trictly forbid any of their young molest any people on their waters, nined to go to war, let them go to refled himfelf to capt. Pipe a De him to inform his nation of what to request them to be strong, and nations in keeping peace in this nded to the Shade, a Shawanele e. He then defired the foregoing ted through the country, to quiet copie, and convince them the six dherents did not defire to live at

vill returned the following answer:

bliged to you for your good freech on. You may depend we shall not army through your country, with you with it, unless we hear of a this course, in such cale, we mut, ed to march and endeavour to stop

ta replied, there was not the leaft hey thould make it their business to nglish or American army from pas. ountry.

from Elizabeth-Town Point (Hears ) dated August 7, 1776. Ol . i fail.

ed by col. Chevaher to wait on two ladditon and Mr. Johnson) one of nan, and both natives of Augusta ho arrived in the Lord Hyde packet, Staten-Island, the 29th of July, and rs from London to the 23d of May, e. and kept for the use of general it is faid, will be in town to-morrow, ing of England's speech is enclosed." ioned gentlemen left the ifland this d Howe's approbation, and inform, is and general Clinton, with all the ere on huriday last from Carolina preparatory to the attack on Newgentlemen say would, in their opiers than a week, without waiting for he foreigners, who were hourly look. ed three days before this ship .-- That the island amount to about 12,000, will make the enemy 20,000 ftrong. ppinion of the British generals is, that difficulty in taking pollession of Newch afraid that the rebels (as they call , as they speak most contemptuously on us as a rabble and entirely undis it they make no doubt of effecting a goyne from Canada, and thereby taion of this country. I he gentlemen emy are much diltreffed for want of

papers inform, that the Minerva, hiladelphia, was arrived at London-s, Toaded with 320 hegheads of fluxe was immediately made a prize of, roperty .-- An article mentions, that r independence in congress, the Pennvoted against it, and in consequence colonies kept a jealous eye over them. ain many other matters which I can-Con Contract ribe."

D O N, May 23, 1776. most gracious SPEECH to both boufes of nt, on Thursday May 23, 1776.

gentleman, on of public bufiness, and the adthe year, makes it proper for me to cels; but I cannot put an end to this furing you, that the fresh instances of to me. and your steady attention and true interest of your country, which in the intercourse of your important ord the highest fatisfaction.

has happened in the state of foreign meeting ; and it is with pleasure ! inie affurances I have received of the difveral powers in Europe promife a coneneral tranquility

the bouse of commons. real regret and concern, that I found ne necessity of asking, of my faithful attractionary supplies. I thank you for designated with which they have been hey are the more acceptable to me, 28 , in the manner of raifing them, as the exigencies of the jervice, and the repule in me thati be used with proper pplied only to the purpoles for which it 

d gentlemen,
ged in a great national cause, the prosmust inevitably be attended with many
much expense; But, when we consider
al rights and interests of the whole emconcerned in the illus of it, and cas or lecurity but in that constitute of it, and cas or lecurity but in that constitute to include that you will not think any prose prefer various of luch objects.

Internal a hope that my tasticious y be awakened to a fenie of their duy.

ify me in bringing about the rayoung rt, the restoration of harmony, and the tof order and happiness in every part of the restoration of harmony, and the but If a due lubmiffion should not be fuch motives and fuch disposition of ruft that I shall he able, under the be-nce, to effectuate it by a full exertion with which you have entruited me. rd chanceller, by his majelly a country

s and gentlemen, prorogued to Thursday the are so Jiament Is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the first day of August next.

WILLIAM BURG, August at Big- Mand, on the solb of July 1776:

