



Reproduced by courtesy of the owner, Mr. William Dean Embree.

Pages from THE TRIAL OF JOHN PETER ZENGER (shown on the opposite page) lists the names of jurymen as they were called and sworn for this history-making trial. Then follows the King's indictment, which charged . . . "that John Peter Zenger, late of the City of New York, Printer, . . . did falsely, seditiously and scandalously print and publish, and cause to be printed and published, a certain false, malicious, seditious, scandalous Libel, intituled, *The New-York Weekly Journal*."

Andrew Hamilton (pictured above in the court-

room) smashed the prosecution's case by proving that what Zenger had published was true, hence he could not be found guilty. The jury agreed with Hamilton, as the last page of the Trial Papers show.

Their verdict of . . . "Not Guilty" was greeted by . . . "three Huzzas in the Hall, which crowded with People; and the next Day Zenger was discharged from his imprisonment." Zenger was cheered by everyone for his magnificent stand, he had fought for the right of a free press and had won. He became the father of a free press in the United States.

THE TRIAL OF John Peter Zenger,

NEW-YORK, PRINTER;

Who was Tried and Acquitted,

For PRINTING and PUBLISHING a LIBEL
against the Government.

WITH

THE PLEADINGS and ARGUMENTS on both Sides.

Ita Cuique Cuiusq[ue] s[ic] de R[e]PUBLICA merit. CIC.



LO N D O N :

Printed for P. BROWN, in Fleet-Street. MDCCLIII.

[Price One Shilling and Sixpence.]

until you hear the Information, which is as follows:

" New-York, Supreme Court.
Reign of our Sovereign Lord King GEORGE
IIId, &c.

" New-York, s^r. BE it remembered, That Richard

Bradley, Esq; Attorney-General of Our Sovereign Lord the King, for the Province of New-York, who for Our said Lord the King in this Part prosecutes, in his own proper Person comes here into the Court of Our said Lord the King, and for Our laid Lord the King gives the Court here to understand, and be informed,— That John Peter Zenger, late Person, and a frequent Printer and Publisher of false News and seditious Libels, and wickedly and maliciously devising the Government of Our said Lord the King of this His Majesty's Province of New-York, under the Administration of His Excellency William Cosby, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the said Province, to traduce, scandalize and vilify; and His Excellency the said Governor, and the Ministers and Officers of Our said Lord the King of and for the said Province to bring into Suspicion and the ill Opinion of the Subjects of Our said Lord the King residing within the said Province) the Twenty-eighth Day of January, in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. at the City of New-York, did falsely, seditiously and scandalously print and publish, and cause to be printed and published, a certain false, malicious, seditious, scandalous Libel, intituled, *The New-York Weekly Journal*, containing the freest Advices foreign and domestic; in which Libel (of

Clerk. Yes, I believe it is. (22)

Cb. J. How came the Names of the Jurors to be misplaced in the Panel annexed to the Venire? Sheriff. I have returned the Jurors in the same Order in which the Clerk gave them to me.

Cb. J. Let the Names of the Jurors be ranged in the Order they were struck, agreeable to the Copy here in Court.

Which was done accordingly. And the Jury, whose Names were as follows, were called and sworn.

Hermanus Rutgers,
Stanly Holmes,
Edward Man,
John Bell,
Samuel Weaver,
Andries Marjebalk,

Egbert van Borsom,
Thomas Hunt,
Benjamin Hildreth, Foreman,
Abraham Kestetas,
John Geelet,
Hercules Wendorver.

Mr. Attorney-General opened the Information, which was as follows:

Mr. Attorney. May it please your Honours, and you Gentlemen of the Jury: The Information, now before the Court, and to which the Defendant Zenger has pleaded *Not Guilty*, is an Information for printing and publishing a false, scandalous and seditious Libel, in which his Excellency the Governor of this Province, who is the King's immediate Representative here, is greatly and unjustly scandalized, as a Person that has no Regard to Law nor Justice: With much more, as will appear upon reading the Information. This of Libelling is what has always been discouraged as a Thing that tends to create Differences among Men, ill Blood among the People, and oftentimes great Bloodshed between the Party libelling and the Party libelled. There can be no Doubt but you Gentlemen of the Jury will have the same ill Opinion of such Practices, as the Judges have always shewn upon such Occasions: But I shall say no more at this Time,

(74)

been always looked upon as a Crime; and no Government can be safe without it be punished."

