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A  
SUMMARY VIEW  
OF THE  
RIGHTS  
OF  
BRITISH AMERICA.  
SET FORTH IN SOME  
RESOLUTIONS  
INTENDED FOR THE  
INSPECTION  
OF THE PRESENT  
DELEGATES  
OF THE  
PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.  
NOW IN  
CONVENTION.

---

BY A NATIVE, AND MEMBER OF THE  
HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

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WILLIAMSBURG:  
PRINTED BY CLEMENTINARIND



The BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated in King-Street BOSTON on March 5<sup>th</sup> 1770 by a party of the 29<sup>th</sup> REG<sup>T</sup>



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By his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his  
Majesty's Lieutenant and Governour-General of the Colony and Dominion of  
Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the same:

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

AS I have ever entertained Hopes that an Accommodation might have  
taken Place between *Great Britain* and this Colony, without being  
compelled, by my Duty, to this most disagreeable, but now absolutely  
necessary Step, rendered so by a Body of armed Men, unlawfully assembled,  
firing on his Majesty's Tenders, and the Formation of an Army, and that  
Army now on their March to attack his Majesty's Troops, and destroy the  
well-disposed Subjects of this Colony: To defeat such treasonable Purposes,  
and that all such Traitors, and their Abettors, may be brought to Justice,  
and that the Peace and good Order of this Colony may be again restored,  
which the ordinary Course of the civil Law is unable to effect, I have  
thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, hereby declaring, that until the  
aforesaid good Purposes can be obtained, I do, in Virtue of the Power and  
Authority to me given, by his Majesty, determine to execute martial Law,  
and cause the same to be executed throughout this Colony; and to the  
End that Peace and good Order may the sooner be restored, I do require  
every Person capable of bearing Arms to resort to his Majesty's S T A N-  
DARD, or be looked upon as Traitors to his Majesty's Crown and Govern-  
ment, and thereby become liable to the Penalty the Law inflicts upon  
such Offences, such as Forfeiture of Life, Confiscation of Lands, &c. &c.  
And I do hereby farther declare all indented Servants, Negroes, or others  
(appertaining to Rebels) free, that are able and willing to bear Arms,  
they joining his Majesty's Troops, as soon as may be, for the more speedily  
reducing this Colony to a proper Sense of their Duty, to his Majesty's  
Crown and Dignity. I do farther order, and require, all his Majesty's  
liege Subjects to retain their Quitrents, or any other Taxes due, or that  
may become due, in their own Custody, till such Time as Peace may be  
again restored to this at present most unhappy Country, or demanded of  
them for their former salutary Purposes, by Officers properly authorized to  
receive the same.

GIVEN under my Hand, on Board the Ship William, off Norfolk,  
the 7th Day of November, in the 16th Year of his Majesty's  
Reign.

D U N M O R E.

G O D S A V E T H E K I N G.

