

PENNSYLVANIA LEDGER:

Or the Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1776.

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All human Constitutions are subject to Corruption, and must perish, unless they are timely renewed by reducing them to their first Principles. SIDNEY.

Where Annual Election ends, Tyranny begins.
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G R A E C A E

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INSTITUTIO COMPENDIARIA.

IN USUM SCHOLARUM.

A U T O R E

EDV. WETTENHALL, D. D.
Nuper Episcopo Kilmar, & Ardag.

A few Copies of the
Military Guide,
FOR
YOUNG OFFICERS,
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entitled
COMMON SENSE.

By an AMERICAN.
"You have been told that we are seditious, impatient of government, and desirous of Independence. Be assured that these are not *Facts*, but *Calumnies*—Permit us to be as free as yourselves, and we shall ever esteem a union with you to be our *greatest glory* and our *greatest happiness*.—Place us in the same situation we were at the close of the last war, and our former harmony will be restored." CONTINENTAL CONGRESS'S Address to the People of Great-Britain.

"Obtestatio et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur." Tacitus.
"—Nihil est, Antipho,
"Quin mali narrando possit depravari. Terence.

Genuine Keyser's Pills,
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HOUSE OF LORDS
TUESDAY, March 5.

(Continued from our last.)

The Duke of MANCHESTER.

WHATEVER objections I may have to the original cause of the dispute between both countries, however I may condemn the mode in which it has been hitherto conducted, or how much-foever I may disapprove of the measure of employing foreigners to make a conquest of our own subjects, and commission them to carry all the horrors of a war into a part of the dominions of the British Crown; I own I have still, if possible, stronger and more material objections against some matters which make their appearance in the treaties now before your Lordships. I think I perceive something which bears the strongest, nay most unequivocal marks of that secret influence, that black complexion, which openly or covertly, as opportunities served or circumstances concurred, have pervaded our Councils for some years back. America is to be coerced, no matter by what means. The blood and treasure of this country is to be lavishly thrown away in effecting this purpose. A set of beggarly, insignificant German Princes are to be doubly subsidized to give this extraordinary measure success. But that is not all; the commander of this body of mercenaries is to be invested with the supreme command, independent of the control of either King or Parliament. If any dispute should arise, where are the parties to appeal? not to the King, for he has no power over them; not the Parliament, for they can pretend to none. Where then, as no provision is made in the treaty, but to the Prince to whom they belong? Thus you will have a body of 12 000 men, with a veteran General at their head, free from any control whatever. Suppose any dispute should arise between our Commanders and theirs, who is to decide it? The foreign General knows no superior but his master, and the consequence will be, that in any such event, all operations must cease till he receives instructions from home; and thus the very end for which those foreigners are brought into the kingdom will be defeated, and the nation put to a monstrous expence for nothing.

Lord Effingham. I should not have troubled your Lordships upon a subject which has been so fully and repeatedly discussed in all its parts, did not three points which naturally present themselves on the present occasion, strike me very strongly. Those are the force which America is able to oppose to ours, with the resources for maintaining that force, the prospect of success on our part, and the means of defence against the attacks of our natural enemies. The first may be considered in two lights, the number of troops America will be able to bring into the field, and the mode adopted for paying them. This, my Lords, is a point that calls for your Lordships most serious consideration. With such as deny the justice of the war, it will operate as proving its impracticability, as well as injustice; with such as contend for its justice, it will create a very strong objection as to the expediency. By the measures proposed by the Continental Congress for obliging every province to contribute a certain number of men, and a certain specific sum of money for their support, it was directed that the inhabitants of each province should be numbered, and the men and money proportioned to such returns. On this occasion, as might be expected, the returns were short, considerably, of the real number of souls; notwithstanding this, they amounted to three millions and a half, which is more by almost one half, than any gross computation had amounted to. To pay those men, the Congress gave orders to strike off four millions of dollars in paper currency, which sum, accordingly as the paper is emitted, is to pass current in the respective provinces where the revenue arises. Thus, though paper be emitted it is still paid away without incurring a debt; for the supplies are by this means raised within the year, every man contributing his own share, and the whole state, as one body, still left free of any debt or incumbrance whatever. On the second point, it is plain, including the foreigners, and supposing the British corps complete, which I am sure they are not, the whole force acting on the

part of Great-Britain, will not much exceed 40,000 effective men. Will any of your Lordships assert, or be persuaded to assert, that an army of 40,000 men will be able in one campaign, or in any given time, to make a conquest of three millions and a half of people, zealous for their liberties, and resolutely determined to defend them to the last extremity?—I am sure there is not.

