

AS a commission hath issued out of Arundel county court, upon the petition of Hyde of the said county, empowring evidences in relation to the boundaries and called Swan Neck, and one other called Mill-Dam, lying on the north side of a river, and also the bounds of any other which the same may depend: Notice hereby given, that we will meet on the Monday next, the first day of October next, in order to execute the said commission, all persons interested are then and there advised.

ROBERT COUDEN,  
JOSEPH MERRIKEN,  
STEPHEN BOONE.

August 26, 1776.  
By the subscriber, at the late dwelling of Henry Camden, deceased, in Calvert near Lyon's-Creek, for current cash, the remaining part of the deceased's estate, consisting of some household furniture, five number of other things that may be necessary for use, and plantation use, which were bought cheap by applying to the said Henry Camden, and if the above things should not be sold by the fifth day of October next, they shall be exposed to public sale.

JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor, who are indebted to the above estate, are requested to discharge their debts as soon as possible, as he intends moving to the fall, and cannot make it well without the compliance of those gentlemen to settle up the above estate on time.

July 23, 1776.  
at Shaw and Chisholm's Church, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of a brown sugar; likewise loaf sugar by the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, a servant man named GEORGE BRADY, carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, about five feet seven inches high, very thin, with the small-pox: had on when he was in the country linen shirt and trousers, an old pair of country made shoes much worn: he understands the said servant so that he may be sold for twenty shillings reward, as the law allows, and reasonable charges, to be paid home, by

ROBERT KEY.

REWARDS.  
Port Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.  
By last night, two servant men, viz. PHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been in the country, a miner, born in Ireland, little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and pitted with the small-pox, bow-legged and wears his hair tied: he looks with him a country linen shirt and jacket, a country linsley breeches, broad brass buckles, and a pair of shoes; he is about 28 years of age.

WELSH, an indentured servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought to the works and is acquainted with the duties of the business, dark complexion, with the small-pox, short curled black hair, four look, small eyes, speaks broken English, and took with him one of snabrig cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one pair of Welsh cotton with sleeves, as usual, and half worn shoes and buckles.

DENTON-JACQUEL.

Annopolis, June 19, 1776.  
TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY.  
A MAN, who understands waiting at tables, and can write a good hand: Such a man of good character, may hear of a place, and encouragement will be given; by the printer hereof.

PRICE, per pound is  
Ten for fine white LINEN  
and one penny per pound for  
by the Printer hereof.

AS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the  
firm-shore, will give constant attendance  
in West-street, Annapolis, to give in  
bills of credit emitted by the Province  
of Maryland, the seventh day of De-  
cember, for those emitted by the Convention  
the sixth day of July, 1775.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE. 151

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1776.

## From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

### REMARKS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It has often been said that the Americans are the first people in the world that ever have been blessed with an opportunity of forming a government for themselves. For the honour therefore of human nature it is to be hoped we shall form such governments as shall be productive of more liberty, order and happiness, than those which have been formed by accident, or obtained by grants from kings and proprietors.

It becomes legislators always, to remember that mankind are prone to error and vice, and that all governments are instituted to rectify the one and restrain the other.

From the weakness and depravity of human nature, power is apt to become absolute, and liberty to run into licentiousness. The perfection of government consists in laying both under proper restraints.

In the constitution of Pennsylvania I see no kind of power delegated to the executive part of the government, and yet I find an hundred barriers erected to prevent the supposed power in that branch from becoming arbitrary. But in the assembly I find the most unbounded liberty, and yet no kind of barrier to prevent its degenerating into licentiousness.

If men were wise and virtuous as angels, a single legislative assembly would be the best form of government that could be contrived for them, except a despotic one, which from being more simple would approach nearer to perfection: but as this is not the case, the inhabitants of free states, in every age, have found it necessary to secure and perpetuate their liberty by compound legislatures.

I have enquired in what states the most order, attachment to government, faithful execution of laws, particularly against dissipated persons, prevail, and find them all to exist in the greatest degrees in South-Carolina. There we behold a government adapted to the passions and habits of people of all ranks and classes. It is full of safety, dignity and wisdom—and no wonder; it is formed upon the principles of their ancient government, with the great improvement of a governor and council deriving their authority not from the crown of Britain but from the people.

All government supposes power, and power can exist only by delegation. Why then should the people, by the constitution of Pennsylvania, in so many cases refuse to part with their power, when it is given wholly to their servants, who are bound by a thousand ties to employ it only for their benefit, and who must return it to them every year? The people in this case resemble a man who bequeaths his estate to himself, and afterwards appoints himself his own executor.