Now you are to consider, whether these Words I have read to you, do not tend to beget an ill Opinion of the Administration of the Government? To tell us, those who are employed know nothing of the Matter, and those who do know are not employed; Men are not adapted to Offices, but Offices to Men, out of a particular Regard to their Interest, and not to their Fitness for the Places; this is the Purport of these Papers.

Mr. Hamilton. I humbly beg your Honour's Pardon; I am very much misapprehended, if you suppose what I said was so designed.

Sir, you know, I made an Apology for the Freedom I found myself under a Necessity of using upon this Occasion. I said, there was nothing personal designed; it arose from the Nature of our Defence.

The Jury withdrew, and in a small Time returned, and being asked by the Clerk, " Whether they were agreed of their Verdict, and whether John Peter Zenger was guilty of printing and publishing the Libels in the Information mentioned?" They answered by Thomas Hunt, their Foreman, NOT GUILTY.

Upon which there were three *Huzzas* in the Hall, which crowded with People; and the next Day Zenger was discharged from his Imprisonment.



A P-

Right to Vote...

Article II.

Section 1. Being male citizen of the age of twenty one years who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding any election and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that however hereafter may be elected by the people; but such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen, for whom he offers his vote. But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this state and for one year next preceding any election, shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid after his name of color, unless he shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid.

Section 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of forgery, of larceny, or of any infamous crime; and for depriving any person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager, depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

Section 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any alias house, or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

Section 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

Section 5. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen.

Article III.

Section 1. The Legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly.

Section 2. The Senate shall consist of thirty two members, and the Senators shall be chosen for two years. The Assembly shall consist of one hundred and forty eight members, who shall be annually elected.

Section 3. The State shall be divided into thirty two established Senate districts, each of which shall choose one Senator. The districts shall be numbered from one to thirty two inclusive.

District number One (1) shall consist of the Counties of Suffolk, Rensselaer and Dutchess.

District number Two (2) shall consist of the County of Kings.

District number Three (3), Number Four (4), Number Five (5) and Number Six (6), shall consist of the County of New York, counties of Westchester, and the towns of Ridgefield, and New City and County, shall be before the first day of May, one thousand and eight hundred and forty seven, divide the said city and county, in to the number of Senate Districts, to which it is entitled, or near as may be of an equal number of inhabitants, according to the most recent census of Color, not taxed, and consisting of convenient and contiguous territory; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district. The Board of Supervisors, when they shall have considered such division, shall draw up a certificate thereof, stating the number and boundaries of each district and the proportion thereof to be given to the office of the Secretary of State, and of the Clerk of said City and County.

District Number Seven (7), Eight (8) shall consist of the Counties of Dutchess and Columbia.

District Number Nine (9) shall consist of the Counties of Orange and Sullivan.

District Number Ten (10) shall consist of the Counties of Ulster and Greene.

District Number Eleven (11) shall consist of the Counties of Albany and Schoharie.

District Number Twelve (12) shall consist of the County of Herkimer.

District Number Thirteen (13) shall consist of the Counties of Washington and Clinton.

District Number Fourteen (14) shall consist of the Counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

District Number Fifteen (15) shall consist of the Counties of Herkimer, Hamilton, Fulton and Madison.

District Number Sixteen (16) shall consist of the Counties of Oneida and Oswego.

District Number Seventeen (17) shall consist of the County of Madison, and Oneida.

District Number Eighteen (18) shall consist of the Counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

District Number Nineteen (19) shall consist of the County of Chenango.

District Number Twenty (20) shall consist of the Counties of Madison, and Oneida.

District Number Twenty-one (21) shall consist of the Counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

District Number Twenty-two (22) shall consist of the County of Onondaga.

District Number Twenty-three (23) shall consist of the Counties of Cortland, Broome and Tioga.

District Number Twenty-four (24) shall consist of the Counties of Cayuga and Wayne.

New York State reached an all-time high in popular government when its new CONSTITUTION of 1846, Article II, section 1, removed the last remaining property qualification on the right to vote. From then on, every white male over 21 years of age could vote for the man of his choice.

