put on board by the Congress, to make inquiry; the latter (finding a convenient opportunity) informed capt. Barron of their situation; upon which he boarded her and took possession. They have been out about 7 weeks from Greenock, and sailed in company with a large fleet. The above men, it is said, are all that were contained in both transports; the officers, arms, and ammunition were put on board the other.

ANNAPOLIS, July 4.

THE Convention of this colony have resolved, that a new Convention be elected for the express purpose of forming a new government, by the authority of the people only, and enacting and ordering all things for the preservation, safety and general weal of this colony; and have directed four representatives to be chosen for the upper, middle, and lower district of Frederick county, two for the city of Annapolis, two for Baltimore town, and four for each of the other counties of this colony; and have appointed Thursday the first day of August next for the elections in the counties, and Monday the fifth day of August for the elections in Baltimore town and the city of Annapolis. All freemen (except those published as criminals) above twenty-one years of age, being freeholders of not less than 50 acres of land, or having visible property in the colony to the value of 40 pounds sterling at the least, and no others, are to be admitted to vote for members for the counties and Baltimore town; all freemen, above twenty-one years of age, owning a whole lot of land in the city of Annapolis, or having visible estate of 20 pounds sterling at the least, within a province, or having served five years to any trade within the city and being a housekeeper, and no others,

are to be admitted to vote for members for the city of Annapolis: provided such person shall have resided in the county, district, city or town, where he shall offer to vote, one whole year next preceding the election. The elections are to be made viva voce, and held for all the counties (except Frederick, Charles and Cecil) at places of holding the county courts: the elections for the districts of Frederick county are to be held at the places appointed by the Convention in July last: the election for Charles county at the house of Bennett Hanson Clements: the election for Cecil county at the Head of Elk river. Any person qualified to vote (except the regular officers and soldiers) may be elected, if above twenty-one years of age and shall have resided in the colony one whole year preceding the election. No person is to come armed to the election, nor any muster to be made on the day of the election, nor can any battalion, or company of militia, or any ten men thereof give in their votes immediately succeeding each other, if any other voter, who offers to vote, objects thereto. Judges of the election are appointed for each county, the city of Annapolis and Baltimore town: the land on the south and west sides of the lines lately run between this colony and Pennsylvania are declared to be taken and accepted as within the jurisdiction of Maryland, and as part of the counties thereof adjoining thereto, and the inhabitants are equally to share in all the burthens, privileges and benefits with others the people of this colony.

The intended convention is to meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 12th day of August next, and is not to continue beyond the first day of December next.

We are informed that the following are the INSTRUCTIONS drawn up and presented by a great number of the inhabitants of CHARLES county,

To JONAS HAWKINS, THOMAS STONE, ROBERT T. HOOE, JOSEPH H. HARRISON, and WILLIAM HARRISON, Esqrs.

WE the subscribers, freemen of Charles county, in the province of Maryland, taking into our most serious consideration the present state of the unhappy dispute between Great-Britain and the United Colonies, and the very great distress and hardships they have brought upon us thereby, think proper to deliver you our sentiments, and to instruct you in certain points relative to your conduct in the next convention, as representatives of this county. Reasons for the mode of voting and determining questions by a majority of counties have not appeared to us to exist since the last general election; therefore we charge and instruct you to move for and endeavour to obtain a regulation for voting individually, and determining questions by a majority of members, and not of counties, in future. And as we know we have a right to hear, or be informed what is transacted in convention, we instruct you to move for and endeavour to obtain a resolve for the doors of the house to be kept open in future, and that, on all questions proposed as I seconded, the yeas and nays be taken, and together with every other part of your proceedings, published, except such only as may relate to military operations questions on which ought to be debated with the doors shut, and the determinations thereon kept secret.

