

T H E

PLAIN DEALER:

O R,

REMARKS on QUAKER POLITICKS

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

N U M B. III. TO BE CONTINUED.

By W. D. Author of No. I.

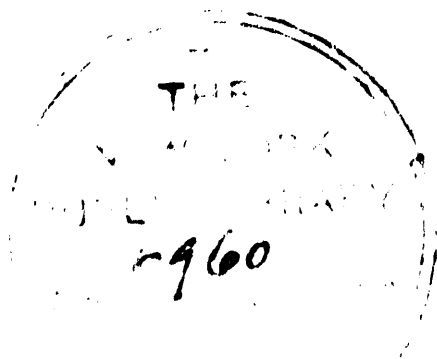
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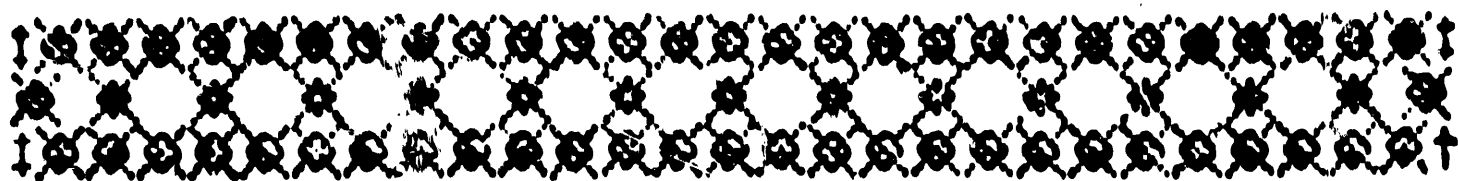
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A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE Author of this is obliged to the Gentleman, who wrote the Piece which was published on Tuesday, by the Title of Plain Dealer, No. 2. As his Endeavours to prevent the Public from being deceived by the Chicanery of a Faction, prove him to be a Friend to the oppress'd Inhabitants of this Province.

The Printer of this is requested, to print all future Numbers on Paper of this Size, and to reprint the former, on the same, that People may more conveniently bind them together. As we hope to make them contain such a clear Account of the late Transactions and present State of this Province; as may be useful for every Inhabitant to know, who desires to consult for his Safety and Liberty.





THE PLAIN DEALER, &c.

No. III.

SATURDAY, May 12, 1764.

THAT “ Quaker politicks and a Quaker faction have involv’d this province into almost all the contentions and all the miseries under which it has struggled.” Also that “ the present attempts to change the Government have their origin from a desire in this faction of continuing to rule in all public transactions, or at least of preventing the miserable frontier inhabitants from ever obtaining their privileges,” are propositions which I advanc’d in No. 1 of the Plain Dealer ; and I have not found the least reason to change my sentiments since I wrote that paper. The very manner in which this faction has prosecuted their schemes of late, would have confirm’d my opinions if I had been without indisputable evidence before.

Soon as our Assembly had publish’d their curious resolves, a petition was set on foot, for a King’s Government. But least people should too soon forget the Proprietors hatred of the frontier counties and the Quakers great love for them, tho’ most of us had formerly thought contrariwise on this subject ; there was a piece published call’d Explanatory Remarks on the Assemblies Resolves. This was wrote by an eminent Quaker Assemblyman, and contain’d some additional Abuse of the Proprietor and a few hints at the ignorance of our Quaker ancestors, who it seems were not such wise Legislators

lators as their children. These arguments were second-
ed by some of a different species. Taverns were engag'd,
many of the poorer and more dependant kind of labour-
ing people in town were invited thither by night, the
fear of being turn'd out of business and the eloquence of
a punch bowl prevailed on many to sign a petition, for
the good of their country. Strange it is that even this
kind of argument began to fail. Immediately two
champions, one of whom is well acquainted with our af-
fairs, for he is now on his second side of the question,
agreed to publish each a pamphlet in one day. The
pamphlets were publish'd, COOL THOUGHTS and AN
ADDRESS TO THE FREEHOLDERS &c. The productions
of an eminent philosopher and a lawyer, were distribut-
ed gratis by thousands.-----The petition recovers new
strength, and Quakers go about now in pairs to every
house collecting names. It is certainly a pity that so
much pains should be necessary to persuade people to
sign for this new Government: But it is still a greater pi-
ty that truth itself is not forcive enough to persuade
them, and that prevarications or the most notorious fal-
shoods should be necessary to support this faction, for of
such materials the philosopher and lawyer have form'd
their pieces. This I hope will be plain if I should be
able to prove what I now beg leave to affirm in direct
contradiction to those gentlemen viz.