If so, then every pretence to expedition and putting a speedy end to the present civil war, is at once over. The force will be found inadequate; and I will say more, any force you will or can send will be so. As to the last point of domestic defence, how does that stand? Let us presume for a minute, that the military force remaining in this kingdom, aided by the militia, was sufficient for the purpose of defending this island; will it be pretended that Ireland, with a force in it of only 6000 men, will be equally secure? I am confident such a monstrous assertion will not be made; 12,000 men, even in times of peace, has been at all times thought necessary for the preservation of its internal tranquility. I would appeal to a noble Lord near me (Lord Townshend) supposing no attack had been made from without, whether the military establishment, after the embarkation, would be equal even to the suppression of domestic riot or disturbance, much less it a body of French or Spaniards should make a descent there. For my part, I think and believe, the noble Viscount who presided there so many years as Chief Governor, is of the same opinion, that 10,000 men might march from one end of the kingdom to the other without molestation, there being no barrier, natural or artificial to prevent them but the Shannon; so that on the whole, putting the justice of the war out of the question, I am persuaded that the present measures are big with ruin in every light, and can, in the nature of things, be never attended with success, but are vain, illusory, and chimerical, and originate from obstinacy or something worse.

Lord Talbot. The noble Earl who spoke last, has certainly hit off one leading feature of the Americans. His Lordship tells you, that even in the midst of their zeal for freedom and independency, they were not able to conquer their natural propensity to fraud and concealment. He tells you, that to evade the order of the Congress for supplying their quotas of men and money, they purposely concealed their real numbers. However I may differ from the noble Lord in the deduction he has drawn from this fact, I am not permitted to doubt the truth of it, as coming from a person in whose estimation and good opinion, they bear to high a rank. This with me, would be the strongest reason imaginable for not trusting to their professions, when it is seriously stated, that they are to be held by no ties whatever, not even by their most sacred engagements to support a cause which they deem essential to their very existence as a free people. They have all along a reluctance to order and good government, and I am every day more and more convinced, that this people will never be brought back to their duty and the subordinate relation they stand in to this country, till reduced to an unconditional effectual submission. Let them promise or hold out what present convenience or future views of independence may suggest, believe me, my Lords, they will never give up their favourite object, till they are fully convinced, that that object is unattainable. No concession on our part, no lenity, nor no endurance will have any other effect, but that of increasing their insolence, and encouraging them daily to rise in their demands. They have been obstinate and ungovernable from the very beginning; from their first early and infant settlements in that country. They began to manifest this spirit so early as the reign of Charles the first. They disputed our right of fishing on their coasts, in the times of the commonwealth and protectorate. But was this claim to exemption acceded to on our part, or this privilege inseparably connected with sovereignty, relinquished? Not then as now, they were both treated as presumptuous and ridiculous. Indeed the principle of absolute unconditional supremacy, was so fully established in the reign of Charles the second, that what by some people establishes a right on our part

of partial taxation over the Province of Pennsylvania, was at the time granted as a favour to Mr. Penn, who then had a strong personal interest with the Sovereign; Penn was a sensible penetrating man. He knew the power to tax existed in the Sovereign; he therefore got the right transferred to the Parliament, lest he or some of his successors, should suffer under a tax laid on at the will and discretion of the Sovereign for the time being. This right was first vested in Parliament, at the Revolution. It was not to be sure a full Parliament, but a Convention, which laid a foundation for the privileges the nation now enjoys. From the time, the right has continued clearly in Parliament, in the three branches of the Legislative conjunctively; so that taking the right of taxing, as derived from the Sovereign through Parliament, in the manner here described, or considering it as inherently existing in the whole Legislature, as part of its very essence, the effect would be the same; but still it comes to this, that the supreme power retains the Sovereignty over its several subordinate members, and of course among the other various powers which it possesses, is constitutionally entitled to exercise the right of taxation, whenever the common interest or exigences of the state, make it necessary.

(See the last Page.)

In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.
A DECLARATION by the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled.

WHEN, in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbid his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused, for a long Time after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their Exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of those States:

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Government:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Desolation and Tyranny, already begun with Circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our Fellow-Citizens, taken captive on the high Seas, to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare is an undistinguished Destruction of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every Stage of these Oppressions we have petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Nor have we been wanting in Attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, Do, in the Name and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts, and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by Order and in Behalf of the Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8.

The fleet from Halifax we informed our readers in our last, was arrived at Sandy Hook, to the amount of 113 sail; tis difficult, from their situation,

on, to ascertain their number, but we suppose it does not exceed 130 sail: Monday it came up into Yakes's bay below the Narrows; Tuesday several ships came too at the Watering place; Wednesday more followed; and by Thursday noon the whole fleet was at anchor in a line from Kill Van Kull to Simonson's ferry on the east side of Staten Island. The Asia brought up the rear of the fleet, and in the Narrows was fired at from a small battery on Long Island, which complement was returned by about forty 24 pounders, one of which lodged in the wall of the house of Mr. Bennet, but did no hurt to the family; and three shot had near done much mischief to the house and family of Mr. Dennis Den-nise, one of them narrowly missing the kitchen, wherein was a number of the family; a second struck the barn, and the third destroyed much of the fence of the garden opposite the front door of the mansion house.

