

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 fill themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored 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 our attention 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 the 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 a political connexion 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 THOMPSON, Secretary.

THE DECLARATION WAS ALSO SIGNED:

New-Hampshire, Matthew Thornton.

Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,

Massachusetts-Bays, Robert Treat Parine,
John Adams, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode-Island, &c. William Ellery.

Connecticut, Roger Sherman, William Williams,
Samuel Huntington, Oliver Wolcott.

New-York, Francis Lewis,
William Floyd, Lewis Morris.

New-Jersey, John Hart,
Richard Stockton, Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania, James Smith,
Robert Morris, George Taylor,
Benjamin Franklin, James Wilson,
John Moreson, George Ross.

Delaware, George Read.

Maryland, Thomas Stone,
Casar Rodney, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia, Thomas Nelson, jun.,
Samuel Chase, Francis Lightfoot Lee,
William Paca, Carter Braxton.

North-Carolina, John Penn.

South-Carolina, Thomas Lynch, jun.,
Edward Rutledge, Arthur Middleton.

Georgia, George Walton.

William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,

Button Gwinnett,
Lynnan Hall,

The following article, of rather an unique kind, contains such plain truths and wholesome advice, clothed in simple and unpolished language, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of laying it before our readers. Many reams of paper have been wasted in proposing remedies for "these hard times;" many beautiful similes and glowing metaphors have been brought in as auxiliaries; but all to no purpose. The lawyers, and constables, and sheriffs, are more busy than ever; and the auctioneer's hammer still keeps time to the tune of "going! going! going!" But we venture to predict, that if the advice of the honorable Judge be followed—if his simple remedy be applied—the clamor about "hard times" will soon cease, and sheriffs and constables have to devise some other method to obtain a living.

FROM THE NORRISTOWN REGISTER.

JUDGE ROSS'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

I shall take the liberty of saying a few words on a subject which may not seem to come properly under my notice at this time.—But, it is so general a topic of conversation, and has been so frequently handled in the newspapers, and in the pamphlets, that I think it will not be amiss to introduce it in this place. The subject to which I allude, is the *Hard Times*.—You are here, gentlemen, from the remote parts of your country, and

you have doubtless heard a variety of causes assigned for these hard times.—Our legislature have had the subject under consideration.—They have talked of a loan office, of stop laws, of a law for great internal improvements; and a great variety of projects have been agitated by them; all to obviate those hard times. But their projects are all visionary; none of them calculated to do the smallest good to the community. Congress, too, have been engaged on this subject; they have thought that some great change in the tariff, or some important measure for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, would help us out of the difficulty. But all this is perfectly idle. These projects don't strike at the root of the matter. I may be singular in my views, gentlemen, but, really, I have thought so much on the subject, that I can't avoid expressing my sentiments, whatever you may think of them. I have no objections to great improvements—I am, by no means, unfriendly to our own manufactures; but then, I think, in order to cure the evil, we must all act individually. Let the work of reformation begin at home, and I confidently believe, we shall soon get rid of the hard times, that are so much complained of. To be calling out for legislative aid, while we ourselves are idle, is acting like the man in the fable, who, when his wagon-wheel was fast in the ditch, cried for Hercules to help him, instead of putting his own shoulder to the wheel.—We must help ourselves, gentlemen, and if that will not answer, why, then we may call for Hercules to assist us.