THAT a Quaker faction has tyrannized over the inno-
cent inhabitants of our frontier counties, and

THAT this faction has most wickedly abused the Pro-
vince by squandering away the public money,

IN bribes to a weak Government to pass iniquitous
Laws,

IN support of Savages, who were enemies to his Ma-
jesty and this Province,

IN fruitless ill timed and unreasonable contentions
with the Governor. In general by taking every public
measure which might tend to enrich themselves, reduce
the

the rest of this province to slavery, poverty and misery, and sacrifice the wretched lives of the frontier inhabitants, by refusing them any reasonable or effectual protection, and by aiding and encouraging their enemies.

Many thousand pounds of the public money have been given as bribes by our Assembly to a certain Governor to obtain iniquitous laws. This I formerly affirmed and had the misfortune greatly to disoblige our Quaker statesmen, and as it might seem arrogant in me to give my sentiments alone on this subject against such eminent lawyers and philosophers, I shall make free to quote some authorities, which tho' pretty much despised by Quakers, yet may have some weight with the rest of his Majesties subjects in this province, I mean the sentiments of his Majesty and Council.

THE acts of our Assembly are examined by the Lords of Trade and Plantations, they are also laid before his Majesty's Council, and by them recommended to his Majesty to be approved or condemned. The Lords of Trade in their report to the Lords of Council upon some acts passed Anno 1758 and 1759 make this observation. "It is apparent by the manner in which the Assembly detained the salary of the Deputy Governor till he had given his assent to those laws; and by the manner in which they paid it when he passed them; a separate sum being received by him upon his consent to separate laws, that it was *meant by the Assembly and understood by the Governor*, as a consideration for his passing these exceptionable acts. And innocent as our politicians would be accounted, I apprehend my opponents were not the last in consenting to this collusion and bribery. I have seen a letter from an eminent gentleman, who was eating some of our money in London, to his friend in this city, containing this virtuous observation. "When there was so good an understanding between the Assembly and Governor (D-----y) I wonder they did not make an attack on the licences, it would have

been worth while for the province to have given him a considerable sum of money to have that matter, &c."-----

The lawyer has probably the original of this in his possession. But I find that it little avails me to prove, that many thousands were given as bribes to obtain laws, since our Quakers still affirm that the laws thus purchased were righteous and good, and that I am *lost to reason and an enemy to virtue and justice* for calling those laws *iniquitous*. It is humorous enough to hear shallow-pated politicians, creatures of t'other day, who are only swelled up by the breath of a tyrannical wicked faction and their tools, to hear them contradicting the decrees of his Majesty and all his Council, as they do in this very case.

ONE of the acts we obtained by a bribe, was an act for recording Warrants and Surveys. And by this act it was provided, That the true right of property should be vested from the moment the warrants were delivered; thus making a deed or patent of no value at all. The Lords of Trade think, that our Assembly intended by this act both to injure the Proprietor and the Province. For at present a man pays a small sum of money and obtains a warrant, which is a conditional agreement, that such land shall be conveyed to him upon his paying the rest of the money, which perhaps he does at the distance of many year. By this means the Proprietor and Purchaser are equally secure; the one reserving his property in the land until it is paid for, and the other having his warrant for the land when ever he shall pay for it. And by this means the poor man lives securely on lands, until by his industry he is enabled to compleat the purchase; and by this regulation our province has been so hastily peopled. But this speedy increase must have ceased upon the new regulation, as the Proprietors must either have obliged every man to pay £ 15 per hundred acres the moment he received his warrant, or been in danger of losing whatever was trusted. For any man obtaining

a compleat title to an estate by a meer warrant and survey, might convey that estate to another, and the Proprietors personal remedy would immediately cease on the absence of the person to whom the grant was first made. It is complained the Proprietor asks too much for his lands, this would have been a way to get them for little, or which is more likely, it would have been a way to prevent the frontier counties from growing too fast, and would have saved the province some money in hiring the Indians to kill the Dutch and Irish. That was true Quaker policy. The Lords of Trade made several other objections to this act, to which I would subjoin one, viz. It was calculated for making estates for some Quakers, and their Tools by bringing old papers and titles into their hands, of which they have since made a proper use.-----

ANOTHER of the acts obtained by a bribe, was the remitting act, which was truly righteous and good,

Because it was contrary to the Royal Prerogative,

Because it was calculated to defraud the Proprietor, and

Because it was designed to secure a valuable place for a Quaker Assemblyman.