It would take up a volume to point out the danger of many of the articles of our government. I shall conclude these remarks by proposing, that an application be made to the first legislators of this state to make such alterations in the plan of government, as shall be most agreeable to their constituents. Nothing but such a step can give permanent safety and liberty to our state. K.

### In CONVENTION of the Delaware State.

Wednesday, September 11, 1776. a. m.

### A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS and FUNDAMENTAL RULES of the Delaware State, formerly filed the government of the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

1. THAT all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole.

2. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences and understandings, and that no man ought or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worship or maintain any ministry contrary to or against his own free will and consent, and that no authority can or ought to be vested in, or assumed by, any power whatever, that shall in any case interfere with or in any manner controul the right of conscience in the free exercise of religious worship.

3. That all persons professing the Christian religion ought for ever to enjoy equal rights and privileges in this state, unless under colour of religion any man disturb the peace, the happiness or safety of society.

4. That the people of this state have the sole, exclusive and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal police of the same.

5. That persons entrusted with the legislative and executive powers are the trustees and servants of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct; wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted and public liberty manifestly endangered by the legislative singly, or a treacherous combination of both, the people may and of right ought to establish a new or reform the old government.

6. That the right in the people to participate in the legislature is the foundation of liberty and of all free government, and for this end all elections ought to be free and frequent, and every freeman, having sufficient evidence of a permanent common interest with and attachment to the community, hath a right of suffrage.

7. That no power of suspending laws or the execution of laws ought to be exercised unless by the legislature.

8. That for redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening of the laws, the legislature ought to be frequently convened.

9. That every man hath a right to petition the legis-

lature for the redress of grievances in a peaceable and orderly manner.

10. That every member of society hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expence of that protection, and yield his personal service when necessary, or an equivalent thereto; but no part of a man's property can be justly taken from him or applied to public uses without his own consent or that of his legal representatives: nor can any man that is conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms in any case be justly compelled thereto, if he will pay such equivalent.

11. That retrospective laws, punishing offences committed before the existence of such laws, are oppressive and unjust, and ought not to be made.

12. That every freeman, for every injury done him in his goods, lands, or person, by any other person, ought to have remedy by the course of the law of the land, and ought to have justice and right for the injury done to him, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay, according to the law of the land.

13. That trial by jury of the facts where they arise is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties and estates of the people.

14. That in all prosecutions for criminal offences, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him, to be allowed counsel, to be confronted with the accusers or witnesses, to examine evidence on oath in his favour, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.

15. That no man in the courts of common law ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself.

16. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishments inflicted.

17. That all warrants without oath to search suspected places, or to seize any person or his property, are grievous and oppressive, and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend all persons suspected, without naming or describing the place or any person in special, are illegal and ought not to be granted.

18. That a well regulated militia is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free government.

19. That standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised or kept up without the consent of the legislature.

20. That in all cases and at all times the military ought to be under strict subordination to and governed by the civil power.

21. That no soldier ought to be quartered in any house in time of peace without the consent of the owner; and in time of war in such manner only as the legislature shall direct.

22. That the independency and uprightness of judges are essential to the impartial administration of justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people.

23. That the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved.

A true extract from the journals of the Convention,

JAMES BOOTH, clerk.

### GIBRALTAR, May 18.

THREE American vessels were brought in here yesterday by two of the cruisers, which they took just before they reached the bay of Cadix. They are laden with corn, flour, &c. and are valued at about 20,000 l. On board of one of these vessels, which had eight carriage guns mounted, were two American merchants, said to be men of property; the nature of the business they were going upon we cannot tell; however, just before she was taken, they put a small packet of letters into a canvas bag, with some shot of six pounds, which they threw overboard, and sunk it immediately; we understand there are numbers of vessels, from 150 to upwards of 300 tons, now on their voyage from different parts in America, to Cadix, which in all probability will be taken, the admiral having stationed all the vessels he can spare to cruise for them. One of the frigates on this station is constantly cruising of the entrance of Cadix bay, so that it will be very difficult if not impossible for them to escape.

LONDON, May 28. The captain of a French vessel is arrived here with the news that the Toulon and Brest squadrons have joined, and that the Spanish Squadron from Cadix, commanded by Don Michael Gasson, sailed on the 25th of May to join these two. We know not their destination, but the orders sent to our different ports for hastening the military preparations making there have been renewed.

MARSEILLES, June 2. Commerce is carried on here with a great deal of activity, and it seems as if it received increased vigour from the reports that are spread of a war. It is affirmed that the English with their colonies will give rise to a general war between the maritime powers. It is said that they are not only arming at Toulon and Brest, but also that hostilities have already been committed in America. Some persons pretend that the Spanish fleet has possessed itself of Jamaica; but this important news has need of confirmation.