*A Copy*



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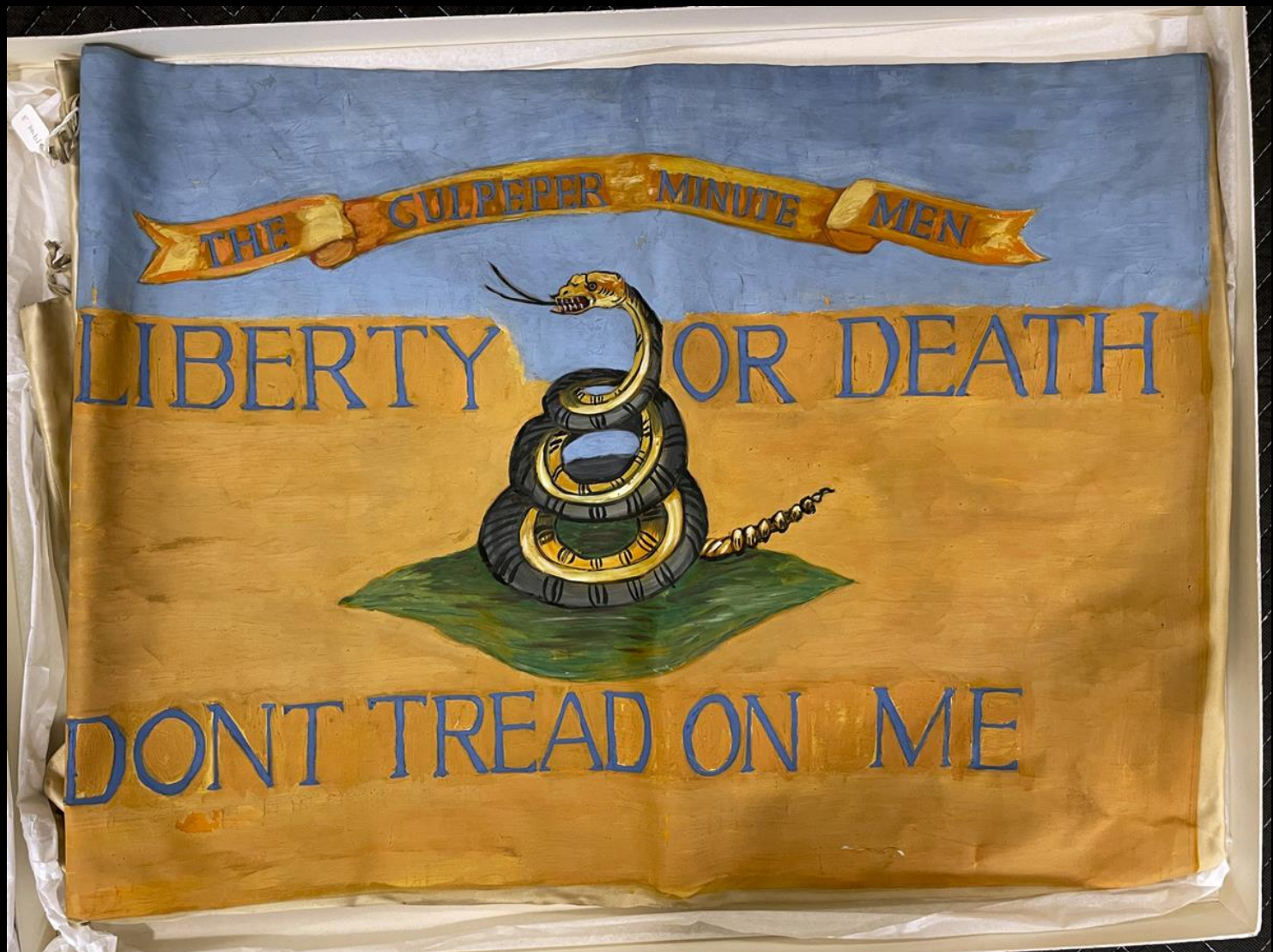




The following declaration was reported to the Convention by the committee appointed to prepare the same, and referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole Convention; and, in the mean time, is ordered to be printed for the perusal of the members.

