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TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1776.

[Num. 226.

PROCEEDINGS of the PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE of COMMITTEES, of the province of PENNSYLVANIA, held at Carpenters-Hall. [Continued from page 320.] F R I D A Y, June 21, 1776. N addrefs and petition from the Commanders of N addrefs and petition from the Commanders of

COMMITTEES, of the province of PENNEYLVANIA, held at Carpenters-Hall. [Continued from page 320.] F R I D A Y, June 21, 1776. N addrefs and petition from the Commanders of the thirteen armed Row-gallies, in the fervice of this province, praying to be heard, on a difference with the Committee of Safety, was prefented at the table and rend.

Ordered, To lie on the table for the perufal of the members. Refeived, That Meffrs. Moulder, Lollar, Wallace, Hockley, Lowry, Eachard, E. Dupue, M.Pherlon, Clarke, David-

panies.

city and liberties of Philadelphia be read a fecond time, and

A paper, being a copy of a minute from the proceedings of the Committ e of Safety of this province was read, and

is in the words tollowing, viz. In CONGRESS, Jane 20, 1776. Robert Morris, one of the Delegates from the province

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

fon, Cook and Parry, be a Committee to confider of the pro- of Pennlylvania, reminded the Congress that the Affembly per time, p that it is the opinion or this board that, connicent with the refolve of Congress, no persons but such as are Germans born, or the fons of Germans, should hold any office in faid com-

per time, pl entuing elect prefentatives A Memo ladelphia w Society an Ordered, 7

The Ca proportion ticular city the words I

The Cos That yo deavoured find that f in each con adopted as the city an ever, are fa ties retpellin probable da each county by city and the quelito We there Reprefental by each con

On moti from the c mitted to vo member for Whereupt

put, viz.

This day the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS declared the UNITED COLONIES FREE and INDEPENDENT

All fuch gentlemen, who fall under the above descriptions,

and are defirous to enter into the fervice, are requested to fend

Extract from the minutes,

O be SOLD, the brigantine TWO FRIENDS. She is a prime failor, but three years old, and carries nine hundred and fifty or a thousand barrels of flour. The fchooner MARY ANN. She is a prime failor, but ison, and is an a day for the meeting of the Representatives

was put accordingly, and carried in the negative was put accordingly, and carried in the negative. Refolved, That this Conference approve of the report of the Committee. Adjuared to eight o'clock tomorrow, A. M. S A T U R D A.Y, Jane 22, 1776. Conference met, On motion Refolved, That the determinations of this Con-ference on the reprefentation of the city and of the county of Philadelphia fhall not be drawn into mercedent in foture

STATES.

Philadelphia fhall not be drawn into precedent in fature. An Address from the Committee of Privates of the Affociation of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, was delivered in and read, praying this conference so take into their confidera-

io cholen, made their report.

On motion Refolved, That this Conference will take into confideration the propriety of dividing all or any of the counties into feveral diffricts in which the election fhall be held, when the faid report thall be confidered. On motion, The faid report being read a fecond time, by reasgraphs, was by order every mutual

paragraphs, was by order recommitted The Conference then adjourned to eight o'clock tomorrow.

[To be continued.]

they were read accordingly.

in their applications as early as may be.

July 2 Independence Announcement

U L Y 43 1776. A E T H E P R S E N A TIV R E \mathbf{T} E ТН 0 F UNITED STATES AMERICA OF CONGRESS ASSEMBLED. GENERAL IN

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WHEN in the course of hu-man even ts, it has WHEN in the course of hu-man even is, it becomes ne-ceffary for one people to diffolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to affume among the powers of the earth, the feperate and equal flation to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of maskind requires that they fhould declare the caches which impel

declare the caufes which impel them to the feparation. We hold thefe truths to be felf-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 purfuit of happinels. That to fecure these rights, governments are inflituted among men, deriving their juft powers from the confent of the governed, that when-ever any form of government be-comes deftructive of thefe ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolifi it, and to inflitute new go-vernment, laying its foundation on fuch principles, and organizing its powers in fuch form, as to them thall feem most likely to effect their fafety and happines. Prudence, in-deed, will dictate that governments long eftablished thould not be chang-ed for light and transient caufes; and accordingly all experience hath flown, that mankind are more difpofed to fuffer, while evils are fuf-ferable, than to right themfelves by abolishing the forms to which they are accuftomed. But when a long train of abufes and ulurpations, purfuing invariably the fame object, evinces a defign to reduce them under abfolute deportim, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off fuch government, and to provide new guards for their future fecurity. Such has been the patient fuffer-ance of these Colonies; and fuch is now the neceffity which conftrains them to alter their former fyftems of government. The hiftory of the fent King of Great-Britain is a hifory of repeated injuries and ufur-pations, all having in direct object the eftablifhment of an abfolute tyranny over thefe States. To prove this, let facts be fubmitted to a candid world a candid world.