I don't mention these things as being peculiar to that law; for the Lords of Trade observe, that these several purposes are united in almost every act that was passed, when we had a proper Governor. But as our Assembly has for many years discovered a singular pleasure in blackening the Proprietors character, and injuring his estate; I shall here take the liberty of enquiring a little into the merits of that part of their conduct, and I believe we shall not find him deserving of those indecent appellations, and that load of infamy which they bestow on him. I am certain there are few men possessed of power and large estates in land, who have been more universally allowed to have treated those under them with forbearance and lenity. He has never pushed a poor man or distressed on his estate. He has never taken the advantage
which

which the law gives him over estates that escheat on the owners death. Nor can we find that he has been void of liberality towards the public, having given large sums to public uses. If I should be told, that in all these instances he consulted his own true interest. I grant that, but I affirm that he has in these instances also consulted the true interest and prosperity of this province. For I am clearly of opinion that the Proprietors true interest and the happiness and prosperity of this province are closely connected; tho' Quakers pretend to think otherwise. When this late war began the Proprietor offered a sum of money towards the public defence. The Quakers were not then in a fighting humor. He afterwards gave £ 5000 as his share of the tax, a sum much larger than it was then probable would fall to his share.-----He has given orders to his receiver not to charge any person with quit rents since the beginning of the war, who has been any how disturbed in his possessions by the Indians; he has also remitted the interest for several years of money due for the purchase of lands on the frontiers. But these were circumstances which it never suited a Quaker to mention. On the contrary regardless of concessions he had made for the good of the public, they have lately attempted laws directly calculated to injure him. Among these may be reckoned the act I just spoke of. This I shall try to explain. The Proprietors quit rents were originally reserved in *Sterling Money only*. But from the year 1732 it was agreed they should be either in Sterling or its value in Currency, regard being had to the rate of exchange. Soon after this more money being struck, people began to offer paper currency in pay for all quit rents, not regarding the rate of exchange with London, of this the Proprietor complained, and the Assembly sensible of his loss, gave him as a compensation £ 1200 in hand and £ 130 per annum till the year 1749, enacting at the same time, that for the future all quit rents should be paid in the terms of their respective covenants.

The

The Proprietor acquiesced in this regulation tho' thereby he gave up at least £ 4000; of this the Assembly was then very well persuaded. But perhaps that was one of the former weak, impolitic Quaker Assemblies of which our writers speak. The late Assembly were much wiser for they purposed without making any compensations to re-emit the money upon terms which would have forced the Proprietor to loose three times £ 4000. It was a little unfortunate that the law was condemned by the King as unjust, and our Assemblies wisdom and honesty cost the province about £ 4000.---- While I am speaking of the Proprietors conduct I need not tell any Pennsylvanian how many thousand poor families live quietly on their lands in this province without any Title. But our Quakers seem determined by their iniquitous laws and abusive treatment to exasperate the Proprietors against the province. And as the Quakers live in the old counties, are generally rich and have patents for their land, the severity must necessarily be exercised towards the poor frontier counties, by which means people would leave the province, and the Quakers could purchase their lands cheap and live without rivals. This is also in the spirit of Quaker politics.

I SHALL not tire the reader with observations on the rest of the laws which we bought, they are much of a stamp, I find that our Lawyer can say pretty things of them all; but any person would be surpris'd, that laws which cost so much, and had so specious an appearance, should on a critical enquiry be found calculated for such cruel or dishonest purposes. But I would observe in general to the honor of the Quaker Faction, that they have not confined their views to the narrow limits of ruining this Province, or defrauding the Proprietaries: For wisely considering that publick calamities are the gain of a few, they have discovered themselves possess'd of the virtue of self love in great perfection. They raised

half a million of money and disposed of it as if raised not for the King's use, but for the Quakers. The Lords of Trade observe, that, *In almost every act by which a new officer is appointed, the sole nomination of that officer, by an express provision, is particularly reserved to the Assembly.* That they have usurped the most sacred and inviolable part of the executive Power. That they have broken some of the Proprietors charter privileges &c. These are the men who are to council this province and lead us into new schemes. These are the righteous commanders under whom we are to enlist for a new expedition; when they tell us that we must have a new Government because the Proprietors will never consent to any just laws, we are to believe them, altho' it is certain, that for several years together we have *offered* him very few just laws, except such as were of a private concernment and confined to the meer regulations of police and domestic œconomy.-----Thus I conceive it is pretty plain, that it was not for nothing our Assemblies maintained this *virtuous Struggle*, as Quakers call it, with the Governors. For tho' in attempting to make tyrannical unjust laws they have in a few years put this province to the neat expence of above Twenty Thousand Pounds by bribes, agents &c. Yet they have had the address to pocket near Twenty Thousand Pounds by means of those very laws, tho' they were condemned. I expect to be told again that I am a *Proprietary Hireling* and *Dependant*. I assure the public that I have never held any place under the Proprietor, nor been employed by him directly or indirectly or received any of his money. My sole motive to writing these papers was the cause of truth, of liberty and my injured countrymen and fellow subjects; to prevent them if possible from being slaves any longer, for want of being sufficiently acquainted with the secret schemes, and the iniquitous practices of our present Quaker Leaders. But that he is no hireling or tool is more than