We are too fond of showing out in our families; and in this way our expenses far exceed our incomes.—Our daughters must be dressed off in their silks and erapes, instead of their linsey and woolsey. Our young folks are too proud to be seen in a coarse dress, and their extravagance is bringing ruin on our families. When you can induce your sons to prefer young women for their real worth, rather than for their show; when you can get them to chuse a wife who can make a good loaf of bread, and a good pound of butter, in preference to a girl who does nothing but dance about in her silks and laces, then, gentlemen, you may expect to see a change for the better. We must get back to the good old simplicity of former times, if we expect to see more prosperous days. The time was, even since my memory, when a simple note was good for any amount of money, but now, bonds and mortgages are thought almost no security; and this is owing to the want of confidence. And what has caused this want of confidence? Why, it is occasioned by the extravagant manner of living; by your families going in debt beyond your ability to pay. Examine this gentlemen, and you will find this to be the real cause. Teach your sons to be too proud to ride a hackney which their fathers cannot pay for.—Let them be above being seen sporting in a gig or a carriage, which their father is in debt for. Let them have this sort of independent pride, and I venture to say, that you will soon perceive a reformation.—But, until the change commences in this way in our families; until we begin the work ourselves, it is in vain to expect better times.

Now gentlemen, if you think as I do on this subject, there is a way of showing that you do think so, and but one way:—When you return to your homes, have independence enough to put these principles in practice, and I am sure you will not be disappointed.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lump'ring at his back.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 13.

Yesterday afternoon, the regular trading ship Critique, Captain [name], arrived in 48 days from London, and 30 from the Downs, bringing London papers to the 4th of May, from which we have made such extracts as our time would admit.

The day after the execution of the conspirators, a meeting of the friends of the unfortunate families was held, to concert measures to raise funds for the wives and children of those who were transported, as well as those who were executed. It was finally resolved to request Lord Sidmouth to permit the exhibition of the bodies for this purpose. It is unnecessary to add, that such a request was refused. The coffins were filled with quick lime, and buried the following night.

All the conspirators who were not executed, except one, have embarked for New South Wales, where they are banished for life.

The London Sun says, that Sir Henry Wellesley, ambassador to Spain, was likely to return soon, without the formality of taking leave of the Spanish Court. His lady, we understand, is already on her journey home.

The papers furnish us nothing of any importance from France. The recent alarm appears to have entirely subsided, and all is tranquil.

M. Volney died, a few days since, at Paris, of an inflammation of his bowels. He was conscious of the danger of his situation, and met his fate, says the Morning Chronicle, "with a truly philosophical courage." This eulogy is easily understood. Philosophical death beds are the triumph of atheism; and the character of Volney's writings does not justify us in assuming an exception in his case.

The Kent Gazette says that it is ascertained "from a peculiar source of information," that the Queen has expressed her intention of certainly arriving in London in the first week in May. A letter from Rome, of the 18th of April, states that the Queen left that capital on the 9th for Pesaro, and from thence she will proceed by way of Milan to London.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The House of Commons were engaged on the 3d of May, on the subject of the Civil List accounts. The subject was introduced by a speech from Mr. Hume, who mentioned several different subjects, and concluded with moving for an account of the expenditure from the 5th of Jan 1815, to the 5th of Jan. 1820. He was opposed by the chancellor of the exchequer and Mr. Huskisson, and supported by Mr. Tierney. The motion was finally negatived, 115 to 60—majority 53

Several other motions, made by Mr. Hume, connected with the same subject, were severally read, and negatived.

On Tuesday, May 2d, the chancellor of the exchequer moved the following resolutions on the subject of the civil list:

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that, for the support of his Majesty's household, and of the honor and dignity of the crown, there be granted to his Majesty during his life, in that part of the United Kingdom called England, a revenue of 350,000*l.* to commence from the demise of his late Majesty; and that there be granted, for the like purpose, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, a revenue of 207,000*l.* to commence from the same time.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of the committee, that the said revenue for the support of his Majesty's household, and of the honor and dignity of the crown, be charged upon and made payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

3d Resolution makes the hereditary revenues part of the Consolidated Fund, in the same manner as they were during the late reign.

May 3.—Alderman Wood gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move for the appointment of a secret committee to examine witnesses on various charges against a person of the name of George Edwards. He added, that he understood that this individual was about to leave the country; and he had thought it right, therefore, to send a letter to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he might be prevented from so doing.

HIGH TREASON.