The experience we have had of the cruelty and injustice of the British government, under which we have too long borne oppression and wrongs, and notwithstanding every peaceable endeavour of the United Colonies to get redress of grievances, by decent, dutiful, and sincere petitions and representations to the king and parliament, giving every assurance of our affection and loyalty, and praying for no more than peace, liberty, and safety, under the British government, yet have we received nothing but an increase of insult and injury, by all the colonies being declared in actual rebellion; savages hired to take up arms against us; slaves proclaimed free, enticed away, trained and armed against their lawful masters; our towns plundered, burnt, and destroyed; our vessels and property seized on the seas, made free plunder to the captors, and our seamen forced to take arms against ourselves; our friends and countrymen, when captured, confined in dungeons, and, as if criminals, chained down to the earth; our estates confiscated, and our men, women, and children, robbed and murdered. And as at this time instead of commissioners to negotiate a peace, as we have been led to believe, were coming out, a formidable fleet of British ships, with a numerous army of foreign soldiers, in British pay, are daily expected on our coast to force us to yield the property we have honestly acquired, and fairly own, and drudge out the remainder of our days in misery and wretchedness, leaving us nothing better to bequeath to posterity than poverty and slavery. We must, for these reasons, declare, that our affection for the people, and allegiance to the crown of Great-Britain, so readily and truly acknowledged till of late, is forfeited on their part. And as we are convinced that nothing virtuous, humane, generous, or just, can be expected from the British king, or nation, and that they will exert themselves to reduce us to a state of slavery, by every effort and artifice in their power, we are of opinion that the time is fully arrived for the colonies to adopt the last measure for our common good and safety, and that the sooner they declare themselves separate from, and independent of the crown and parliament of Great-Britain, the sooner they will be able to make effectual opposition, and establish their liberties on a firm and permanent basis. We therefore most earnestly instruct and charge you to move for, without loss of time, and endeavour to obtain positive instructions, from the convention of Maryland to their delegates in congress, immediately to join the other colonies in declaring, that the United Colonies no longer owe allegiance to, nor are they dependent upon, the crown or parliament of Great-Britain, or any other power on earth, but are, for time to come, free and independent states; provided that the power of forming government, and regulating the internal concerns of each colony, be left to their respective legislatures; and that the said delegates give the assent of this province to any further confederation of the colonies for the support of their union; and for forming such foreign commercial connexions as may be requisite and necessary for our common good and safety. And as the present government under the king cannot longer exist with safety to the freemen of this province, we are of opinion a new form of government, agreeable to the late recommendation of the honourable continental congress to all the United Colonies, ought immediately to be adopted.

To the honourable MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Esq; JAMES LLOYD CHAMBERLAIN, EDWARD LLOYD, NICHOLAS THOMAS, and POLLARD EDMONSON, Esqrs. representatives for TALBOT county, in convention now sitting.

The ADDRESS of part of the FREEMEN of the said county.

GENTLEMEN,

THE vast importance of the dispute now subsisting between Great Britain and the North-American colonies, the fatal consequences that must attend the mismanagement of that dispute, and the effects they inevitably have on us in common with the neighbouring governments, sufficiently justify us your constituents in laying our sentiments before you, on the present occasion, respecting the measures taken for carrying into execution the plan proposed for the preservation of our liberties, now in the most imminent danger.

