Civil Liberties. That you must pay Taxes in either alternative seems now pretty well out of dispute: with this difference however, that if you separate, you will pay a Tax that will be again circulated in the District. If you do no, you must pay it to Virginia, from whence it will not return. It is said, Virginia draws annually from the District, a sum sufficient to defray the expences of Government, and for which we get no credit. But if this sum should not be sufficient; a wise & free people will never murmur at paying a moderate Tax. especially when they do it as a confideration for their Laws and Liberties. A wise and virtuous people will never want resources; especially, in a Country so productive as this. Industry, moderation, temperance, and frugality, are inexhaustable store-houses of wealth: these are in the power of every man.

As to your other fears, I think they are perfectly groundless. Have not all Religious, and Civil liberties, equally dear. And whoever attempts to violate those of others will he not endanger his own? Besides where is the man who has the malleft pretention to your confidence, that would not blush at the idea of being suspected, much more would he be ashamed to engage in any such design.

Moreover you will then have your Representatives and officers of Government under your inspection; This will keep them in their duty, and subject them to punishment should they exceed its bounds. To punish wicked and wilful officers; is an important right which every free people posseles; but which is useles to you, because you cannot exercise it.

And now to conclude with one observation; whatever your confidence in the benevolent disposition of Virginia may suggest, should be an argument to induce you to wish for a separation on peaceable and amicable terms, which is now in your power, but should you let the present opportunity slip, it never may again. As a sister state her prosperity will be for ever dear: as an imperious parent or step-dame, she may become extreamly disagreeable. Do not therefore trifle with her offers, and your own happiness. But taking kind Fortune by the outstretched hand, permit her to conduct to Liberty and Success; Lest she withdraw it with indignation, deride your after prayers, and baffle all your future hopes.

And may the supreme disposer of all events, incline you to think and act for your own good, and the publice wellfare, is the most fervent wish of yours, &c.

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LEXINGTON, August 16.

A few days ago Col. Benjamin Logan received an express from Col. James Robinson, commanding officer of the settlements on Cumberland, (N Carolina) containing the following inteligence.

That he was informed by express from the chief of the Chickasaw nation and also by some Indians who had escaped from that country; that the Cree, Checamaga, and some other Tribes of Indians, had in a Grand Council held at Mobile declared War against the settlements on Cumberland River, and were to invade that country in the course of the present month, with all the force they could raise. That in consequence of this determination M Gilvery, Superintendant of the Creek nation, had sent a party of Creeks to the Chickasaw nation with orders to kil Mr. Turnbull, Capt. Davenport, and every other white man they could find in that country. Turnbull having information by an Indian of their design, made his escape but Davenport and four men were killed in the Chickesaw town, and the whole settlement at the Chickesaw Bluff were cut off, except three. The Chickasaws, (tho' mortal enemies to the Creeks) were unable to protect these people from their cruelty, being destitute of ammunition, but assures Col. Robinson, that as soon as they receive a supply from Cumberland or Kentucke, they will declare open War against that nation. Col. Robinson wrote in the most pressing manner for assistance from this country; urging, that unless immediately reinforced, that whole country was in imminent danger of falling a sacrifice to the the superior force of the Enemy, an attack from whom they daily expected as the sign of large parties had been discovered within a few miles of Nashville.

We have received inteligence, which there is every reason to believe authentick that two days after the express left that Country, they expected the attack was made; that the Indians had destroyed 40 families in one day, and had defeated a party of men that had given them battle, of which few escaped; that upwards of 100 Indians were seen cutting down corn, in one plantation.

The executive of this state, by late instructions to the officers of this district, have directed, as general notice as may be, to be given to the Militia under their command---That the Time given by law for providing such arms ammunition, and accoutrements, as is therein directed, will expire with the present year.

Every non commission officer and private, is by law directed to furnish himself with a good clean musquet, containing an ounce ball, three feet eigth inches long in the barrel, with a good Bayonet and iron ramrod, well fitted thereto, a cartridge box, properly made, to contain and secure twenty cartridges fitted to his musquet; a good napsack, and canteen; and to have at every muster, one pound of good powder, and four pounds of lead, including twenty blind cartridges; and each Serjeant to have a pair of moulds fit to cast balls, in their respective companies. But the militia of this district, are permitted, in lieu of musquets, to provide good rifles, with proper accoutrements. The arms to be constantly kept, and ready to furnish whenever called for; it is supposed the commissioned officers are well equipped, and already furnished with what arms are necessary for their own equipments.

The Printer of the Kentucke gazette, by publishing the foregoing as early as possible will oblige

yours. LEVI TODD.

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