

With the latest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

SEMPER PRO LIBERTATE, ET BONO PUBLICO.

The Provincial Congress of North Carolina are to view the following Articles...

The former Delegates beg that this Plan may be considered, not as having had the Sanction of the Continental Congress...

ARTICLE I.

THE said united Colonies hereby severally enter into a firm League of Friendship with each other...

Art. 2. That each Colony shall enjoy and retain as much as it may think fit of its own present Laws, Customs, Rights, Privileges...

Art. 3. That for the more convenient Management of general Interests, Delegates shall be annually elected in each Colony...

Art. 4. That the Power and Duty of the Congress shall extend to the determining on War and Peace; the entering into Alliances...

Art. 5. All Charges of War, and all other general Expences, to be incurred for the common Welfare, shall be defrayed out of a common Treasury...

Art. 6. The Number of each Delegates to be elected and sent to the Congress by each Colony, shall be regulated from Time to Time...

Art. 7. At every Meeting of the Congress, one Half of the Members returned, exclusive of Proxies, shall be necessary to make a Quorum...

Art. 8. An executive Council shall be appointed by the Congress out of their own Body, consisting of 12 Persons, of whom, in the first Appointment, one Third, viz. 4 shall be for one Year...

of three Years before he can be elected again: This Council, of whom two Thirds shall be a Quorum, in the Recess of the Congress...

Art. 9. No Colony shall engage in an offensive War with any Nation of Indians without the Consent of the Congress...

Art. 10. A perpetual Alliance, offensive and defensive, is to be entered into as soon as may be with the Six Nations, their Limits ascertained and to be secured to them...

Art. 11. As all new Institutions may have Imperfections, which only Time and Experience can discover, it is agreed that the General Congress, from Time to Time, shall propose such Amendments...

Art. 12. Any and every Colony from Great Britain upon the Continent of North America, not at present engaged in our Association...

These Articles shall be proposed to the several Provincial Conventions or Assemblies, to be by them considered, and if approved, they are advised to empower their Delegates to agree and ratify the same in the ensuing Congress...

Whereas it hath pleased God to bless these Colonies with a small quantity of Gold, whereby much Cash and other Privileges have been imported to foreign Nations who may want the same:

Resolved, That after the Expiration of six Months from the 20th of July Instant, being the Day appointed by a late Act of Parliament of Great Britain for restraining the Trade of the confederate Colonies...

Resolved, That we will to the utmost of our Power maintain and support this Freedom of Commerce for two Years certain after its Commencement, any

Reconciliation between us and Great Britain notwithstanding, and as much longer beyond that Term as the late Acts of Parliament for restraining the Commerce and Fisheries...

The above Confederacy was laid before the Provincial Congress held at Hillsborough the 21st August last, when after due consideration of the same, the Congress came to the following Resolution thereon:

The Order of the Day being read for taking into Consideration a Paper, purporting a Confederation of the United Colonies; Resolved, the Congress resolve into a Committee of the whole House.

On Motion, Mr. President resumed the Chair, and Mr. Chairman reported as follows, to wit, That the Committee have taken into Consideration the Plan of General Confederation between the United Colonies, and are of Opinion that the same is not at present eligible.

LONDON, JULY 5.

At a Meeting of the Livery of London in Common Hall assembled Yesterday, the Lord Mayor acquainted the Livery that the Sheriffs waited on his Majesty at St. James's on Wednesday last, and that Mr. Plomer addressed his Majesty as follows: "May it please your Majesty, We are ordered by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, to wait on your Majesty, humbly to know your Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure when your Majesty will be pleased to receive upon the Throne their humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition."

The Lord Mayor then declared, that in Consequence of the Order of the Livery, that the Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, should not be presented to the King but sitting on his Throne, the Sheriffs Report to him, and Lord Herford's Letter, his Lordship had not attended his Majesty with the said Address. Ordered, That his Majesty's Answer, now reported, be entered in the Books of the Livery of this City. Resolved, That the King is bound to hear the Petitions of his People, it being the undoubted Right of the Subject to be heard, and not a Matter of Grace and Favour: That his Majesty's Answer is a direct Denial of the Right of this Court to have their Petitions heard: That such Denial renders the Right of petitioning the Throne, recognized and established by the Revolution, of no Effect: That whoever advised his Majesty, directly or indirectly, to refuse hearing the humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition, of this Court on the Throne, is equally an Enemy to the Happiness and Security of the King, and to the Peace and Liberties of the People. Ordered, That the Address, Remonstrance and Petition, which his Majesty refused to hear on the Throne, be printed in the public Papers, and signed by the Town Clerk.

Resolved, That the following Instructions be given to our Representatives in Parliament: "Gentlemen, You are instructed by the Livery in Common Hall assembled, to move immediately, on the next Meeting of Parliament, for an number