On the 19th our fcouts returned, and informed us that they had discovered where a great number of Jadians were making into the fettlement; upon which alarm the few men that were flatforied at Eaton's completed a breaft work, fufficiently ffrong, with the afficance of what men were there, to have repelled a confiderable number, fent expresses to the different stations. and collected all the forces in one body, and the morning after about 170 turned out in fearth of the enemy. We marched in two divisions, with flankers on each We marehed in two divineds, with mankers on each fide, and foots before. Our foots discovered upwards of an meeting us, and fired on the with fitch violence that they were obliged to the with fitch violence that they were obliged to the were precipitate retreat. We took ten bundles, and a good deal of plunder, and had great reason to think some of them were wounded. This small skirmish happened on were wounded. This small skirmish happened on ground very disadvantageous for our men to pursue, though it was with the greatest difficulty our officers could restrain their men. A council was held, and it was thought advicable to return, as we imagined there was a large party not far off. We accordingly returned, and had not marched more than a mile when a number, not inferior to ours, attacked us in the rear. Our men fulfained the attack with great bravery and our men sustained the attack with great bravery and intrepidity, and immediately formed viline. The Incident endeavoured to surround us, him were prevented by the uncommon fortitude and the of capt. James Shelby. Who took possession in the interpretation of the prevented their design. Our line to battle extended about a quarter of a mile. We killed thirteen on the spot, whom we found, and have the greatest reason to believe that we could have found many more, had we had time to learch for them. had time to fearch for them. There were streams of blood every way, and it was generally thought there was never so much execution done in so short a time on the frontiers. Never did troops fight with greater calmness than ours did. The Indians attacked us with the greatest fury imaginable, and made the most vigor rous efforts to surround us. Our spies really deserved the greatest applause. We took a great deal of plunder and many guns, and had only four men slightly wounded. The rest of the troops are in high spirits, and eager for another engagement. We have the greatest reason to believe they are pouring in great numbers on

us, and beg the affiftance of our friends. JAMES THOMPSON, JOHN CAMPBELL, JAMES SHELBY, WILLIAM COCKE JAMES SHELBY, WILLIAM COCKE, WILLIAM BUCHANAN, THOMAS MADISON. To major ANTHONY BLEDSOR, from him to be immediately fent to col. PRESTON.

A N N A P. OldLala Sy August 15.

On Tuelday the 6th of this inft. the poll for the lower diffrict of Frederick county was closed, and stood as

For Dr. Thomas Sprigg Wootton' Mr. Jonathan Willion . 10,6 Mr. William Bayly, jun. 1036 Mr. Elitha Williams Mr. Daniel Carroll 657 Capt. Samuel W. Magruder

SIR,
PERMIT me through the channel of your n'eful paper of fubmit a few questions to the impartial publics. N. H.

TO THE PRINTER.

BY the administration law of this province all orhans are to be educated, supported and maintained y the interest of their citates. What is an executor, dministrator, or go lian, to do with orphans under heir care, if interest or money is to cease? Are the orhans to starve and perish ? for in many instances their shole effates are our on interest, and in very able hands. But it is faid that it is hard the poor man should be ompelled to pay interest—Sir, the poor man pays but itle interest. If a gentleman fix or eight years ago, or of oa pounds of orphans money, and purchased ntanon therewith, that would now sell for 1500 or pounds, hard it is indeed that the orphan is not bave one farthing of interest until God knows when, nd the horrower to retain, the principal and also the routs of the plantation. Is this just and equitable? There are a great miny poor lenders of money, who ut their all on interest, under the faith and credit fan aft of elicmlily, to receive fomething for the ufe day. Shall they not receive what the ly under his hand and feal engaged to ay 2 If epity is to be shewn to the borrower in partiular inflances. Italiano regard be had to the citrum-ances of the lender this he to have neither meal or ralt? The confideration of the orphans estates I hope ot to fee neglected or forgott Har HAMMOND.

MILL TOUTHE P.R LN TER.

WHEN despotism reared her head, and regal power us firstning every nerve to ruin and enflave this ountry, opposition became expedicit; opposition became absolutely metessay. The old government, ever reacterous and oppressive, could not be trusted; the node of government by convention was therefore invitated; but such mode of government proving exsedingly imperfect, sattended with many inconvenimies, and not composent to the exigencies of affairs; and the honourable congress having recommended that government be formed, in each colony, under the authority on he people of such colony only, as may off conduce to their happiness and fafety; and it being this people in this colony, the last convention folved. That a convention be elected for the express upole of forming a new government, by the authority upole of forming a new government, by the authority of the people only and sending and ordering allnings for the preferration fafety, and government weal of
its colony. Unfortunately, in the lames tring, they alled a refolve restricting the right anyoning, thereby coluding near half of the members of this tate the entire of the present of the same tring. rment of their inherent right of free fuffrage, inflead