Part of the army is encamped on Staten Island, and we have not the least reason to doubt, will endeavour to secure the north side thereof by intrenchments, whilst the shipping protects the other parts.

As soon as the troops landed they paraded the north shore, and on Wednesday morning made their appearance near Elizabeth-town Point; but the country being soon alarmed, they retreated, took up the floor of the drawbridge in the saltmeadows, and immediately threw up some works.

A sloop of 12 six pounders, belonging to the fleet from Halifax, laying in the Kills, near Mr. Decker's ferry, was almost torn to pieces last Wednesday morning, by a party under the command of General Herd, from the opposite shore, with two 18 pounders. The crew soon abandoned the sloop and we suppose she is rendered unfit for any further service.

We hear two men of war are laying near Amboy in order 'tis supposed to stop all navigation that way.

One of our cruizers, lately took on the south side of Long-Island, a large Bermudian built sloop, laden with intrenching tools, &c. from Halifax, bound to this place: There were on board a number of Boston refugees, among whom was Robert Auchmuty, Esq; late Judge of the Admiralty at Boston, and brother to the Rev'd Dr. Auchmuty of this city.

The number of Highlanders lately taken prisoners in the different vessels from Scotland, amounts to about 750.

Since our last arrived the first division of Connecticut forces, commanded by the Hon. Brigadier General Waterbury and Wadsworth.

Yesterday 7 seamen belonging to the Killingsworth transport, of 700 tons, were brought to town from Long-Island, having deserted the ship the night before: they say, the number of soldiers with the fleet is about 8500, who are all encamped; and that many of the seamen intended to desert the fleet when an opportunity presented.

Last Wednesday night the Capt. of a transport, and four of his men, were taken at the Narrows and brought to town: they were looking for a boat that had gone adrift, and going too near the shore were taken by the Riflemen.

PHILADELPHIA.
Monday last being the day appointed for holding an Election for the choice of Members to sit in CONVENTION: The following Gentlemen were chosen:

For the City of Philadelphia.—Benjamin Franklin, Timothy Matlack, Owen Biddle, George Clymer, David Rittenhouse, Frederick Khull, James Cannon, George Schloffer.

For the County of Philadelphia.—John Bull, Thomas Potts, Edward Bartholomew, Henry Hill, Frederick Antis, Robert Loller, William Coates, Joseph Blewer.

For Bucks County.—Joseph Hart, John Wilkinson, Samuel Smith, John Keller, William Van Horn, John Grier, Abraham Middleworts, Joseph Kirkbride.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated June 13.

"In a Bristol paper of May 4th, it is said the foreign troops were ordered to lay out the fleet, and that Lord Howe took leave of, and set out from court on the second of May, to take the command. It is still uncertain about the Commissioners, but on the 13th of April it was said commissions were making out to appoint five. Lord and Gen. Howe, and Mr. Cornwallis, were three of them, the other two uncertain; but some said they were to be Governor Pownall and one Mr. Mills; they are to receive your submissions, and grant pardons but not till you have laid down your arms. Above five hundred vessels are to carry the sword and olive branch, with a great number of flat-bottomed boats, nine thousand waggons, twenty-seven hundred horses, and from thirty to fifty thousand men; the number appears still uncertain, but no doubt their numbers are great, by all which it is to be supposed great ceremony is to be used on this most solemn occasion. Burgoyne is to command at Quebec, Howe at York, and Clinton to the southward; Lord Howe to command the whole. The Queen has brought another Princess to the nation. The Dutchess of Kingston has had her trial and was found guilty, but plead the benefit of clergy and got off; she is since flown over to France, to avoid a writ of *ne exeat regno*."

In the last paragraph of the extract of a letter from Trenton, in our last papers is an unjust reflection upon the conduct of the riflemen, for they who were taken upon Staten-Island, by the ministerial army when they first landed, were then in the honourable service of their country, and not ignominiously quitting the camp. The printer is obliged to the officer who rectified the mistake. The gentleman who wrote that letter was greatly imposed upon, as is now evident to every person.

CONSTITUTION of NEW-JERSEY.