He has refused his affent to laws, the most wholefome and neceffary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pref-

fing importance, unless fuspended in

their operation until his affent should be obtained; and when so sufpended, he has utterly neglected to attend them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large dif-tricts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of re-preferation in the legislature, a right incflimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together legiflative bodies at places unufual, un-comfortable, and diffant from the depository of their public records, for the fole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his manufacts meafures.

He has diffolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmnefs his invations on the

rights of the people. He has refuied for a long time, after fuch diffolutions, to caufe others to be elected; whereby the legiflative powers, incapable of anrightative powers, incapable of an-nihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the flate remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invation from without, and convulfions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States ; for that purpole obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners ; refusing to pais others to encourage their migrations hither, and raifing the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the admini-firation of justice, by refusing his affent to laws for eftablishing judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their falaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and fent hither fwarms

of officers to harrafs our people, and cat out their fubftance

He has kept among us, in times of peace, ftanding armies, without the confent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and fupe-rior to the civil power. He has combined with others

to fubject us to a jurifdiction fo-reign to our confliction and unacknowledged by our laws; giv-en his affent to their acts of pre-

tended legiflation : For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us :

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punifhment for any murders which they fhould commit on the inhabitants of these States : For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world :

For imposing taxes on us with-

For impoint taxes on us with-out our confent : For depriving us, in many cafes, of the benefits of trial by jury : For transporting us beyond feas to be tried for pretended offences : For abolifhing the free fyftem of Englifh laws in a neighboring pro-vince, eftablifhing therein an arbi-trary governament, and enlarging in trary government, and enlarging its boundaries, fo as to render it at once an example and fit inftrument for introducing the fame abfolute rule in-to these Colonies :

to these Celonies : For taking away our Charters, abolithing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments : For fulpending our own Legifla-tures, and declaring themselves in-vested with power to legiflate for us in all cafes whatfoever. He has abdicated covernment

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war againft us. He has plundered our feas, ra-

vaged our coafts, burnt our towns, and deftroyed the lives of our people. He is at this time, transporting

large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, de-folation and tyranny, already begun with circumftances of cruelty and perfidy fearcely pralleled in the moft barbarous ages, and totally unwor-thy the head of a civilized nation.

He has confirmed our fellow citizens taken captive on the high feas to bear arms againft their coun-try, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themfelves by their hands.

He has excited domeftic infurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the mercilefs Indian Savages, whole known rule of warfare, is an undiftinguished deftruction of all ages, fexes, and conditions. In every flage of these oppressions

we have petitioned for redrefs, in the most humble terms : Our redrefs, in

peated petitions have been answered. only by repeated injury. A Prince, whole character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

S.