THE
LILY.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY AMELIA BLOOMER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOLUMES 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853
MT. VERNON, O., 1854.

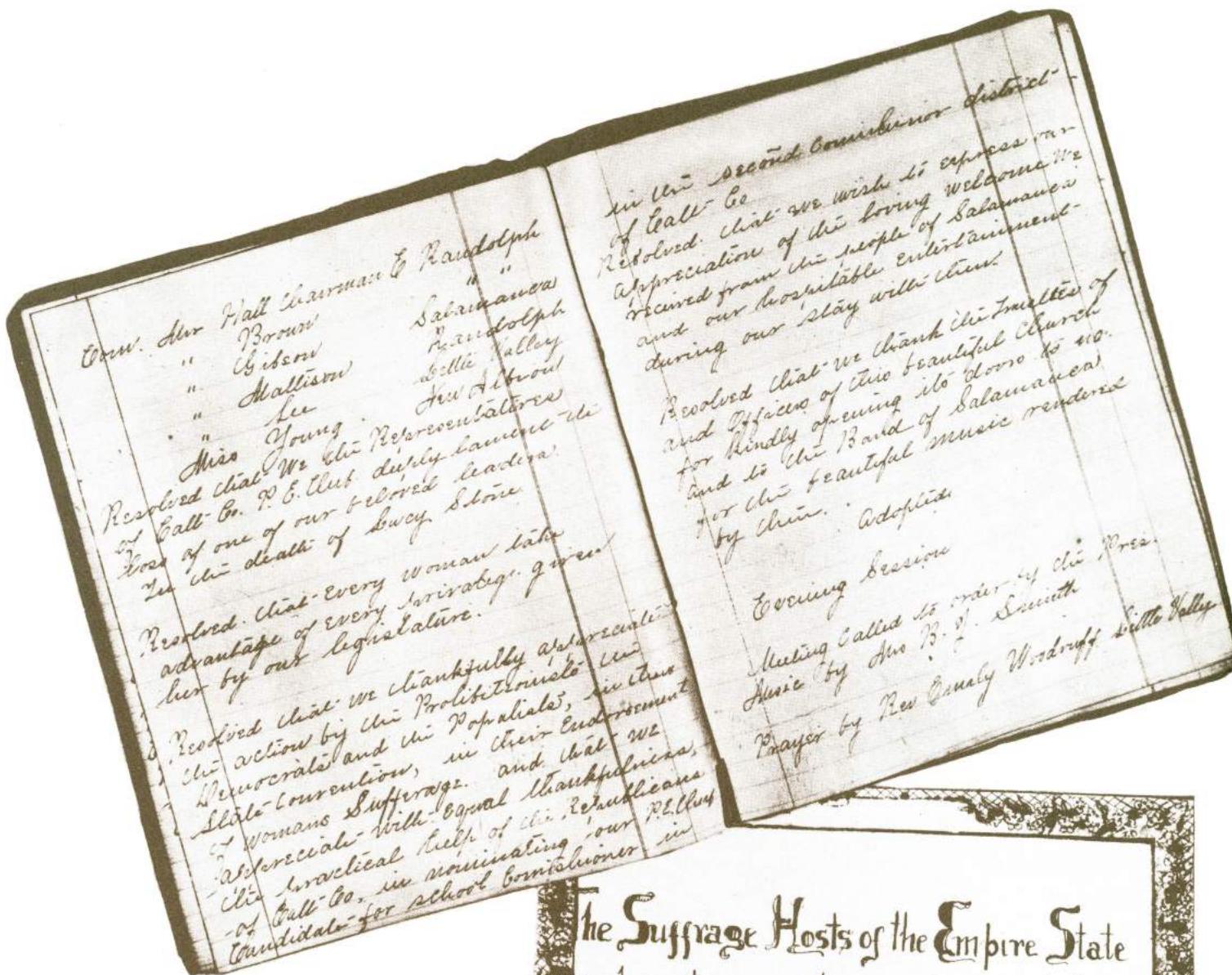


Amelia Bloomer



Women, too, were raising their voices, mainly on temperance and equal rights. Out in front of this battle was Amelia Bloomer of Seneca Falls. On January 1, 1849 she published THE LILY . . . "the first paper devoted to the interests of woman, . . . and the first one owned, edited and published by a woman." Subscription was 50c per year. The opposite clipping tells her story.