WHEREAS all the constitutional authority, ever possessed by the Kings of Great-Britain over these Colonies, or their other Dominions, was, by compact, derived from the people, and held of them for the common interest, of the whole society; allegiance and protection are, in the nature of things, reciprocal ties, each equally depending upon the other, and liable to be dissolved by the other's being refused or withdrawn. And whereas George the Third, King of Great-Britain, has refused protection to the good people of these Colonies; and, by assenting to sundry Acts of the British Parliament, attempted to subject them to the absolute Dominion of that body; and has also made War upon them in the most cruel and unnatural manner, for no other cause than asserting their just rights, all civil authority under him is necessarily at an end, and a dissolution of Government in each Colony has consequently taken place.

And whereas in the present deplorable situation of these Colonies, exposed to the fury of a cruel and relentless enemy, some form of Government is absolutely necessary, not only for the preservation of good order, but also the more effectually to unite the people, and enable them to exert their whole force in their own necessary defence; and as the Honourable the Continental Congress, the supreme council of the American Colonies, has advised such of the colonies, as have not yet gone into the measure to adopt for themselves respectively such government as shall best conduce to their own happiness and safety, and the well being of America in general: We, the Representatives of the colony of New-Jersey, having been elected by all the counties in the freest manner, and in Congress assembled, have after mature deliberation, agreed upon a set of Charter Rights, and the Form of a Constitution, in manner following, *Videlicet*:

I. That the Government of this province shall be vested in a Governor, Legislative Council and General Assembly.

II. That the said Legislative Council and General Assembly shall be chosen, for the first time, on the second Tuesday in August next; the members whereof shall be the same in number and qualifications as is herein after mentioned; and shall be and remain vested with all the powers and authority to be held by any future Legislative Council and Assembly of this colony, until the second Tuesday in October, which will be in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven.

III. That on the said second Tuesday in October, yearly and every year for ever (with the privilege of adjourning from day to day as occasion may require) the counties shall severally choose one person to be a member of the Legislative Council of this colony, who shall be and have been for one whole year next before the election, an inhabitant and freeholder in the county in which he is chosen, and worth at least one thousand pounds, proclamation money, of real and personal estate within the same county: That, at the same time, each county shall also choose three Members of Assembly; provided, that no person shall be entitled to a seat in the said Assembly, unless he be and have been for one whole year next before the Election, an inhabitant of the county he is to represent, and worth five hundred pounds, proclamation money in real and personal estate in the same county: That, on the second Tuesday next after the day of Election, the Council and Assembly shall separately meet; and that the consent of both houses shall be necessary to every law, provided that seven shall be a quorum of the Council for doing business; and that no law shall pass, unless there be a majority of all the representatives of each body personally present and agreeing thereto. Provided always, that if a majority of the representatives of this province in Council and General Assembly convened, shall, at any time or times hereafter, judge it equitable and proper to add to or diminish the number or proportion of the members of the Assembly for any county or counties in this Colony, then, and in such case, the same may, on the principles of more equal representation, be lawfully done, any thing in this charter to the contrary notwithstanding; so that the whole number of representatives in Assembly shall not at any time be less than thirty-nine.

IV. That all inhabitants of this colony of full age, who are worth fifty pounds, proclamation money, clear estate in the same, and have resided within the county in which they claim a vote for twelve months immediately preceding the Election, shall be entitled to vote for representatives in Council and Assembly; and also for all other public officers that shall be elected by the people of the county at large.

V. That the Assembly, when met, shall have power to choose a Speaker, and other their officers; to be judges of the qualifications and Elections of their own members; sit upon their own adjournments; prepare bills to be passed into laws, and to empower their Speaker to convene them, whenever any extraordinary occurrence shall render it necessary.

VI. That the council shall also have power to prepare bills to pass into laws, and have other like powers as the Assembly, and in all respect be a free and independent branch of the legislature of this Colony; save only that they shall not prepare or alter any money bill, which shall be the privilege of the Assembly; that the Council shall, from time to time, be convened by the Governor or Vice-president, but must be convened at all times when the Assembly sits; for which purpose the speaker of the house of Assembly shall always immediately after an Adjournment give notice to the Governor or Vice-President of the time and place to which the house is adjourned.

VII. That the Council and Assembly jointly at their first meeting, after each annual election, shall, by a majority of votes, elect some fit person within the colony to be a Governor for one Year, who shall be constant president of the Council, and have a casting vote in their proceedings; and that the Council themselves shall choose a Vice-President, who shall act as such in the absence of the Governor.

VIII. That the Governor, or, in his absence, the Vice-President of the Council, shall have the supreme executive power, be chancellor of the colony, and act as Captain-General and commander in chief of all the militia, and other military force in this colony; and that any three or more of the Council shall, at all times, be a Privy Council to consult them; and that the Governor be Ordinary or Surrogate General.

IX. That the Governor and Council (seven whereof shall be a quorum) be the court of appeals in the last resort in all causes of law as heretofore; and that they possess the power of granting pardons to criminals after condemnation in all cases of treason, felony, or other offences.