PARIS, June 13. We hear that by order of the court fifteen men of war and eleven frigates are fitting out at the different dock-yards of this kingdom. The general opinion is, that this armament is destined to be in readiness against any event that may concern our colonies.

Two frigates sailed some days ago for our settlements in America.

HACUS, June 17. A report prevails here of some very extraordinary news from the north, which will astonish all Europe, but the particulars are not known to the public.

### LONDON, June 6.

When all the troops that are gone out arrive in America, it is said that the royal standard is to be hoisted in three different parts of the country, when it is thought many thousand people, friends to government, finding themselves likely to be supported (who were afraid before to declare themselves) will flock to it.

By letters lately received from vice admiral Young, dated at Antigua, the 3d of March, and from vice admiral Gayton, dated at Jamaica, the 28th of that month, it appears, that the cruisers under the command of the former had seized 26, and those under the command of the latter 9 ships and vessels, either belonging to or employed in carrying on a trade with his majesty's rebellious subjects in North-America.

The reason that the Glasgow man of war was sent from North-America, was owing to her being so much damaged by admiral Hopkins's armed vessels in the late engagement. She is ordered to be decked, and got ready to sail again with all expedition.

June 11. The Aaron, capt. Drinkwater, who is arrived at Dover from Montserrat, with new sugars for London, brings advice, that all kinds of provisions in that island were exceeding scarce, owing to their having no supplies from America; and that the people began to be very much afraid they should be in great want, unless they were relieved by some ships from England and Ireland very soon.

Amidst the shout of joy that has been raised on the appearance of the extraordinary gazette, it confirms one melancholy circumstance, which ought to be attended to by administration in the midst of their transports, which is, it clearly proves that the provincials are not poltroons, but that, on the contrary, throughout the whole of the siege of Quebec, and the retreat (however they might have been overpowered by numbers, and the succour of the fleet) they left no enterprise, however daring, unattempted. This unabating principle of courage, therefore, disseminated throughout three millions of people, is and ought to be of serious consideration, as such courage so exerted, tho' in one or two instances it might fail, bids fair in the end for success.

Yesterday four hundred horses were sent down to Portsmouth from Whitechapel, to be put on board some very large ships there, fitting up with stalls for the purpose of carrying them to America.

June 18. Several American gentlemen, who have sold their estates in that country and retired, have assured lord George Germaine, that if the king's troops can in the course of this campaign secure all Canada, the tract of the Ohio, and Lakes, with Crown-Point, and the adjacent country, the rebels will be kept in such constant alarm on their rear, and so injured by the men of war at sea, that they will submit in the following winter.

According to letters received in town from Paris we are informed, that the Dutch ambassador has had frequent conferences with the French minister, relating to the views and inclinations of the colonists; the answer he received on offering the point of negotiation we have not yet been made acquainted with, but by the fresh orders for augmenting the troops in France, and fitting out ships, we are to suppose that he has met with success.

### Extract of a letter from Cadix, May 18.

"The 5th instant a squadron of eleven men of war and frigates, sailed from this port; they were immediately joined by a French squadron, that brought too off the bay, and made a signal for the above purpose, when they sailed together with a fair wind for the West-Indies.

June 20. Letters from Hamburg mention, that every ship which arrives there from America with flour, wheat, &c. is very acceptable, and the Americans have in return whatever they choose, and are encouraged to continue to trade in that port.

On Saturday last 40,000 sacks for earth, 4000 shirts for officers, 10,000 shirts for private men, &c. were put on board a transport at the Tower, and are to sail with all expedition to Quebec, being for the use of the armies under the command of gen. Burgoyne and gov. Carleton.

### Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 16.

"Yesterday upwards of ten ships, lately taken into government service, arrived at Spithead, which, with the men of war and other transports, consist of upwards of 100 sail, and are all ready to sail for America, as soon as they receive orders."

Several ships are fitting out in the river, and loaded entirely with provisions for the supply of the plantations in the West-Indies.

June 23. On Tuesday Thomas Oliver, Esq; lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts-Bay, arrived in town from that place, but last from Halifax, and yesterday he delivered to lord George Germaine some dispatches from the governor.

Capt. Charles Douglass, of the Isis, who arrived so critically at Quebec, after passing through a most dangerous navigation, is appointed a commodore.

Yesterday morning general Burgoyne's light horse marched from Guildford to Portsmouth, in order for their embarkation for America.