than the gentleman can say who has abused me so liberally. For when he moved to bribe the Governor to pass some unjust laws, it is well known that one of his principal motives was, that he might get an office to himself out of the hands of a man, whose locks were grown white in the honest and faithful service of the public. You don't expect reader that I should recount all the villainous practices of this faction.

I could a Tale unfold whose lightest word,
Would harrow up thy soul and freeze thy blood.

AND perhaps this may be necessary in some after day; but at present I have only to give some out lines of their character.

THAT many a thousand pounds have been distributed in support of Indians, his Majesty's enemies:---that they have been aided and encouraged in plundering and murdering the frontier inhabitants, are propositions that can hardly be disputed; but least they should, I shall offer a few Proofs of them, out of a great Number that I am provided with.

VERY early in the War the Quakers persuaded the Indians that the Proprietor and the Traders had cheated them, and therefore they ought to scourge the white people who live on the frontiers. In other words, plunder, tomahawk and burn them; and they faithfully adhered to the advice. But when the malicious and false stories, with which the Indians had been exasperated, were like to be refuted, and by that means peace again restored to the frontiers; the Quakers endeavoured to prevent the Indians from attending at the public treaties, and such as did attend they endeavoured to fill with diffidence of the King's agents and anger against the province. To prevent the Indians from attending at one of the Easton treaties, a horse was hired by some eminent Quaker Assemblymen viz. J-----h F-----x,
S-----l

S-----l R-----ds, Ed-----d P-----nn-----n, I-----c P-----n
 and J-----h G-----ll-----y, and a messenger was sent with a
 letter to the royal Teedyuskung, persuading him that the
 time and place they had appointed to meet Sir W---m
 J---hnsf---n would not be suitable. The letter concludes
 with this *friendly* caution. “ And as we think, Bre-
 “ theren, you will be willing to have the business well
 “ done, we desire you not to come from Wyoming, till
 “ you hear the Western Indians are come to Shomokin,
 “ and then come down to them to the same place they
 “ do, where we shall order provisions for you.”-----
 This letter was found and transmitted by Sir W---m
 J---hnsf---n to the Lords Commissioners. However the
 Indians depending on the experienced friendship of the
 Quakers came to the treaty; and the Quakers came also,
 You will soon find their business; for in Sir W---m’s re-
 port to the Lords of Trade, there is this account: “ On
 “ the 21st of June the Proprietors defence to Teedyus-
 “ kung’s complaint of the 19th being read together with
 “ the deeds, and papers therein referred to, Teedyus-
 “ kung declared, that he and the Indians well under-
 “ stood the purport and meaning of them; and yet on
 “ the next day at a continuance of this conference,
 “ Teedyuskung (having in the mean time been coun-
 “ ciled by the Quakers) denied that he or any of his
 “ people understood what passed the day before”. He al-
 so reflected on his Majesty’s agent as not intending to do
 him justice. Sir W---m. further observes, and “ That
 “ Teedyuskung was stimulated to these jealousies and
 “ instigated to this behaviour, will appear to your
 “ Lordships by the affidavits (of 6 persons) which I lay
 “ before your Lordships, by which it appears that all
 “ that Teedyuskung said on the 22 of June was by the
 “ directions of Sir-----l P-----n a principal person
 “ among the Quakers, who with several others of that
 “ denomination attended at this treaty, and by the last
 “ affidavit, it appears that Teedyuskung declared that
 “ the