X. That Captains, and all other inferior officers of the militia, shall be chosen by the companies in the respective counties; but field and General officers by the Council and Assembly.

XI. That the Council and Assembly shall have power to make the great Seal of this colony, which shall be kept by the Governor, or, in his absence, by the Vice-President of the Council, to be used by them as occasion may require; and it shall be called the Great Seal of the colony of New-Jersey.

XII. That the Judges of the supreme court shall continue in office for seven Years, the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in the several counties, justices of the peace, clerks of the supreme court, clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas, and quarter-sessions, the attorney-general and provincial secretary, shall continue in office for five Years, and the provincial treasurer shall continue in office for one year; and that they shall be severally appointed by the Council and Assembly in manner aforesaid, and commissioned by the Governor, or in his absence, by the Vice President of the Council. Provided always, That the said officers severally shall be capable of being re-appointed at the end of the terms severally before limited; and that any of the said officers shall be liable to be dismissed, when adjudged guilty of misbehaviour by the Council on an impeachment of the Assembly.

XIII. That the inhabitants of each county, qualified to vote as aforesaid, shall at the time and place of electing their representatives, annually elect one Sheriff, and one or more Coroners; and that they may re-elect the same person to such offices until he shall have served three years, but no longer; after which three years must elapse before the same person is capable of being elected again. When the election is certified to the Governor or Vice President, under the hands of six freeholders of the county for which they were elected, they shall be immediately commissioned to serve in their respective offices.

XIV. That the townships, at their annual town-meetings for electing other officers, shall choose constables for the districts respectively; and also three or more judicious freeholders of good character to hear and finally determine all appeals relative to unjust assessments in cases of public taxation; which commissioners of appeal shall, for that purpose, sit at some suitable time or times to be by them appointed, and made known to the people by advertisements.

XV. That the laws of this colony shall begin in the following Style, viz. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this colony, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That all commissions, granted by the Governor or Vice-President, shall run thus—The colony of New-Jersey to A B, &c. Greeting: And that all writs shall likewise run in the name of the colony: And that all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz. against the peace of this colony, the government and dignity of the same.

XVI. That all criminals shall be admitted to the

same privileges of witnesses and counsel, as their prosecutors are or shall be entitled to.

XVII. That the estates of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall not, for that offence, be forfeited; but shall descend in the same manner as they would have done had such person died in the natural way; nor shall any article, which may occasion accidentally the death of any one, be henceforth deemed a Deodand, or in anywise forfeited on account of such misfortune.

XVIII. That no person shall ever within this colony be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretence whatsoever compelled to attend any place of worship, contrary to his own faith and judgement; nor shall any person within this colony ever be obliged to pay tithes, taxes or any other rates, for the purpose of building or repairing any other church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately or voluntarily engaged himself to perform.

XIX. That there shall be no establishment of any one religious sect in this province in preference to another; and that no protestant inhabitants of this colony shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles; but that all persons, professing a belief in the faith of any protestant sect, who shall demean themselves peaceably under the Government as hereby established, shall be capable of being elected into any office of profit or trust, or being a member of either branch of the legislature, and shall fully and freely enjoy every privilege and immunity enjoyed by others their fellow subjects.

XX. That the legislative department of this colony may, as much as possible, be preserved from all suspicion of corruption, none of the Judges of the supreme or other courts, Sheriffs, or any other person or persons possessed of any post of profit under the Government, other than Justices of the peace, shall be entitled to a seat in Assembly; but that, on his being elected and taking his seat, his office or post shall be considered as vacant.

XXI. That all the laws of this province, contained in the edition lately published by Mr. Allinson, shall be and remain in full force, until altered by the legislature of this colony (such only excepted as are incompatible with this charter) and shall be, according as heretofore, regarded in all respects by all civil officers, and others, the good people of this province.

XXII. That the common law of England, as well as so much of the statute law, as have been heretofore practised in this colony, shall still remain in force, until they shall be altered by a future law of the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and privileges contained in this charter; and that the inestimable right of Trial by Jury shall remain confirmed, as a part of the law of this colony without repeal for ever.

XXIII. That every person, who shall be elected as aforesaid, to be a member of the Legislative Council or House of Assembly, shall, previous to his taking his seat in Council or Assembly, take the following oath or affirmation, viz. I, A B, do solemnly declare, that, as a member of the Legislative Council (or Assembly as the case may be) of the colony of New-Jersey, I will not assent to any law, vote, or proceeding, which shall appear to me injurious to the public welfare of said colony, nor that shall annul or repeal that part of the third section in the charter of this colony, which establishes that the elections of members of the Legislative Council and Assembly shall be annual, nor that part of the twenty second section in said charter, respecting the Trial by Jury, nor that shall annul, repeal or alter any part or parts of the eighteenth or nineteenth sections of the same. And any person or persons, who shall be elected as aforesaid, is hereby empowered to administer to the said members the said oath or affirmation.

