in answersto this, you is government, the Brit Netherlands; and, on Sy other governments. 4, give me one part quotation from an auch once honestly allow, the

ree upon the meaning The case of the seven nerlands, instructing the y distinguished, by Sydre e in an English county, arfelf. Aristides had expressions in Sydney to h the wretched Bilmer. this very particular intell (" Gentle duines when I quote no less auch he state of the controver tructions, you break for and myself. This kind eaten an adversary at a b even pretended not to ave you, Publicola, belo ial, which will determine ts of the case without en er man, Publicola or A id! Thou wast no more a to the doctrine of doing y acknowledged skill in

rical relearches, thy ma

been to grossly insulted erior. on your own authoris during our convention n a particular county. as for forming a compa a compact already for structions had been di t, in all the governmen formerly exercised. Al erica, or in England, w counties have obeyed the m as the instructions uld that prove as to old, on the other fide, atives have disobeyed in inding their votes have ery justly contend, the h votes being universall ion in my favour,—that lered, on the footing of dvice. I do not belier county have ever joine s; although it be a com es to say, they are in ular men have often at s of instructions. Mol instructions, for a varie man would have the im-

y, or even on all occathe point, -admitting they were never diffe. had held them to be nothing at all to your that the practice was any of particular counties nediate representatives " national" infructions, e repretentatives of the ch of the legislature if these same national inple at large to their leere never before con-

controling another, be

you told me, he was om particular counties, you said, there were too, that the passage national instructions. at ground." I shewed, me national instructily out of the question. ructions of the several eir deputies, were innot by the people at at of the Netherlands or states were foreign u gave no answer, exsydney faid was all a oo in Publicola to relar instructions, bindto support this same nal instructions, bindou may reit affured, ablish your claim to ave all along affected to retore, and ask, u? Suppose reo he own question. Why he fincerely despised , your speeches, and an estimate of your not gracify the mat of investives Of al abuse, or even perparts, or laudable

of that kind is but

faides holds it as much beneath his character, as candid man will think them improper. trary to his principles and inclination. It re-Carcely any effort for him to preferve his temwhen he is conscious of his superiority in the and when he is latished, that the inpetulant overbearing disposition with those about whose good opinion is chiefly folicitous, enhance a man's repufor wit, understanding, courage, or pa-

You demand, under what articles of their charters the Americans resist the tyranny of Great-Bri-Is it necessary again to declare the same thing different words? Know then that the right of the ple to throw off a government, which aims to ene them, is founded on this plain principle. en the real or supposed compact is violated on fide, the other fide is absolved from its obliga-

hat the people's exercifing a legislative authorifor far as to dictate to the legislature, would inelead to licentiousness, cannot be denied. t having once begun this practice of dictating. lowest classes of the citizens would be too apt, at flightest call, to leave their employments, and mble tumultuoully, for the purpose of hearing different propositions and harangues, and of crew had taken to their boats for (after." exercifing this transcendent right, is greatly to apprehended. As they are not competent to dee on complicated questions of policy, affecting a iety of interests, and as these would be more ely to be brought before them, the most ruinous this stage, enlarge on the consequences of introcing a practice, which, would either preclude all iberation in the legislature, or compel one branch adopt the opinion of the other, for which it was dently intended as a check. If you, and every ly else, would allow, that the practice ought never e introduced, the question about abstract right uld not be so material.

legissature must lead to tyranny and despotism. ving our free and happy constitution, to restect on se things. Is it no security that elections are freent and free; that the liberty of speaking and writing secured; that each citizen has a right to petition rapting the legislature, (if there were, the led for building. ht of instructing would be a poor safeguard to the bule) that the members of the legislature are fubject the laws they enact, and at a near period, return into general mass of citizens; and finally that in es of extremity, even the constitution expressly aurifes a fulpension, or a dissolution of the govern-

The case, which I put, where an immediate interrence would be necessary, implied the corruption of legislature, and the incompetency of all other eans of redress. Of what avail would it be for the ople to instruct a body of men, who evidently fign to betray them? In such a case, the people ns prevailed throughout build be irrecrievably ruined, if they did not act as e did, 13 years ago. Remember the suspension of e old government, and the vigorous proceedings commutees and conventions. You were too prepitate in supposing my own case might be turned gainst me. To do you justice, I dare say, in a case ke that, you, as one of the people, would be for spending or dissolving. Were an invasion intend-I by a rich powerful enemy, I should be atraid, at a few corrupt demagogues might be employed ith success, in procuring instructions.