“ the Quakers, and Nutimus a chief of the Jersey In-
 “ dians, had made him a great man and persuaded him
 “ to say what he had heretofore said respecting the Pro-
 “ prietors of Pennsylvania cheating the Indians. And
 “ my Lords, Teedyuskung hath since declared to me
 “ that he should not have troubled the Proprietor about
 “ these lands, had he not been instigated so to do by the
 “ Quakers. I am sorry to observe that the behaviour
 “ of the Quakers, and some of the Committee of the
 “ Assembly of Pennsylvania this day, was such as tend-
 “ ed to excite the worst of suspicions in minds, jealous
 “ as Indians, and promote the worst consequences from
 “ persons so irascible. They openly supported Teedy-
 “ uskung in the denial of what he had said the day be-
 “ fore. And insinuated that I would not do the Indi-
 “ ans justice.” After it is proved that the Quakers
 have stirred up the Indians to anger, and even to mur-
 dering his Majesty’s subjects in this province, and that
 they have used every likely method to prevent a reason-
 able reconciliation, it would be trifling to tire the rea-
 der with proofs, that they carefully supplied the Indi-
 ans during the course of their hostilities, and held a
friendly intercourse and correspondence with them; these
 facts are too well known. But what beggars all aston-
 ishment, is, that they, contrary to the order of his Ma-
 jesty’s agent, advis’d the Indians not to deliver up their
 captives without a ransom. When they form’d a Law
 to raise money to be expended by this faction among the
 Indians, tho’ the law was form’d in a manner expressly
 condemned by his Majesty, yet when the Governor re-
 fus’d to pass it, they had the sagacity to foretell the late
 Indian war, a considerable time before it broke out;
 and when the Indians began to lay waste the province,
 the Quakers brought down the wives and children of
 the murderers, and even some of the warriors them-
 selves, who were wounded or worn out in the honour-
 able service of robbing and murdering his Majesty’s
 subjects;

subjects, those they accounted good friends, and fed at the public expence, as a proper reward for supporting Quaker Politicks, in crushing the growth of our frontier counties. The following is a specimen of the proof that may be brought on this subject.

Philadelphia City, ff. April 27th, 1764.

“ **L** EONARD WEISER of Smithfield township,
 “ Northampton county, husbandman, being
 “ duly sworn, did depose, declare and say, That on
 “ the Thirty-first day of December, in the year One
 “ Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-five, a party of
 “ about Thirty Indians headed by the late noted Dela-
 “ ware Teedyuskung, invaded the said township, and
 “ after having murdered this deponents father and
 “ a young lad, took him this deponent and his brother
 “ prisoners, and carried them to Diahoga, on Susque-
 “ hanna, where this deponent continued in a state of
 “ servitude with one Samuel Evans, a Delaware In-
 “ dian, one of the aforesaid party of Indians, for the
 “ space of about Eight months, at the end of which
 “ time he was delivered up at Easton. And this depo-
 “ nent further saith, that being this day at the bar-
 “ racks near this city, he saw among the Indians, (who
 “ are supported there at the public charge), and con-
 “ versed with the said Samuel Evans, and with John
 “ Elisha, one Harris, another called Nathaniel, and
 “ a fifth of the name of David, all of whom this depo-
 “ nent is personally acquainted with, and knows to
 “ have been of the aforesaid party of thirty, and of di-
 “ vers other parties, who after he was taken prisoner
 “ as aforesaid, invaded the settlements, and returned
 “ with scalps.-----And this deponent further declares,
 “ he saw the aforesaid Nathaniel, or Nothaniel Elisha
 “ as he believes his name is, murder at the same time
 “ he was captivated as aforesaid, Hans Adam Heifs,
 “ then at work with him, and that the aforesaid party
 “ carried off Peter Heifs, and Henry Heifs, on the
 “ day

“ day following, and killed two others, and further
 “ this deponent saith not.”

It was not enough that the Quakers should encourage and support the Indians in depopulating the province, but they have also taken every public measure to impede his Majesty's service, and prevent the frontier inhabitants from receiving any seasonable protection. At first they would grant no money, and when they were oblig'd to grant any, they always quarrell'd with the Governor so long in the spring, that they knew little service could be done by the troops when rais'd. The Lords of Trade, advising his Majesty not to condemn a certain act, tho' it was not a good one, make this remark. “ When we look back upon the conduct of this
 “ province [Pennsylvania] when we consider how often
 “ and *ineffectually* they were solicited at the commence-
 “ ment of the War to contribute to the public service,
 “ we are extremely disinclined to furnish not only any
 “ real discouragement, but even *any colourable pretext*
 “ for with-holding that assistance in which the welfare
 “ of the public and of the province may be so essen-
 “ tially interested.”

OUR Quaker Lawyer and Politician has the impudence to deny every thing that has been urged concerning the inhumanity and profusion of a Quaker Assembly. He says, *The right and power of superintending the protection of the frontiers were solely in the Governor. The Assembly never had the disposal of a single farthing of the public money. The Commissioners only had the power of applying the money with the Governor's consent, to particular uses.* Does this man believe there is such a thing as truth and falshood, when he abuses the publick in this manner. The Philosopher also is said to have corrected this piece before it was printed, but the Philosopher is excusable, for he did not observe the falshoods contain'd in it, as he seldom understands words in the plain natural meaning in which his Majesty and the English na-
 tion

tion commonly use them. Witness a late Decree. This unhappy defect in the Philosopher's conception, having cost the province about £.10,000 may readily apologise for him in the present case. But for the Lawyer no apology can be offered.