Provided always, and it is the true intent and meaning of this Congress, That if a Reconciliation between Great-Britain and these Colonies should take place, and the latter be again taken under the Protection and Government of the Crown of Great-Britain, this Charter shall be null and void, otherwise to remain firm and inviolable.

In Provincial Congress, New-Jersey,
Burlington, July 2, 1776.

By Order of Congress,
SAMUEL TUCKER, President.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM PATTERSON, Secretary.

On Tuesday or Wednesday next will be Published

By JAMES HUMPHREYS, junr.

AN ESSAY of A FRAME OF GOVERNMENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

WANTED immediately, a WET NURSE who has a good breast of milk, and can be well recommended, no other need apply. Inquire of the printer.
Philadelphia, July 13.

Lord Temple. I am much obliged to the Noble Earl with the white staff, who has thrown so many ingenious lights on the subject of this day's debate. I must confess, for my own part, that I find it extremely difficult how to conduct myself on the present occasion. I would wish to convey my sentiments freely, and without disguise, to your Lordships, but that many insurmountable obstacles stand in the way. If I said all I think, perhaps it might be attended with inconveniences, which of all things I would wish most sedulously to avoid. If, on the other hand, I should give unconnected opinions upon several points now under your Lordships' consideration, perhaps I might be misunderstood. The subject is rather delicate, and probably whatever I may think or feel on the occasion may be better suppressed, because I have no doubt but that every thing which passes within these walls, will soon find its way to the other side of the Atlantic. Were I to speak my opinions freely, it is more than probable I should find many things in the conduct of the Ministry to find fault with; nor do I look upon myself engaged by any opinion I shall throw out this day, to express the least approbation of their measures. Nevertheless, at so important a crisis as the present, when the dearest interests of this country are at stake, I should think myself very reproachable indeed, if I did not at least state my general reasons for giving a negative to the motion now on your Lordship's table. I never entertained a doubt for my own part, that this country had a supreme legislative authority over America in every case, in which the interests and government of the whole empire were materially and essentially concerned. Yet I had no hand whatever in laying on the Stamp act, though it was patronized and carried as a measure of Government by a near relation, whose memory shall be ever dear to me (his brother George Grenville) I had no interview, nor was I connected with the next Administration, who repealed that law, as I thought it no less than a surrender of our constitutional Sovereignty over America. I had no hand in laying on the duties in 1767, nor in the partial repeal of them in 1770, the very point which gave immediate rise to the present troubles. I took no part in the violent measures which have succeeded, nor of that fatal one, the worst of all, of sending the tea to America, and less than all, have I had any hand in advising the conduct of the present war. To the contrary, were I fully to speak my mind, I should perhaps censure it as totally wrong. I must, however, recur to the principles I first set out on, which is, that if the Sovereignty of this country, to every purpose of legal and equitable government, be not fully and effectually preserved, then America is lost, and the nation is undone. This country stands indeed in a most perilous situation, ruin and destruction present themselves on either hand. On this side Scylla, on that Charybdis. If we do not, by the most skilful management and dexterity, steer clear of the rocks and quicksands, with which we are surrounded, then I do not hesitate to pronounce our shipwreck inevitable. This, my Lords, I am free to declare, is a task of no common difficulty. The perils that await us are numerous and of the first impression. The first and best men are divided in opinion, both on principles of habit and conviction. I hope and trust, the King's servants are fully acquainted with their own situation, as well as that of the public. That is the first step to acting right. This is a season that requires much reflection, little to be said, and a great deal to be done. I have my own thoughts on the subject, but this is no place to impart them. The first easterly wind would most certainly wait them to America; I shall be therefore silent. I wish sincerely that Administration would consult among themselves, and call for the opinions of those who unite with them in sentiment. This is not a proper place to declare those opinions; in short, Administration must be left to determine. They are in possession of the information necessary to form a plan, and decide on the best mode of carrying it into execution. They are acquainted with the whole detail; they have lights which we have not; and they ought to look forward to all the consequences. On the whole I am, and shall ever be, for coercive measures, till America acknowledges the legislative power of the parent state. When the question of expediency arises, I shall freely speak my mind. At present we are not arrived at that period, the dispute now turns on a struggle for power; as such I shall be for maintaining the supremacy of this legislature; and as a necessary step for that purpose, shall give to Administration my confidence and support, and consequently give my negative to the motion by the noble Duke.