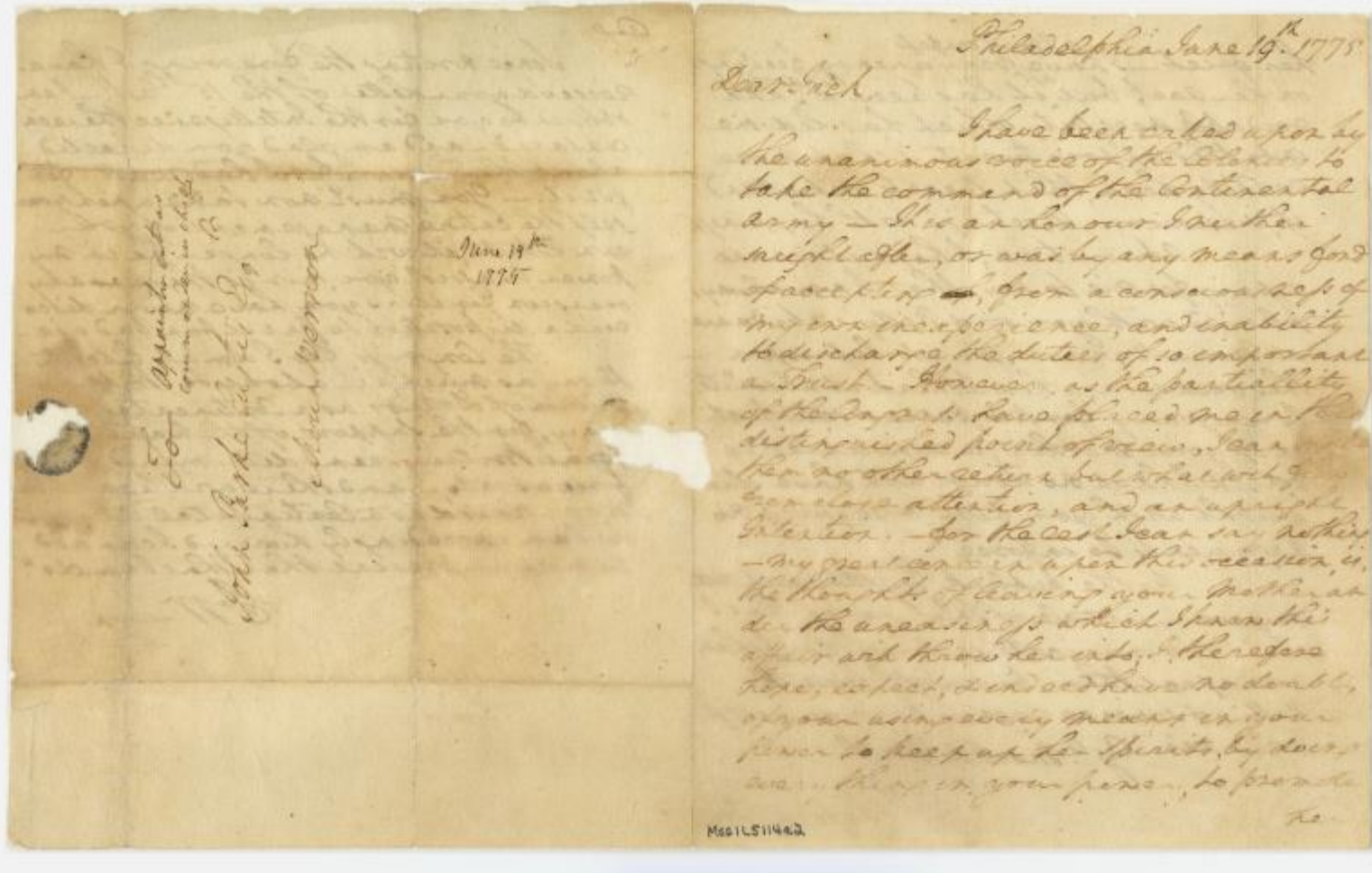
*A DECLARATION of RIGHTS made by the representatives of the good people of Virginia, assembled in full and free Convention; which rights do pertain to us, and our posterity, as the basis and foundation of government.*

1. **T**HAT all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent natural rights, of which they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; among which are, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.
2. That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.
3. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security, of the people, nation, or community, of all the various modes and forms of government that is best, which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of mal-administration; and that whenever any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right, to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the publick weal.
4. That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of publick services; which, not being descendible, or hereditary, the idea of a man born a magistrate, a legislator, or a judge, is unnatural and absurd.
5. That the legislative and executive powers of the state should be separate and distinct from the judicative; and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the burthens of the people, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be supplied by frequent, certain, and regular elections.
6. That elections of members to serve as representatives of the people, in assembly, ought to be free; and that all men, having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of suffrage.
7. That no part of a man's property can be taken from him, or applied to publick uses, without his own consent, or that of his legal representatives; nor are the people bound by any laws but such as they have, in like manner, assented to, for their common good.



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In Committee of Safety Virginia June 26<sup>th</sup> 1776

Isaac Hartman Esq.<sup>r</sup>, Francis Markoe Esq.<sup>r</sup> with his Lady & daughter  
& three servants lately arrived in this Colony from the Island of ~  
Bermuda, are permitted to Travel through this Colony on their way  
to the City of Philadelphia.

Edm<sup>d</sup> Pendleton Pres.



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CONCLUSION DE LA CAMPAGNE DE LIBERTÉ DE 1781 EN VIRGINIE.