And now, Publicola, exert all your powers to parry e following questi ns: Might not the right of bindby instructions the legislature have been exressly surrendered by the constitution? Again. If the amers of that constitution intended, that the people light, in all cases, exercise a legislative authority, so ras to control, and prescribe to, both branches of e legislature, where was the necessity of providing so arefully for the peoples interference in extraordinary Again. If they conceived that intention, herefore did they not plainly express a matter of ch vast importance, and, at once, preclude all ca-

and doubt? It will be no derogation from your real confeenerous in you, Publicola, to use against him his onfession respecting Sydney and Locke. His readers noted. These authors, however, have not enlarg- ple." his ideas. He had read later authors inproving both. He may add, that he has profited, by xerting the powers of his own mind; and happy would it be for mankind in general, if other men would dare to think more for them elves. Frad Aristides offered Publicola to think for him; had he changed s Publicola changed, and, for him, become a " la-

well relished by many, who affect to condemn it. uttered in defence of my character, I trust that no Annapolis.

L O Nr D O N. April 25.

Extrast of a letter from Constantinople, April 2. TT is very evident from the movements here. that the Porte are apprehensive of the necessity coming to hostilities with the Russian court. Three separate squadrons of men of war are preparing, which will employ forty thips of the line besides. frigates, gallies, &c. A number of French and other officers, are lately arrived to folicit commands, which in the present situation of affairs, they cannot fail of obtaining. The military are moving in every part, and large bodies are sent off to the coast of

Extract of a letter from Scilly, March 20. "Yesterday afternoon arrived the Phænix revenue cutter from a cruise, and has brought in with her the hull of a large American bark, with 120 hogsheads of tobacco on board, but very leaky. The Phoenix fell in with the faid bark about two leagues to the westward of this place, when she had not one person on board, so that it is imagined the

A late Madrid Gazette advises, that a council was held a few days before, at the royal palace, when the prince of Asturias, who manages all affairs, proposed to their consideration the necessity of abolishing the custom of interring the dead in cities and as their opinion, that most of the epidemic disorders observable in great societies, were occasioned by the putrid exhalations issuing every moment from those repositories. The members perfectly agreed with his royal highness, and notice was given by the beat of the drum, that from and after the twentyfifth of March, no interments would be suffered within the city. That four large pieces of ground Was it ever known, that, in any republic, the in- would be allotted for that purpose, at as many opdection of licentiousness was not soon followed by posite ends of the town, at the distance of half a reation? You maintain that the independence of league from the gates. This order was followed by a remonitrance from the parochial clergy, who were eech you, Publicola, as a citizen, interested in pre- answered, that an annual sum would be allowed them, in lieu of all mortuary emoluments. The same regulation is extended all over the kingdom, and was to take place every where in the course of the month of April, a quantity of quick lime is to remonitrate; that there is no power capable of be thrown into the old ground, which will be level-

By a letter from London to a principal tradinghouse in this city, received by the last packet, we learn, that on Wednesday last his majesty received a letter from the French king, written with his own hand, containing the strongest assurances, that whatever issue the affairs between the Porte and Russia may take, and however his christian majesty may be obliged to take part in the threatened war, should fuch an event occur, nothing therein shall in the least disturb the amity and peace of Great-Britain and France. This affurance, the account adds, had the most salutary effect in London, in quieting the apprehensions of the merchants, that the breaking out of a war upon the continent, would involve England and France in the quarrel.

A letter from Dingle, dated March 14, fays -" A night or two fince a vessel from America, with flaxieed and staves, was in a violent gale of wind stranded near this town; the crew and passengers were faved, except two or three, and so would the cargo, but for the brutality of the country people, who, before any affiftance could reach the wreck, plundered it (as it is supposed) of 350 hogsheads of flaxseed. A party of the 21st regiment, commanded by lieutenant Mackay, having marched from thence for the preservation of the vessel and cargo amidst a violent shower of rain, no sooner appeared than they were attacked by the country people, and the extreme wet having rendered their arms unserviceable, were obliged to retreat, with a number severely hurt, and the loss of their arms. now supposed that no part of the wessel or cargo is to be had. The violence and inhumanity of the country people is beyond expression, and calls loudly for correction. The entire cargo might be saved, were it not for effects of that unfeeling temper, credit will be given for. which unfortunately is so predominant among the uence, to treat Aristides as an equal. It was not inhabitants not only of this, but of every other maritime coast.

"The mob, as I am confidently affured, amountill perceive, that he understands at least what he ed to at least from three to four thousand peo-

SPRINGFIELD, July 17. Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Harmer to bis friend in this town.