Right to Vote ...



Within forty years, a web of local women's organizations, such as the Political Equality Club of Cattaraugus County, had sprung up throughout New York State. The Club's MINUTE BOOK, 1891, shows they had won the endorsement of the Prohibition, Democrat, and Populist parties for woman's suffrage. With the help of Republicans, Cattaraugus women nominated the school commissioner.

With a flare for the dramatic, "Votes For Women" pilgrims rallied in New York City, December 16, 1912 and marched on Albany to greet Governor-elect William Sulzer with a PETITION urging . . . "The speedy passage of the Woman Suffrage Amendment."

The Suffrage Hosts of the Empire State
send greetings and renewed congratulations
to
Governor William L. Sulzer
and
express the earnest hope that his
administration may be distinguished by
the speedy passage of the Woman
Suffrage Amendment.

Co-operative Committee

Helen May Miller
Nora Blatch de Forest
Katherine May
January 1913
Alice S. Aldlane
Mary Garrett Hay



~~Speech of Dr. Mary E. Walker~~

~~before the Suffrage Committee
of the Constitutional Convention - My fellow-citizens:~~

I am opposed to the Act, granting over the right to vote
the ~~rights of men~~ ^{the rights of} ~~the Constitutional Convention~~ ^{the} ~~legislature~~ ^{legislature} ~~transcended its rights~~, when it passed the
enabling Act.

It had no more jurisdiction than it would have had to pass
an enabling Act to carpenters to decide the voting rights of
farmers. Tautology since the U.S. Constitution ~~already contained equal rights for all~~.
The United States Constitution clearly grants rights to all
citizens, regardless of sex, or of occupations.

Our Legislature in one sense, is on a par with the U.S.
Congress, that have passed Acts, that the Supreme Bench has pro-
nounced unconstitutional, our Legislature has done the same.
The Supreme Bench has sometimes reversed
and our Legislature will in time, do likewise
it had listened to wheeling women, and accused
minding themselves of their insist-
question, the Constitutionality of which, they
comprehend, any more than did the greatest
before the Crowning Constitution Argument.

Astonishing as it may seem, to-day,
said Argument, it was not believed by the
were citizens; and it was suggested that
to the United States Constitution, to make
they could not enjoy franchise until they

I was the first woman to attend
methods of thought that resulted in ab-

cal of the speeches
on suffrage is this one
Mary E. Walker before
Suffrage Committee of
5 New York State Con-
stitutional Convention. She
... "The U. S. Con-
stitution nowhere delegates to
give right to give voting
to women, since they
possess it."

Legislature, every year
1854 to 1917, was pre-
pared with a woman's suf-
frage measure. This right of
equal equality was granted
when a constitutional
enactment was passed giv-
ing women the right to vote.

Po. 8, 7, Oneida N.Y.

August 12th 1915.