Warrant for the Execution of the State Prisoners.

At 8 o'clock, on Saturday evening, the warrant for the execution of five of the Cato-street conspirators, namely, Arthur Thistlewood, William Davidson, Richard Tidd, John Thomas Brunt, and James Ings, this morning, (Monday,) was received from Lord Sidmouth, by Mr. Brown, the governor of Newgate. Accompanying the warrant was the signification of his majesty's pleasure that the other prisoners, viz: Harrison, Bradburn, Gilchrist, Cooper and Strange, should be respited during pleasure.

The arrival of the warrant was anxiously looked for throughout the whole day, and as it was generally known that it was likely to be sent down on Saturday night, a considerable crowd of persons collected about the prison and neighborhood, in the hope of learning the nature of the order.

As soon as the order arrived, it was opened by Mr. under-sheriff Pullen, and its contents made known to Mr. Brown; and in a short time the former gentleman, accompanied by Mr. Brown and two of the turnkeys, proceeded to the cells of the unhappy malefactors, for the purpose of communicating to them the order of the government.

They went first to Thistlewood, to whom Mr. Pullen communicated the melancholy intelligence, prefacing it with a few words by way of preparation. The wretched man received it with perfect composure, observing that "the sooner it was over the better!" Mr. Pullen asked him if he had any favor to request; and he said, with great sang froid, that he wished the governor would take care that there was less noise in the prison at night, as he was unable to sleep well, and he did not like to have his rest disturbed.

The communication was made to the other four in a similar manner, and they received it with very little more indication of feeling than was evinced by Thistlewood. Mr. Pullen assured them all that every attention should be paid to their comforts during the short time they had to live, and added, any reasonable request they had to make would be granted. They all seemed thankful for his attention, and they requested that their families might have access to them. His they were told would be complied with. The under sheriff then assured them that every religious consolation that they might wish for would be most readily afforded them, but on this subject they maintained the most perfect indifference, observing that their minds were made up on religious matters, that they were all Deists, and that they wanted no spiritual assistance. They were prepared to die, and were not afraid, and the sooner the catastrophe took place the better.—This was the language of the whole five.

When this melancholy but imperative duty had been performed, the pleasing task of making known to the other prisoners that the royal clemency had been extended to them devolved upon the messengers.

The intelligence was received by Strange, Bradburn, Gilchrist, and Cooper, with a degree of joy almost approaching to frenzy. The conduct of Harrison and Wilson was different. Harrison maintained a sullen silence, as did Wilson, until Mr. Pullen addressed him in forcible terms, upon his conduct, observing that he had been as it were on the very threshold of eternity; that had he been put on his trial, conviction and capital punishment must inevitably have followed; and that he ought to recollect that he owed his life to the merciful dispositions of those he intended to assist in depriving of theirs. To this he replied sullenly that he did not care for himself, his only anxiety was for the poor unfortunate men who were to suffer.

The under-sheriff and Mr. Brown having performed their duty thus far, left the cells, and proceeded to issue the orders for the preparations necessary to be made on such an occasion in and about the prison.

The five culprits are to undergo the awful punishment so justly awarded to their heinous offences, at the usual place of execution, opposite the

debtors' door of Newgate, at 5 o'clock this morning.

In order to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the dreadful scenes that took place at the execution of Haggerty and Holloway, some years ago, barriers are erected around the scaffold, and the different avenues to the Old Bailey, so as to prevent a rush of the crowd, or any forcible interruption of the awful proceedings.

Immense crowds were assembled last night, and considerable sums will be made by persons whose windows command a view of the awful spectacle. Many are expected to sit up the whole night. Curiosity must surely be excessively vitiated, when it can be gratified by so melancholy an exhibition.

Execution of Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson, and Tidd.