gation which continued and appointed then surrdising of the public good, and of private right and liberty. Which refriction was in direct opposition and violation. Las Wedneslay an experience with the following ac- a government be formed by the authority of the people count of a hattle so common lends to fay and some of the Cherokee and Creek Indians, near the that a government can be formed by the authority of the people and some of the Cherokee and Creek Indians, near the that a government can be formed by the authority of the people and some of the Cherokee and Creek Indians, near the that a government can be formed by the authority of the people only, when near half of them are excluded from any there in the election of the convention which is to form the government? This inequality of re-presentation, contained in the resolve, cannot be justified on any principle. Every freeman must stand ama-zed at it. It struck at the grandest right of a free. man. It, created firing fenfations of dilgust, and more than murmura of resentment. To invade the rights of a people qualified to judge well, and privileged to of a people qualified to judge well; and privileged to speak freely upon public measures, requires a portion of boldness, or of power, which knows no bounds." The present convention, it is hoped, will preserve the general privileges of the people. Their freedom must appear inviolably facred to a wife and good body. The ultimate end of all freedom is the enjoyment of a right of free forthers. fuffrage. A constitution formed without this important right of free voting being preserved to the people, would be despotic, and the people, meer beast, of burthen. "It is syident that inadequate representation is utterly inconfiltent with the idea of a free government: For a people governed contrary to their inclination, or by persons to whom they have given ne commisfon for that purpose, are, in the properest sense of the phrase, an enslaved people, if ever there was an enslaved people. That a part of the people should engross the power of electing legislators for the whole community is the groffest injustice that can be imagined. Every government, to have a reasonable expectation of permanency, ought to be founded in truth, juflice, and the reason of things. It is the interest, as well as the intention of the people, to have a free representation : Whoever brings it neare that is an undoubted friend to, and the eltablisher od government, and cannot mils the confent and approachion of the community. Every poor man has a life, a personal liberty, and a right to his earnings; and is in danger of being injured by government in a variety of ways; therefore it is necessary that these people should enjoy the right of voting for representatives, to be protectors of their fives, perfonal liberty, and their little property, which, though imall, is yet, upon the whole; a very great object to them. It would be unjust and oppressive in the extreme to faut out the poor in having a share in declaring who thall be the lawgivers of their country, and yet bear a very heavy share in the support of government. Would not the rich complain grievously if they had no power of electing representatives. It is an established maxim in free states, that whoever contributes to the expences of government ought to be fatisfied foncerning the application of the money contribute by them; confequently ought to have a share the power of applying the money the power of applying the money to constitute a right of legislation in any delegated body. The anterceptor rights which the people possess in their aggregate cedent rights which the people posses in their aggregate or legislative state cannot be destroyed or abridged by their representatives; and are inseparable by any power on earth. Every member of this state, who lends his aid to the support of it, has an equal claim to all the privileges, liberties and immunities with every of his fellow countrymen; circumstances which are essential to the existence of a free state, and inseparable from the exercise and operation of a free people. In fact, all the well affected people, members of this flate, do of right stand on the same common level of natural liberty; and no power in this state can legally diminish this equal right, either by reducing the number of those privileges to which the whole community is juffly entitled, or by imparting to men; or particular focieties of men, fuch degrees of power and privilege hall, in fact, render the other members less free or more subservient to the purposes of others, than the equal right of freedom can allow. If these be not the immate rights and privileges of the people, they are not free; if they be a free people, no power in the flate, without arbitrary proceedings, can deprive them of their equal rights, or grant privileges and power to one part of the community, which relaind the liberties of the other; for such measures are incompatible with the rights to which the freemen members of this state are entitled by the laws

The government of a free people by any body of men confifts of authorities derived from the people, and these authorities never cease to be conditional. For an a power without conditions is a power unconfined.—
Every office is but a place of truff, which includes in
the reception an acknowledgment, and in the donation independence of them defireys the idea of liberty, and a supposition of safety for the public good. If then any part of it acts contrary to this plain intent of office, it forfeits tenule, as it breaks the condition, the authority reverts in public to the people, and repetition only of consent can justify a further continuance in employ-

Ment.

Our lives, liberties and properties, and every bleffing we enjoy, are threatened with destruction by an abane doned foreign power; a firm union is necessary to be kept up, and every thing tending to disunite, or create divisions, oughicarefully to be avoided; by which only we can shew ourselves formidable in, and support the commonigood cause in which we are all so deeply interested; the good consequences of such conduct will be our fafety and success: Let, therefore, all hateful dis-tinctions cease, and elections, where made open, and by the free suffrage of the people; frand good and valid. The voice of the people should be heard with a solemn. attention, and duly regarded. And let a government beleftablished, where equal liberty can be enjoyed, the interrit of the people promoted, and he cause of America maintained.

VATCHMAN.