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

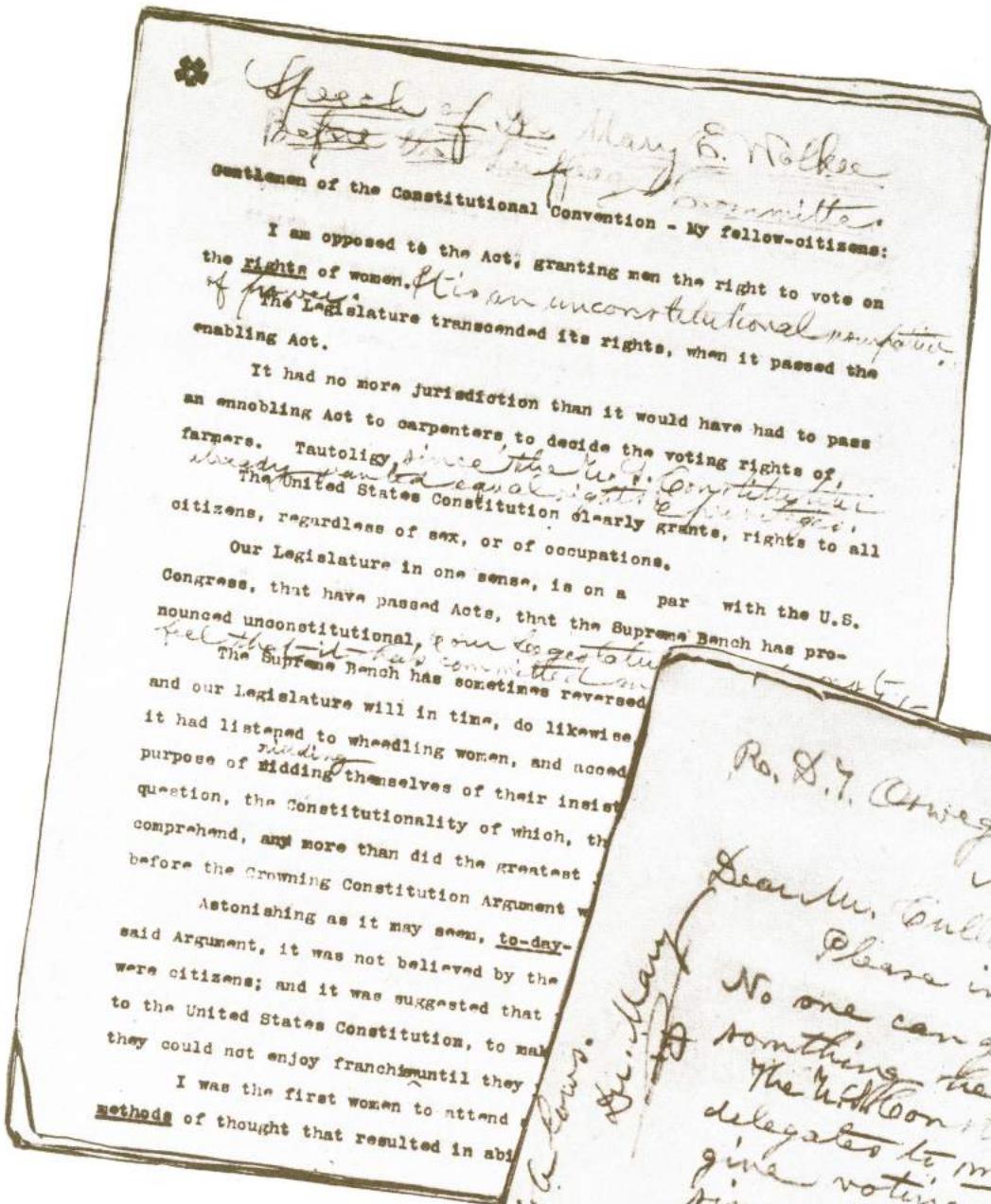
Please insert in my speech.

No one can give to another
something he does not possess.
The U.S. Constitution, where
delegates to men, the right to
give voting power to women
since they already possess it.
All right to and power is, must
emanate from a source, which is
the U.S. Constitution.

Male, is nowhere found in the
U.S. Constitution, and the "null
and void" word, has been placed
in State Constitution, for purpose
that need no discussion.

Constitutional lawyers no longer
look through a glass darkly.

Blackstone, born 1723, when
42 years of age published his
first law lectures. And English
laws said "person", and our laws



Typical of the speeches made on suffrage is this one by Dr. Mary E. Walker before the Suffrage Committee of the 1915 New York State Constitutional Convention. She argued . . . "The U. S. Constitution nowhere delegates to men the right to give voting power to women, since they already possess it."

The Legislature, every year from 1854 to 1917, was presented with a woman's suffrage measure. This right of political equality was granted in 1917 when a constitutional amendment was passed giving women the right to vote.

R. D. T. Oswego, N.Y.
August 12th 1915.

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

Please insert in my speech something he does not possess. The U.S. Constitution, where delegates to men, the right to give voting power to women, since they already possess it.