Nor have we been wanting in at-tention to our Britifh brethren. We We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legiflature to ex-tend an unwarrantable jurifdiction tena an unwarrantable jurildiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumflances of our emigra-tion and fettlement here. We have appealed to their native juffice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to difavow thefe ufurpations, which would inevitably interons, which would inevitably inter-Juptour connections and correspon-dence. They too have been deaf to the voice of juffice and of confan-guinity. We muft, therefore, ac-quiefice in the necefity which de-nounces our feparation, and hold them, is we hold the reft of man-bind comparise in marks in kind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representa-tives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS affembled, appealing to the fupreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do In the name and by the authority of the good People of these Colo-nies, folemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are abfolved 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 diffolved, and ought to be totally diffolved, and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, eftablish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEFENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the fupport 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 facred honor.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS, JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT. ATTEST, CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The manimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the bound of human events, it ocenas neefeary for one people to dejedve the pelitical bands which have connected them with another new the faces of the earth the jeparate and equal station to which the Laws of Sature and of Sature's God entitle them , a deant respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they clare the causes which imper them to be jeparate and equal statice to the opinion of We heid these truths to be fift evident, that ut men as executed equal , that they are endewed by their Creater il declare the causes which imper them to the separation are Lije, Lively and the present of Happings _ That to four these lights Governments are instituted among . Hen , deriving this port the Rights , that a Ind whenever any Som of your ment become distructive of twee ends, it is the Right of the Reple to alter or to woolish it, and to institute the ansent of the goound . ing its powers in such form as to them shall sum most likely to good their stafety and Happines . Prudener under for light and transant caufes, and accordingly all experience bath flown , that mankind are more disposed to fifty , a al laying its foundation on such prencipias los by abelishing the forms to which they are accustor ned . But when along train of abuses and ufuspations, funs Despotion , it is their right, it is their duty, to the ow off such Government , and to provide new Guards for their future p The history of the present King of Great the palant Jufferance of these bet s; and fuch is now the needesly which constrains them to alter this former Systems of Government . anny over these States Below an history of upcales I having in dired object the effectishment of an absolute Sy Jo prove this, let Facts be j He has refused his effect to Lows , the most wholesome and needony for the public good by importante , unify fuspended in their operation till his effect should be obtained; and when so fuspen He has fouridden his Governors topals Laws of immediate furpended in this operation till his effort should be colained; and when so furpended, he has utterly regliced to attend to them tim of large districts of people, unlis these people would relinguish the right of Representation in the Legislature , a right in offin istature , a right in offimable tothim and form loctable and distant from the depository of this flublie Records, for the sole further of He has called together lequilative be time asposed to all the dangers of invasion from without , and convulsions within He has endeavoured to prevent the propulation of these states ; for that purpose obstine ng the Law ja Maturalization of Sonignes; refusing to has to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Up reprintions of Lands. ______ He In mobilation of Justice, by refusing the flat to Laws for establishing Judiciary Howers ______ He has made Judges dependent on his Hete adver, for the town of their office of fragment of their stairing ______ He has exceeded a maintainle of New Offices and out nither scores of Offices to harry's our freehe and to at out their fusition ______ He in tens of fragment of their stairing terms without the Consent of our togestations ______ He has asjoed to rende the Military endpendent of and superior to the Covit fragment _______ in tens of fragment of the Military endpendent of and superior to the Covit fragment _______ He has asjoed to rende the Military endpendent of and superior to the Covit fragment ________ He has _ For quarking large bodies ign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws ; giving his Usent to then alds of pretended Legislation : For pretecting theme, by a more third from funishmunt for any Munders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States :-- For imposeng Tuess on us with out our Consent : _ Tex depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by fury ._ For transporting us For about hing the few System of English Laws in a nucleowing Province, establishing theun an Urbitrary government, and entarging its Bou for influment for wheducing the same absolute into these Colonies : _ Tox taking away our Charles , abolishing our most valuable Saw and jet influment for inhodicing his same absolute inte these Colonies : indementally the Some of our Gerenments _ You suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for as in all inducated Gov He has plundered our seas, ravaged our boasts, burnt our to ny us out offices Rolection and waging War against us . ___ time hanspiriting large limits of foreign Moremanies to compliant the works of death , desolation and tyranny , already begun with circumstances of bruilly 9 our says, and totally unarothy the Head of a civitized nation . ____ He has constrained our follow bitizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Um mstances of bruilly specfedy ly , tobecome the accutioner of their friends and Bechinen , or to fall themselves by their Rands . He has excited domustic infurrections an inhabitante of our frentiere lite mereitif Indian davages, achose known sule of warfare, is an undertinguished destruction of all ages, fares and conditions. In every flage of these Opprefine have Patticed to Reduction the most humble terms - Our upeated Patteres have been answered by bepated injury - a Rine, whose character is thus marked by every ad which may define a w unfit tobe the main of a fue fleeple . Nor have the own wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethere . We have warred them from time to time of altempts by their legislature to calind an a abie justicities over us. We have the voir committing on attentions to our British bielium. We have warned theme from time to time of attempts by theme togetables to each are consistent and in an eartism by the tas of our comment kindled to disavow these up patiens, which would in evitable and justice in the . We have appealed to the native justice and magnanismity, and we have conjured theme by the tas of our comment kindled to disavow these up patiens, which would in evitable and soft our connections and correspondence. They too have been due to the voire of justice and of comments. We must therefore, acquiesce in the necessary, which denounces our deparation, and hold this are so we hold the set of mankind; Chemiss in War, in Pace Frends. We therefore, the Representatives of the must be set of the would in evitable of the paration, and hold this are we hold the uset of mankind; Chemiss in War, in Pace Frends. We therefore, the Representatives of the must be states of the would in evitable of the set of the would for the well of the

States may of right do . _ Tohn Hancock Josiah Bartlett Hob morris Chil Swingston you Hooper + AD 1. Mapple Benjaminhuch Joseph Heres Button Guinnith Jam' Adams y. Thenkling Lyman Stall och. Pran Nom Para Saan Linu John Adams 02 Geollacion. Lewis Morris Root Fran Painte John Morton hos Mones Sar Smith Cyror Cardle fareolth Elbridge Edward fulledge 1. Step Hopkins Presented Jumes Wilson tout Stockton HON. J.O. ADAMN. The lorg war of Jun! William Elling -George Wythe Richard Henry Gut . Thots Shorman Synch Jun Proger Sherman Allow Middleton Gasar Rodnuy-The getteron John Hant Bony Harrison Cliver Holig Atra Clark The M. Frank Caster Brand

Stone Declaration Facsimile

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, In Congress 44 July, 1776.

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