As to the public money, I can readily count up two hundred thousand pounds, of which the Governor was not allow'd to dispose a farthing. The majority of the Commissioners were impowered by law to draw on the Trustees of the Loan office, and the Governor might, or might not consent, it made no difference. But in general the Commissioners have the disposal of all our money, and I think the Assembly appoint the Commissioners, and the Commissioners are Assemblymen, and thus they play into one another's hands; settle their accounts by ballance of perhaps five hundred or one thousand pounds in the lump, and give one another lucrative posts, as a reward of their mutual assistance in passing such neat and compendious accounts. The Lawyer bids us examine the public accounts, which are yearly published, concerning the disposal of our money: Thus he insults the reader; he might as well have bid us go examine Jacob's Law dictionary, for he knows that our Assemblies have not found it convenient to give us any account of the public money for several years. The Lawyer further acquaints us, that the Proprietor is accountable for the massacres on our frontiers, because *The Assembly has nothing to do with the disposal of the troops.* And he is sorry to tell it, *That eight hundred troops have been under the sole command of a Proprietary Governor ever since the beginning of the late Indian War.* But sorry am I to tell, that the Lawyer himself, and even our Quaker barrack master, had more influence in disposing of those troops than the Governor. In the beginning of last summer the Governor requested that the Assembly would put it in his power to order the troops to the assistance of Col. Boquet; some gentlemen of the council

cil entreated them fervently that they would not tie up the Governor's hands, while the safety of his Majesty's garrison, and the lives of so many thousands of the frontier inhabitants were at stake: Col. Robison, who was sent by General Amherst, also prayed for assistance, but he prayed in vain. The troops must not stir from the smoak of our houses. For if two or three hundred of them had been joined with the regulars, there would have been a rational prospect of succouring Pittsbourg, thereby striking a damp into the Indians, and rendering some effectual protection to the bleeding frontiers; but as I have often observed, that has never appeared consistent with Quaker Politicks.

WERE it not that this Lawyer was the leading man in our late Assemblies, and therefore a gentleman of singular consequence, I should not have taken the trouble of conversing so long with a person that discovers such an absolute contempt of truth. But I have a little more to say with the author of Cool Thoughts, a piece, which I can hardly read without wishing that the author had been measuring how many quarts of fire were contained in a watery cloud, instead of attempting once more to set this province on fire, that he may have an opportunity of gathering the spoil. Whatever indulgence we give the Lawyer, no excuse can be made for a Philosopher, when he willingly forsakes the truth. Was it pardonable in him to represent the Proprietors estate ten, fifteen or perhaps twenty times as great as it really was, for its said that he was the original author of this computation, which has since been published in the news-papers, in order to make the nation jealous of the Proprietors wealth. Was it pardonable in the Philosopher to give such an unfair account of the lower county quit-rents. Suppose it be true that the crown has a right to half of these quit-rents, is the Proprietor obligated to collect and pay this money; and even suppose that were true, is he oblig'd to pay four times as much as

he has ever received. I conceive it may be prov'd, for reasons well known, that the Proprietor has never received £ 5000 quit rents from all the Lower counties. And the half of 5 is not quite 18.-----But to oblige the Philosopher, I shall grant that it is 20. Yet I am certain the Philosopher knows very well that the Government will never be purchased for twice that sum. But this man seems willing to say any thing, that may be like to persuade us that we may get a change of Government without coming through the hands of the Parliament, tho' he knows very well that the thing is impracticable, for he has made enquiry and found it so, but he dishonestly conceals that story. He brings many instances to prove that our Government ought to be changed, and may be changed without the loss of any of our privileges. But I conceive his arguments rather prove against him. For instance, The Government of Carolina was changed because there was a *natural Infirmity in the Policy of their Charter*. But the philosopher has not discovered any such infirmity in our charter, and yet he says the cases are similar.-----When the New-Jersey Government was changed, Queen Ann favoured Dissenters and allowed them to hold places of trust in the Government. But she did this because there were not other people enough to fill those places, which is not the present case with Pennsylvania. There his simily again fails the Philosopher.-----In Massachusetts province the people lost their charter. Why? Because all charters were then taken away, and they obtained a new one of course; and for our great comfort we are informed that in their new charter no advantages were taken, nor tests imposed on them. Is not this drol enough? How in the name of sense, could tests have been imposed on a people who were every one Dissenters? But whatever precedents the Philosopher has quoted, and whatever evasive answers he has given to some small objections, yet he is most firmly assured that
if