To THE ROBER OF E Please to insert the following letter an . The interest of America; 'in your Gauette, and ablige yours; &c. ... Z. THE important day is come, or near at hand, that.
America is to assume a form of government for herself.
We should be very desirous to know what form is best.

And that surely is best which is most natural, easy, that furely is belt which is nioft natural, ealy, d which bek fecures the rights of the people. We mould always keep in mind that great truth, viz.
That the good of the people is the ultimate end of civil government, As we must, some provinces at least, in

the matter canno be deterred to long a constitution of liberately weight, and fully adjust, every thing that may hereafter appear incessary, we should leave room to alter for the better in time to come. Every province thould be stewed as having a right, either with or without an application to the continental congress, to alter their form of government in Come, particulars, and that without heine liable to raise a clamour, by some who without being liable to raile a clamour, by some who would be glad to say that it was contract to the configtution that they first formed upon , that it was over-turning the original plan, and feaving people at un-certainties as to the foundation they are alpon, and the like. As the government is for the people, the people, when properly represented, have a right to alter it for

their advantage:
The affair now in view is the most important that ever was before America. In my opinion it is the most important that has been transacted in any nation for fome centuries pail. If our civil government is well confiructed, and well managed, America bids fair to be the most glorious state that has ever been on earth. We should now, at the beginning, lay the foundation right. Most if not all other governments have had a corrupt mixture in their very constitution; they have generally been formed in hade, or out of necessity, or tyrannically, or in a state of ignorance; and being badly formed, the management of them has been with difficulty. But we have opportunity to form with some deliberation, with free choice, with good advantages for knowledge; we have opportunity to observe what has been right, and what wrong, in other states, and to profit by them. The plan of American government should, as much as possible, be formed to suit all the variety of circumstances that people may be in. Vic. tuous, or vicious, agreeing or contending, moving regularly, or convulted by the intrigues of aspiring men; for we may expect a variety of circumstances in a course of time, and we should be prepared for every condition. We should assume that mode of government which is most equitable, and adapted to the good of mankind, and trust Providence for the event; for God, who determines the fate of governments, is most likely to prosper that which is most equitable. And I think there can be no doubt that a well regulated democracy is most equitable. An annual, or frequent choice of magistrates, who in a year, or after a few years, are again left upon a level with their neighbours, is most likely to prevent usurpation and tyranny, and most likely to fecure the privileges of the people. If rulers know that they shall, in a short term of time, be again out of power, and, it may be, liable to be called to an account for misconduct, it will guard them against mal-administration. A truly popular government has, I believe, never yet been tried in the world. The most remarkable government that has ever been, viz. the Roman republic, was fomething near it, but not fully so. And the want of it being fully so kept a centinual contest between the senate and plebeians. (To be concluded in our next.)

In CONVENTION. July 6, 1776. RESOLVED, That a bounty of one shilling, commonemoney, be paid by the council of fafety, for every bushel of falt imported the his colony, and delivered above Point Lookout thefore the first day of March next, and that the importer be allowed to fell the same at any price, not exceeding 73. 6d. common money, per bushel.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clerk,

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED That a public fall-work be ended on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the faid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of fuch persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any fum of public money, not exceeding the fum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the faid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the faid 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 falt-works, agreeable to the above relolve 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.

TWINE DIALETY NUMBER of flaves, or freemen labourers, NUMBER of flaves, or freemen labourers, for the purpole of carrying on a cannon foundery, at Anticatam furnace in Frederick county.

Good encoursement will be given by

WAT DANIEL & SAMUEL HUGHS.

OST, on Menday the 5th inft. a watch, the property of the subscriber, maker's name John Deards, No. 1641. Whoever will bring it to me shall receive thirty shillings reward, and no ques-

tions alked. · JAMES MAW. THREE POUNDS REWARDS

BSERTED from capt. John Fulford's company of artillery, a certain RICHAD about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 28 years of age, fwarthy complexion, long, narrow face to took with him his regimental cloaths. He has a brothere that lives at Henry Welchle, about 13 miles from Annapolis, towards Queen-Anne, and it is supposed he has gone that way. Whoever takes up faid deand brings him to the subscriber, shall receive ye reveal from

Augait'14, 1776. AN away from the fub criber, a negro fellow named GEORGE, about to feet a inches high, fioned by a bile. Who will bring him to Mr. William Saundera's, near the mouth of South river, stall have two dollars reward.

THOMAS WALKER.