We therefore, in virtue of that right which the constituent hath in his representative, or deputy, take leave to express to you our great concern and sorrow, that we cannot approve the measures pursued in the last session of convention. We have seen, with grief and astonishment, the convention of Maryland, in matters of the utmost importance, resolving in direct opposition to the honourable congress. We have also seen it, in our opinion, profusely lavishing the public money, at a time when the constituents are labouring under every burthen which imagination can conceive, without money, without trade, or any possible means of procuring either. We likewise view its instructions to our delegates in congress, of the 18th of January and 21st of May last, as tending, in direct terms, to a breach of that confidential harmony so happily, before that, subsisting among the United Colonies, and which we, in common with every colonist embarked in the cause of liberty, beheld as our greatest glory, and the only source of protection. Its resolves, in opposition to those in congress of the 15th of May, declaring it to be necessary that the exercise of any kind of authority under the crown of Great-Britain should be totally suppressed, and all the powers of government exerted under the authority of the people, we conceive to be a direct breach of the continental union, and to have a tendency to introduce anarchy and confusion, by setting up and continuing two separate and opposite authorities at the same time binding on the good people of this province. We look upon the rule of voting in convention by counties to be dangerous, as productive of an influence which may be used to rule the determinations and resolves of the house by a minority of twenty-seven members, who, in such case, may have all the effects of a majority. We consider our present mode of government by conventions and committees as insufficient to accomplish the end for which it was instituted; and dangerous, so far as it unites the legislative and executive powers in nearly the same persons, which is the true definition of tyranny. We would by no means insinuate, that the convention hath any intention of using its power to that purpose, and hope we shall not be so understood by you; but it is proper to guard against probable evil, where the liberties of mankind are concerned. We have seen, with sorrow of heart, the king of Great-Britain inexorably determined upon the ruin of our liberties. We view the parliament as lost to all sense of justice and humanity, attached to, and governed by, a corrupt and wicked ministry, who are intending the ruin of their infatuated master, or determined to make his government absolute, and erect a tyranny over his dominions, of which they expect to have the direction. We have seen all the petitions of the congress treated with contempt; an act of parliament, declaring our resistance against actual violence to be rebellion; excluding us from the protection of the crown, and compelling such of the colonists as shall be taken prisoners to fight against their country; the treaties of the king of Great-Britain with the European princes, for engaging foreign mercenaries to aid the forces of that kingdom in their attempts to subdue the Americans, or cut their throats; and by his answer to the address of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, he manifests such a determined resolution to effect the destruction of America's freedom, that we cannot entertain the most distant expectations of a reconciliation on reasonable terms. This being the case, we look on all lukewarm backwardness in the convention of this province, in the common cause of America, and every opposition to the resolves of congress calculated for our safety and general security (as we are convinced that of the 15th of May above-mentioned was) to be of the most dangerous tendency, and that it will naturally induce the ministry to look on this province as friendly to their measures, and, in all probability, bring their forces among us, by which we shall have our country made the seat of war, and experience all its horrors. Possessed with these sentiments, we in the most earnest terms request your attention to the following instructions, viz.

First. That you use your utmost influence that the instructions given by Convention to our delegates in Congress before-mentioned be rescinded, and that they may be instructed by the present Convention to concur and co-operate with the delegates of the other United Colonies, in forming such further compacts between the said colonies, concluding such treaties with foreign kingdoms, and in adopting such other measures as shall be judged necessary for promoting the liberty, safety and interest of America, and defeating the schemes and machinations of our enemies, the king, parliament and ministry of Great-Britain.

Second. That you use the same influence to induce the Convention to comply with the resolves of Congress of the 15th of May last, in exerting all the powers of government under the authority of the people of this province, by forming a constitution adequate to that purpose; and in case the present Convention shall decline that task, that you promote and procure a resolve to determine their power at the end of the present session, and order an election for members to compose a new Convention, for the purpose of forming such constitution.

Third. That you use your endeavours to procure a different mode of voting in Convention, that the method may be by the members each voting separately, as was formerly practised in assembly; that in all questions of importance, when the house divides, the yeas and nays be constantly taken, and published with the proceedings, for the information of the public respecting the behaviour of their representatives.

Fourth. put a stop... Fifth. to have the... Sixth. Convention... Seventh. able regulat... Eighth. Convention... Ninth. allowance o... In CO... RESO... will furnis... camp. And... York, incl... Congress in... That for... raised, eac... and each co... one captain... geants, fou... seventy-six... be comman... ns), and on... be allowed... and two affi... battalions, i... pay, to con... sergeants, fo... ninety-six p... litia so to b... general, wh... gade-major... That war... as shall be a... enrollments... privates, w... those who th... said servic... lowing word... enrol oursel... the middle... province to M... of December... honourable C... of the Conve... the 21st day... That the s... to wit... By the Con... YOU are... freemen, to... middle depart... this Conventi... with delivered... their passing a... and shall recei... second lieuten... a company to... MATT... To... That thirty... captain, twen... lieutenants, a... sign of the... That all en... tion or Conci... not compleate... and if any of... d cannot enro... by that day... Council of Saf... sue a commiss... ant shall have... may best pro... ommission tha... be full numbe...arrant... That none o... out of the said... December next... shall be under... such, who... and shall be sub... tions already... government of... vice, and no