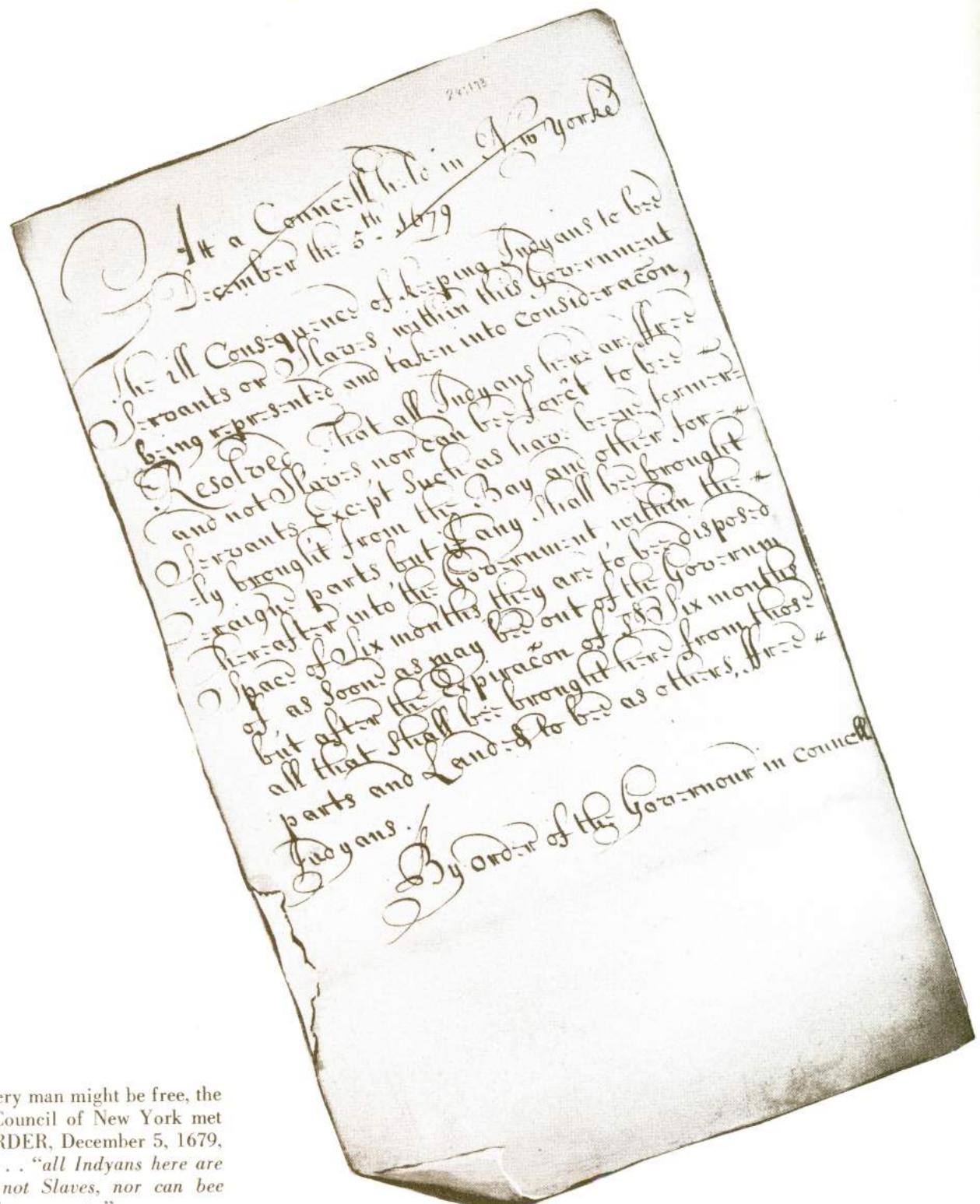
All right, and power, must emanate from a source, which is

Male, is nowhere found in the U.S. Constitution, and the "null and void" word, has been placed in State Constitution, for purpose that need no discussion.

Constitutional lawyers no longer look through a glass darkly.

Blackstone, born 1723, when 42 years of age published his first law lectures. And English laws said "person", and our laws

Freedom of



That every man might be free, the Colonial Council of New York met and by ORDER, December 5, 1679, declared . . . "all Indians here are free and not Slaves, nor can bee forc'd to bee servants."

THE INDIAN WAS FREED

Person...

D.D. Tompkins
Columbia College

June 22. 1793

Slavery No 1

pa. 36.

But there could be no freedom while the negro was still slave, wrote Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, in an essay "ON SLAVERY," June 22, 1793, while a student at Columbia College. He said . . . "Happy for America that she has been successful in her struggle for Liberty, but unhappy that she has not fully completed her design."