A large concourse of people assembled in front of the scaffold as early as 5 o'clock; but shortly afterwards, on the arrival of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. that place was cleared of all persons, except the special constables about 700 in number.—The multitude then occupied all the space in front of St. Sepulchre's Church and Giltspur-street. A party of the Life Guards were also drawn up between Skinner-street and Newgate street: there were upwards of 20,000 persons assembled.

At a quarter past seven o'clock, a block and five coffins were placed upon a scaffold, covered with black, erected for that purpose, and adjoining the scaffold used for all other occasions in front of the debtors' door. Some saw dust for the purpose of receiving the blood, was strewed on the new scaffold. The windows and roofs of the houses in the Old Bailey, in front of the place of execution, were filled with people desirous to see the execution; the prices of admission for each person varied from 1*l.* to 7*l.*

About a quarter before 8, Mr. Sheriff Rothell, Mr. Sheriff Perkins, and their under sheriffs, accompanied by Mr. Alderman Wood, Sir A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Fowler, Sir G. Alderson, Mr. Brown, the keeper of the prison, and two or three other gentlemen, whose names we could not learn, proceeded to the inner yard of Newgate, communicating with the cells in which the prisoners had been confined since sentence was passed on them.—There, we understand, their irons were struck off, as usual on such occasions, and, after the time necessary for doing so had elapsed, they were brought, pinioned, accompanied by the keepers who had charge of them since Friday, through the several passages leading to the drop in front of the prison. Thistlewood walked first, and then Tidd, Ings, Brunt and Davidson. When arrived at the Locking room, as it is called, which immediately communicates with the drop—the four prisoners last named, were detained there, while Thistlewood mounted the platform, which he did with a firm step, holding an orange between his hands, and preceded by Mr. Cotton, the Ordinary of Newgate. Mr. Cotton appeared to be exhorting him, but he only said "No, no." Some persons from the windows, on Thistlewood's appearance, cried out, "God Almighty bless you." Thistlewood bowed.

Tidd next came forward with an agitated step, and had an orange between his hands. He bowed to the people around and sometimes nodded to particular persons whom he recognised. He conversed with Thistlewood.

Ings next came up the steps, and gave three cheers, and sung, "Oh Give me Death or Liberty!" He requested the handkerchief which he had on his neck to be tied over his eyes, which was accordingly done; but he immediately took it off, and said, "I'll see as long as I can: here we goes, my lads; see the last remains of James Ings!"

Thistlewood—"We shall soon know the last grand secret."

Davidson next came up with a firm step, and bowed to the multitude; he alone seemed to listen to Mr. Cotton, and requested a handkerchief to be tied over his eyes.

Thistlewood—"I have but a few minutes to live, and I hope you will tell the world I am a sincere friend of Liberty."

Ings (addressing himself to some person who was taking notes near the scaffold) "I die an enemy to all Tyrants, recollect put that down."

Brunt was the last who came on the scaffold; he evinced the same firmness as on his trial. His neck handkerchief being off, he kicked the stiffener of his handkerchief off the scaffold, and said, "I shall want that no more." He also kicked off his shoes.

Mr. Cotton again exhorted the prisoners, and reminded them of their awful situation, but Ings said, "I am not afraid to go before God or man. I believe there is a God, and I hope he will be merciful." Then addressing himself to the executioner, "Now, old gentlemen, finish me tidy, that will do, put the halter a little tighter, it may slip. I hope Mr. Cotton you will give me a good character." He continued to wave his handkerchief until the drop fell.

Brunt took a pinch of snuff.

Ings appeared to pray.

At six minutes past 8 the signal was given, and the drop fell.

After hanging half an hour, they were cut down, and placed in their coffins.

A man who wore a mask then cut off their heads with a knife, and the executioner holding up the head of Thistlewood, and turning to the multitude, said, three times—"This is the head of Arthur Thistlewood, a Traitor."

The same form was observed with Tidd, Ings, Davidson and Brunt.

The features of Thistlewood, Tidd, Davidson and Brunt, were not at all changed. Ings's features were much distorted.