Lord Townshend. Having at first entertained doubts relative to the claims of this country over America, I gave the subject for some time all the attention in my power. I considered the several charters. I examined the relation both countries, stood in towards each other. I looked back to the infant as well as the more mature state of the Colonies; and was at length convinced that America was bound by every rule of justice, and every tie of gratitude and political obligation, to contribute towards the common support; and consequently

that America, from the beginning, had been the aggressor. But, my Lords, though the right of Great-Britain to controul every part of the dominions of the crown, were to be questioned; though the charters were binding and valid, to the extent contended, still the state of things is such, as renders it impossible to look back to the causes of this war, so as to answer any wise or salutary purpose. —The justice of the cause, is lost in the din of war. The noble Earl in the blue ribbon, (Lord Temple) has told you very justly, that it is now become a struggle for power; the die is cast, and the only point which now remains to be determined, is in what manner the war can be most effectually prosecuted, and speedily finished, in order to procure that unconditional submission, which has been so ably stated by the noble Earl with the white staff, (Lord Talbot.) I know of no method so probable to insure success to our operations, as that now adopted. By it we procure an immediate supply of men. Men trained to the use of arms, and of course fit for immediate service. And I have no reason to doubt, that the measures now pursuing will put an end to the war, in the course of a single campaign. This will operate doubly, in procuring the great object we have in view. It will at once put an end to the calamities of war, and save an immense expence to the nation. A noble Earl (Lord Effingham) has appealed to me, in relation to the present state, condition, and disposition of Ireland, to which I can only answer, if any disturbances should break out in that kingdom, they must be suppressed. I do not believe they will, nor have I any reason to think such an event at all probable. His Lordship has stated his apprehensions of a French or Spanish invasion. That too I think equally improbable. France will be cautious of making any attempt of that kind, as long as she remembers the defeat and destruction of the armament sent there under Thurot, during the late war. But supposing that the noble Earl's fears were well founded, in my opinion it would be an additional motive for our pushing on the war with vigour and effect; in short to induce us to terminate it by the most powerful and decisive operations; for if it should be permitted to linger beyond the present campaign, we will have a right to expect the interference of some foreign power, who may probably avail itself of our domestic troubles, and civil distractions. The noble Duke who made the motion, has said that foreigners were attempted to be forced on Ireland, and that it has been stripped of its national military establishment. As to the last, if it be a fault, it cannot be charged on the ministry of this country. If it was an act of their own parliament; and if his Majesty has not bound himself by his royal promise, there was nothing to prevent him from sending the whole or any part of the military force stationed in that kingdom, to what part of the empire he pleased, where the exigencies of affairs, or the operations of war should make it necessary. In respect to foreigners, the very state of Ireland, as represented by the noble Duke, would be a sufficient reason for his Majesty to send a body of foreigners into that kingdom for its defence, without advising with his parliament there; for I believe the noble Duke will hardly contend, that the King, with the advice of his Parliament here, or on an emergency previous to such advice, may not send a body of troops into any part of the dominions of the British crown, for its defence and protection.

(To be continued.)

FULLER AND FISHER
HAVE removed their Store from Water-street to Benjamin Fuller's house in Front-street, a little below the Draw-bridge, the third door above Union-street, where they have for sale, for cash only, Oznabrigs, sheetings, Britanias, dowlies, checks and stripes, worsted and hair plushes, mens white silk hose, silk knee garters and a few packets of pins.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY last night from the subscriber, living in Carlisle, an Indentured Servant Man, named JAMES DOR-MAN; but may change his name, is a bricklayer and mason by trade, about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout made, round faced, large eyes, down look, short dark brown hair. Took with him a new buff coloured broad cloth coat labelled the same of the coat and broad metal buttons on it, a short white broad cloth waist coat, a white sagathy coat with basket buttons, a fur hat half worn, two or three linen shirts about a 700, a pair of black worsted breeches about half worn, a pair of old shoes, yellow-buckles, one pair of black worsted stockings, a pair of thread ditto, a light blue perian jacket, one yellow striped silk ditto double breasted. He loves strong drink, says he is a sailor, and it is likely he will get on board some vessel. He stole a noted valuable Horse, a dark chestnut sorrel, with a bald face, his hind feet white, and was Madam Armstrong's riding horse. Whoever takes up, and secures both shall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for the thief, and Forty shillings for the Horse, with reasonable charges.
Carlisle, July 2. **THOMAS KENNEDY.**

ISAAC HAZLEHURST
Has for Sale, at his Store in Water-street, the fifth door above Market-street:

COFFEE of the best quality, Muscovado Sugars in hogheads, tierces and barrels, Molasses, Cinnamon, Powder Blue, and a few hogheads of exceeding good Jamaica Spirit, five years old.