if our Government should now be changed we must loose a great many valuable privileges. And I may be indulged to say, that the cruelty of this faction towards our province does not appear plainer from any part of their conduct, than from the time and circumstances in which they endeavour to bring about a change of Government. By a series of actions directed by avarice, injustice and cruelty they have made this province contemptible in the eyes of the English nation, they have brought them to consider us as a set of people regardless of honor, honesty, or his Majesty's interest. When the £ 100,000 act was going to be condemned, our agents subscribed in the books of his Majesty's privy Council, and promised, that *the Assembly should prepare, pass and offer to the Governor, an act to amend the aforementioned act, according to the amendments proposed by the Lords of Council.* Now tho' on the strength of this stipulation his Majesty spared the bill, yet could it be believ'd that our Assemblies for either two or three years have since refused to support the public faith by fulfilling the engagement. They have gone so far as to offer the Governor new bills, containing the same regulations, for which his Majesty in Council has declared the other to be *fundamentally wrong and unjust*; and in such an unpardonable breach of engagement and fighting with his Majesty's decrees, we have yearly spent several thousand Pounds for this unhappy Province. From the following extract of a letter to G-----r H-----n we may form some idea of what the Ministry think of us.

S I R, *Whitehall, November 27, 1762.*
 “ **T**HE King has commanded me to express his
 “ surprize at the conduct of the Assembly
 “ of Pennsylvania (of which Sir Jeffery Amherst has
 “ transmitted a full account) and his Majesty's high
 “ disapprobation of their artfully evading to pay any
 “ obedience to his Majesty's requisitions; for though
 “ they, with seeming chearfulness, voted the levy of
 “ One

“ One Thousand provincials, for the King's service,
 “ yet his Majesty cannot but consider their having ob-
 “ stinately persisted in the Bill they prepared for that
 “ purpose, to insert several clauses which had been al-
 “ ready disapproved of by the King in council, and
 “ which they knew you could never consent to, confis-
 “ stantly with your duty to his Majesty, and your
 “ obligations to the Proprietors; I say, the King can-
 “ not but consider such conduct as proceeding from a
 “ predetirmined resolution not to afford any assistance
 “ to the service in general. It is his Majesty's pleasure
 “ that you should make known to the Assembly of
 “ your province, in such manner as you shall judge
 “ most proper, these his Majesty's sentiments of their
 “ conduct, in order that they may not suppose that it
 “ is not seen in its true light. I have, at the same
 “ time, the satisfaction to assure you, that the King is
 “ very sensible of your zeal for his service, and that
 “ you have urged, with proper energy, every argu-
 “ ment and motive to induce the Assembly of Pennsylv-
 “ vania to come to a due sense of their duty. I am,
 “ with great truth and regard,

“ SIR, your most obedient humble Servant,
 E G R E M O N T.”

I would just observe that our conduct last year makes
 us appear more despicable, if possible, than we formerly
 were.-----And in this situation our politicians now urge
 us, to deliver up our charter and privileges, and pray
 his Majesty and the parliament, to give us such a new
 charter and new governor, as may be proper for an
 obstinate contentious people, who have ever despised
 royal advice and royal prerogative. Because the frontier
 counties are not willing any longer to groan and bleed
 beneath a Quaker yoke, they are to be delivered up to
 be chastised as a pack of villains.

Five counties in this province, who are almost to
 a man willing to spend the last drop of blood in support
 of

of his Majesty's interest, have been deprived of charter privileges, allowed scarcely a voice in the Assembly, and so prevented from being able to shew their loyalty to his Majesty; these miserable people are now in the greatest danger of bearing the punishment, due to the disloyal conduct of a Quaker faction, and such they must expect if our Government is changed at this time. For be it still remembered, we judge it a matter of little importance whether his Majesty govern us by the Proprietor, or by any other gentleman. But the only question is, shall we, especially at this worst of times, shall we part with a valuable charter and very extensive privileges, for one that will certainly be much more contracted. It is not even pretended that we can get a better charter or a form of Government better calculated for encouraging people to come from different kingdoms into this province; all charges must be against us on this score. Let our frontier counties once enjoy their charter privileges, and I call upon any of our politicians to shew me one real advantage that we shall enjoy in a new government, which may not equally be enjoy'd in this; and whatever number he shews me, I will engage to shew him at least five times as many disadvantages that will certainly follow a change, in the present state of affairs. As to the valuable laws that we shall get when our Governor is not shackled by Proprietary instructions, all that is said about them is mere froth, without any meaning. Perhaps indeed, we may get some King's Governor, as willing to take a bribe as the Proprietor's once was, and that may prove a channel to draw off twenty thousand Pounds more of the public money, for so much we lost by our former bribery. But what shall we gain by that? since the laws will certainly be repeal'd. For it is demonstrable, that none of these laws which they praise so much, can ever be obtain'd in any form of government. The Ministry, and all his Majesty's Council can hardly be chang'd along with our Charter. And they