Head-quarters, at the mouth of Muskingum, May

"Our tawny neighbours still continue those pracborious partifan;" then possibly might not Publico- tices of murder and rapine, which you know are hahave deemed him the most unlestered judge on bisual to an Indian; they are frequently sealing he continent. But surely, Publicola, however vast horses from the inhabitants on the frontiers, and he superiority of your genius, your atchievements, have lately most barbarously murdered a number of ind your services, you do not imagine, our acquaint- families; what tribe they are of we cannot tell, but nce will give you credit for more extensive reading suppose them to be Cherokees, as that nation did not had humbly intreats the indulgence of his readers. garrison, but they dare not medole with a soldier. A STORE-HOUSE to be RENTED. Not only this, but many other egotisms have been In short, we are not apprehensive of the least danger retried by your illiberal deviations. As they are from them, for the garrison is well for fied and com-

pletely manned. We live in a world of wealth, and want for none of the common necessaries of life : venifon, turkeys and partridges, with the best of vegetables, which our fertile gardens, with our own cultivation, afford us in the greatest plenty, are our common food. The Table

PRINCETON. 747 By a gentleman from the well ward we have receiv. ed the following account of emigrants to the settle. ments of Kentucke and the falls of the Chio, taken from a return made by the adjutant of the troops stationed at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Mulkin. gum-viz From the 10th of October 1786 to the 12th of May 1787, there have passed the garrison down the Ohio-177 boats, containing 2689 souls, 1333 horfes, 766 cattle, 102 waggons and one phæton; besides a number which past d in the night unobserved.

ANNAPOLIS, August 2. Extrast of a letter from a merchant in St. Eustatius, to bis friend in Wilmington St. Eustatius, 25th June, 1787.

Dear Sir, I WROTE you last by a Mr _____, of this place, who would be able to latisfy you respecting the prohibition of importing to English islands from neutral or others. You will too, have had advice of it from Europe, and perhaps in time to regulate the next voyage. It is vain to point out to you further than this. The armed vessels will be very rigid in their attention to smugglers if occasion should require, but so many English vessels will be prepared for the American trade, that they will be ns might frequently be adopted. But I need not, large towns, as the faculty of physic has given fully supplied --- if the convention does not impose some severe restrictions—true there will be a tmall trade lest to two or three inconsiderable islands, but by no means adequate to half the American vessels. I am clear it is immaterial what name or appearance trade may have, it is the intention of the British parliament to diffress us, and as we have not unanimity or spirit to oppose them, ca'culate for retires ment-it is too extensive a sield for me to speak particularly on ____Adieu.

> "Nottingham, Pauxent. 21st July, 1787. "Departed this life, on the 25th initant, at her father's residence near this place, Mrs. ELBANOR WALLACE, wife of Dr. Michael Wallace, atter a short illness. Her husband and relations must restect with peculiar pleasure, that in the several capacities of wife, mother, daughter, fister and friend, none will be dishonoured by treading in her steps, nor difgraced by imitating her mangers-which were mild and endearing —— Tread lightly on her tomb ye niter matrons! Ye nymphs respect her virtues; cherish and regard her memory-" And hallowed be the turf which pillows her head."

and the second of the second o Upper-Marlborough, July 21/ 1787. TO BE SQLD,

Saturday the 18th day of August next, at public sale, on the premises, if not beiore sold at private

L L the subscriber's property adjoining the town of Upper-Marlborough, confisting of 221 acres of very valuable land, part of which may be made excellent meadow, the remainder is very rich and level, and may be laid out in lots in addition to the town, or cultivated to very great advantage.

The improvements are very good, and perhaps constructed on as convenient a plan as any buildings in the state-The dwelling house is of brick, 55 front and 34 feet wide, with a passage of 15 feet, four rooms on the first floor, with fire places in each, and a number of conveniencies-Four rooms above, a passage and se veral very convenient closets; -a kitchen under the delling-house, with a large cella, vault, and other conveniencies; -a wash house 16 feet by 14; -a dry well-house and mill-house under the same roof, with an excellent dry well, 40 feet deep; -a milk-house, 12 feet square; an office or study, 17 feet by 14, all of brick and well finished; -a well built wood stable and carriage-house, 30 feet by 18, with leveral other very necessary outhouses; -garden and yards well enclosed, and a very good well of water; -a imali orchard of apple trees, and a variety of other fruit trees.

The situation is beautiful, and capable of great improvements, and convenient for either bufiness or retirement .- The title shall be satisfactory to the purchafer;—a small proportion of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the remainder a liberal

The above property is at present occupied by Mr. George Sibbald, but may be entered upon immediately after the sale. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Walter S. Chandderick-town.

Annapolis, July 31, 1787.

In the SCHOONER CHARLOTTE, From ST. EUSTATIA.

QUANTITY of old rum, spirit, muscovado lugar, to be disposed of by wholesate, or retail, on reasonable terms, by the subscriber, who has likewise for sale, a few quarter casks of old Madeira wine, and old London port wine in cases.

Inquire of the Printers.