Dr. RYAN'S incomparable WORM destroying SUGAR PLUMBS,

Necessary to be kept in all Families.

SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their transcendent excellency in the destroying Worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots of the Duodenum, or guts next the stomach, but they pass through the smallest passages of the body, and purge away those ropy and slimy humours which are the cause of those pernicious vermin, and the source of many other disorders: they are one of the best purges in the whole world for gross bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, safe and pleasant, they wonderfully cleanse the bowels, of all stiff and clammy humours, which stop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the case with children, and is attended with a hard belly, flinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of strength in the lower parts: Like wise settled head aches and pains in the head, swellings, old sores, scabs, tetters, or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and skin, restored to its original purity and smoothness; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obstructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once strike at the true cause of the scurvy and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taste and sight as loaf sugar.

I have by these plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs, and agues, which distempers are very common and troublesome to families, and the want of these plumbs are the ruin of many children's constitutions.

These plumbs enrich and sweeten the whole mass of blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a fresh and healthy complexion in such as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretick, cleansing the reins of slime; it expels wind, and is a sovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off four vapours which occasion many disorders in the head. It opens all obstructions in the stomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; causes a good appetite and helps digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such persons as are going into chronicle distempers, as asthma, phthisis, or shortness of breath, dropsies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial persons are satisfied, that the medicine which works upon such humours, will almost reach any distemper if not too far gone; since corruption and putrefaction are the forerunners of all diseases; therefore no better physic can be taken for all ages, sexes and constitutions, from infancy to old age. These plumbs are highly serviceable to the female sex, from the age of fourteen to twenty years, and from 40 to 50. Each box contains one dozen of these plumbs, price seven shillings and six pence with printed directions. —Sold by Nicholas Brooks, Philadelphia.

Diagnostic Signs of Worms.

PALENESS in the face, itching of the nose, hollowiness of the eyes, grating of the teeth when asleep, dulness, pains, and heaviness in the head, a dry cough, and itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet sleep, often starting, lost appetite, swelled belly, knawing and biting about the stomach frightful dreams, extreme thirst, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, stinking breath, &c.

Directions for taking them.

A child from 1 to 2 years may eat one plumb from 2 to 4 one and a half; from 4 to 6 two; from 6 to 8 two and a half; from 8 to 12 three; from 12 to 15, and all above the age, may eat four plumbs, one hour or two before up rising, not to drink during the time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey, or water gruel; in taking them, the patient must stay two or three days between each dose.

In agues, the same quantity must be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on, and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin-coughs give the quantity above mentioned.

The following GOODS are Sold by

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

At his Picture, Jewellery, and Dry Goods Shop, the fourth door above Black-Horse Alley, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

KEYSERS pills, Maredant's drops, worm cakes, Anderson's Scotch pills, Hooper's female pills, Turlington's drops, Bateman's drops, Stoughton's bitters, blue dye, Dr. Hill's balsam of honey, Harlaem oil, cripple curing oil. Also,

Elegant paste and stone buckles for ladies, gilt and paste shoe and knee buckles, stone and paste stock buckles, gold earrings, gold and garnet broaches, gold and garnet rings, gold and moco-stone sleeve buttons, a variety of crystal and paste sleeve buttons, a beautiful assortment of earrings set round with marquiset and in pearl, silver thimbles and broaches, a variety of bottle stands, figured seals mounted in gold and other sorts, fine set combs, black led pencils, a good assortment of tooth pick cases set in silver and mounted in gold, best razor metal scissors, cases of razors, a very elegant assortment of ladies lockets in gold and real garnet and other sorts, the celebrated jubilee knives and forks, a few very elegant ladies pocket books, tobacco and snuff boxes, key rings, japan wares, a variety of new music, good Roman fiddle strings, fises, blank music books, cards of history and geography, also a journey through Europe or the play of geography invented by Jefferies, for the instructive entertainment of young gentlemen and ladies; a few enameled lamps, pump lamps, and a ball lamp for a stair case mounted in brass, cork skreus, decanter corks, boot straps, tooth powder and tooth brushes, general atlases containing 36 new and correct maps, by Pularet and others in one large book, garden sheers, silver pinchbeck and steel watch chains, sword knots, cards of trinkets for watch makers windows, watch springs, wash balls and pomatum, gentlemen and ladies twist and silk horse whips mounted in silver, view of the battle of Charlestown, Romans' map of the seat of war, a view of the engagement between the Row-gallies and two men of war, a piece intitled the Comet of 74, being a political peace done in New-England, also the very best copper-plate writings done by the greatest masters in Europe, also a curious collection of the most approved pictures, such as hunting, views of towns, landkips, sea fights, land battles, scripture pieces, flower pieces and a great variety of japan prints, and many other sorts in and out of glass, &c.