they have often declar'd that the measures which our Quaker Faction pursues, and the laws which they endeavoured to buy, are fundamentally wrong, contrary to justice and the royal prerogative: And pray, is the thing to be equal and just in the new Government, which has hitherto been the contrary: Or is the King to part with his prerogative, as soon as we part with the present charter. Unless these things should happen, we can never reap the advantages that are promised us under a King's Governor.

BUT when so much talk is made about restoring this province to a flourishing and happy condition, how does it come that those politicians never say a word about restoring the frontier counties to their lost privileges; is that also to be done under a new Government, or shall it never be done. For God's sake, are we always to be slaves, must we groan for ever beneath the yoke of three Quaker counties. Are we ever to bleed by the hatchet of an enemy that we feed and cloath, while many of us are by them reduc'd to extreme poverty and famine, and continue in hourly terror of loosing the miserable remains of life. Shall we never have it in our power, agreeable to the dictates of our own conscience, to exert the natural strength of this province in support of his Majesty's dominions whenever danger threatens.

PETITIONS have frequently been presented to the Assembly, praying that these grievances be redressed, by granting the frontier counties a proper number of representatives, but little notice has ever been taken of these petitions. Instead of that, an attempt is made to change the Government, and we have great reason to suspect, that our privileges are never to be granted, else why is not that business done first. Our Assembly have this article in their power, and it is their proper business, and may be done immediately, and it seems strange that they should neglect so important a piece of service to the province, and engage in a thing which at present cannot

cannot be done, and we apprehend ought not to be done. I now call upon the Lawyer and Philosopher, or any member of the ruling faction, to account to the public for this conduct. And to answer the charge of having enslaved and neglected the frontier counties.

Upon the whole of what I have said, I flatter myself it will appear exceeding plain to every honest man and good subject in this Province, that we have been abused by a Quaker faction, in a manner scarcely ever heard of in any other Government, that they have first deprived us of our charter privileges, and then delivered us up to destruction; some times by pleading conscience, and sometimes by making laws, which argu'd that they had no conscience.

THAT they have squandered the public money, by bribery and corruption; and hiring men at an extravagant rate, to support their wicked measures. That they have year after year, spent whole months in attempting acts which they knew the Governor could not approve, or if he should, they knew his Majesty would condemn; so that their chief purpose was evidently to consume time, and thereby retard his Majesty's service, and sacrifice the lives of thousand of his good subjects. That they have availed themselves of public calamities to line their own pockets, and serve their faction at the expence of the province.-----That they alone having the management of public affairs and disposal of money, have shewn an absolute want of tenderness and compassion for the frontier inhabitants; have cruelly taken such measures as must expose them to death, or banishment by the Indians, and refused to preserve them when banished, from perishing with hunger.-----But that they have cheerfully and liberally espoused the cause of our Indian enemies, inflamed their anger against the province, and thereby occasioned the massacre of many a hundred innocent people. That they have also cloathed and fed Indians, whom they knew to be murderers,

therers, and counted them good friends to this province. That by such conduct as this, they have displeased his Majesty greatly, and injured the character of this province.-----

I therefore conclude that this faction is not to be followed now in their attempts to change the Government, and that from their past conduct we are not to confide in them, as we have abundant reason to conclude, that they are not consulting our happiness, nor the growth of this province, but are prosecuting some scheme to continue their own power, and our misery.-----

AND as the Assembly, and not the Proprietor, have evidently occasioned the troubles, contentions and cruelties under which we have long struggled; as he seems to have adhered uniformly to his Majesty's Council, and as under his Government we enjoy a charter with more extensive privileges, than we can ever expect to enjoy in any new system, and I think, were we prodigally to part with these privileges, while his Majesty is willing we should enjoy them, we would discover a want of regard to the happiness of our posterity, and to the present welfare and increase of this province.

BUT as the peace and happiness of the province, and his Majesty's true interest require, that the frontier counties be rescued from slavery, I hope that every man who loves his country, or is affected with the misery and distress of his neighbour will contribute all in his power to recover for those injured people their charter privileges and rights as English Subjects.

W. D.

E N D of NUMBER III.