*To his Excellency General Washington this Likeness of his friend,  
the Marquess de la Fayette, is humbly dedicated.*

B

Betty Feb 16. (72) Jimmy  
 Do Dec 23. 1774 Tom... 3. May (74)  
 Bella Dec. 8. 1767 Harry... Drowned 1794  
 Do Aug. 10. (74) Aggrey  
 Betty Mar. 22. (76) Phillis  
 Do Feb. 10. (70) Effey... 12. Sep (80)  
 Do July 4. (80) Amey  
 Do Mar. 27. (82) Phill... 6. Oct 1784  
 Do Dec. 9. (83) Joshua  
 Do Jan. 21. (86) Billy  
 Do Nov. 3. (87) Davy  
 Do May 14. (89) Betsey  
 Do Sep. 24. (92) Died (92)  
 Do 93. Jenny.  
 Do Sep. 14. (97) Littleton  
 Do 25 July 1800 Unity

Great 1789 - Effey  
 Betty 1793. Ben  
 at 1794 Emanuel  
 Ob. Hall 1798  
 Died 1800 - General  
 13 April 16 Jan 1802 Lawrence  
 1806 29 Mar. 1805 Queen  
 Progs to death  
 Nov. 1809

Betsey 10 June 1840 Isaac  
 Hall Linn died 8. 11. 49





It is to certify that the bearer by the name of James  
Has done Meritorious Service to me while I had the Honor to  
Command in this State. His Intelligence from the Enemy's  
Camps were industriously collected and most faithfully delivered  
He perfectly acquitted himself with some important Commission.  
I gave him and appear to me entitled to very reward his  
Situation can admit of. Done under my Hand, Richmond  
November 21<sup>st</sup> 1786.  
Lafayette

- 12 Oct 1866 West Creek, Md 24



# GLORIOUS NEWS.

PROVIDENCE, <sup>R.</sup> October 25, 1781.

Three o'Clock, P. M.

THIS MOMENT an EXPRESS arrived at his Honour the Deputy-Governor's, from Col. Christopher Olney, Commandant on Rhode-Island, announcing the important Intelligence of the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his Army, an Account of which was printed This Morning at Newport, and is as follows, viz.

Newport, October 25, 1781.

**Y**ESTERDAY afternoon arrived in this Harbour Capt. Lovett, of the Schooner Adventure, from York-River, in Chesapeake-Bay (which he left the 20th Instant) and brought us the glorious News of the Surrender of Lord CORNWALLIS and his Army Prisoners of War to the allied Army, under the Command of our illustrious General, and the French Fleet, under the Command of his Excellency the Count de GRASSE.

A Cessation of Arms took Place on Thursday the 18th Instant, in Consequence of Proposals from Lord Cornwallis for a Capitulation. His Lordship proposed a Cessation of Twenty-four Hours, but Two only were granted by His Excellency General WASHINGTON. The Articles were completed the same Day, and the next Day the allied Army took Possession of York-Town.

By this glorious Conquest, NINE THOUSAND of the Enemy, including Seamen, fell into our Hands, with an immense Quantity of Warlike Stores, a forty Gun Ship, a Frigate, an armed Vessel, and about One Hundred Sail of Transports.

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PRINTED BY EDWARD E. POWERS, in STATE-STREET.

Sunday October 19<sup>th</sup>

This morning at 9 o'clock the Capitulation was signed & delivered at half past 12 o'clock Major Hamilton with a Detachment from the Army of Maryland took possession of one of the other strong work & at the same time a detachment from the French took possession of another & at 2 o'clock P.M. the whole of the Garrison in the York side marched into the American being posted on one side of the river & the French on the other & delivered the same time this evening the British Division was relieved by Lincolns.

Saturday October 20<sup>th</sup> Lincolns Division arrived this day by Molenburgs Brigades fatigue parties collecting the ~~British~~ <sup>British</sup> & the

Sunday October 21<sup>st</sup> Molenburgs Brigades arrived by Hagers. This afternoon the prisoners marched out of York on their way to Winchester, went over the river to Gloucester after dinner & left for a fine



The Brafferton Building at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.,  
Built in 1723. First Indian School in America.