The present century has exhibited to the world some characters, actions, and events that are not equalled in history. Perhaps the mind of man never ~~had~~ ^{had} felt such a thirst for knowledge as for a few years past and as knowledge ^{had} expanded their minds, they began to consider the nature and foundation of government, and this consideration led them to see their slavery & gave them a task for Liberty. Struggles have insured what gave fits for the display of those actions and events which will be recorded whilst Freedom endures. Happy for America that she has been useful in her struggle for Liberty, but that she has not fully

Freedom of Person...

An Act for the gradual abolition of Slavery.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, That any child born of a slave within this State after the fourth day of July next, shall be deemed and adjudged to be born free: Provided nevertheless that such child shall be the servant of the legal proprietor of his or her mother, until such servant if a male shall arrive at the age of twenty eight years, and if a female at the age of twenty five years.

And be it further enacted, That such proprietor his, her, or their Heirs or Assigns shall be entitled to the service of such child until he or she shall arrive to the age aforesaid, in the same manner as if such child had been bound to service by the Officers of the Law.

And be it further enacted, That every person being an Inhabitant of this State who shall be entitled to the service of a child born after the fourth day of July as aforesaid, shall within nine months after the birth of such child, cause to be delivered to the Clerk of the City or Town, whereof such person shall be an Inhabitant, a certificate in writing containing the name and addition of such master or mistress, and the name, age, and sex of every child so born, which certificate shall be, by the said Clerk recorded in a Book to be by him for that purpose provided, which record shall be good and sufficient evidence of the age of such child, And the Clerk of such City or Town shall receive from said person twelve cents for every child so registered, and if any such person neglects to make a return of every such child as aforesaid to said Clerk within nine months after the Birth thereof, such person shall forfeit and pay Five Dollars for every such offence, to be sued for and recovered by the Clerk of the City or Town in which such person resides,

till it arrives at the age of one year, and every owner omitting
to give Notice in due form as aforesaid shall be answerable
for the maintenance of every such child until the arrival
of the respective periods of servitude specified in the first sec-
tion of this Act.

And be it further enacted that it shall ^{be} lawful for the
owner of any slave immediately after the passing of this Act
to manumit such slave by a certificate for that purpose
under his hand and seal.

State of New York

Subscribed March 28th 1799.

This Bill having been read the third time

Resolved that the Bill do pass.

By Order of the Senate.

Stephen Van Rensselaer
President

State of New York

In Assembly February 9th 1799.

This Bill having been read the third time

Resolved that the Bill do pass

By order of the Assembly

Dirk Ten Broeck Speaker

On March 29, 1799, the Senate and Assembly, ex-
pressing the will of the people, passed AN ACT FOR
THE GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, say-
ing . . . "that every child born of a slave within this
State after the fourth of July next, shall be deemed and
adjudged to be born free. . . ."

The law called for all masters to register the names
of children born after this date. A fee of 12 cents was
charged; and if the master failed, he was fined \$5.00.

Freedom of Person...

The State of New York. To Joseph Brown, Collector of the Revenue for the Town of Southfield, County of Richmond.

To Accounting & Charging up under mentioned Negro Children, which are now living here born of Slaves & abandoned
agreement to Law of said State for the abolition of Slavery passed the 29th day of August 1799.

Children Names	Sex	When Born	Names of the Masters	Amount of the Rent
Ann	Male	November 7 th 1799	James Gaynor	8 23 2 7 53
Lisa	Female	December 12 th 1799	John Peetell	9 16 2 19 20
Dinah	Female	March 22 nd 1800	Joseph Warren	10 — 2 20 "
Francis	Male	May 10 th 1800	Simon Warren	10 — 2 20 "
Mary Ann	Female	May 25 th 1800	John P. Miller	10 — 2 20 "
Jack	Male	June 12 th 1800	John Beattie	10 — 2 20 "
Mary	Male	June 25 th 1800	Zerel Lake	10 — 2 20 "
Sara	Female	July 25 th 1800	George Dwyer	10 — 2 20 "
Lucy	Female	September 7 th 1800	Paul S. Dickence	10 — 2 20 "
Deat	Female	October 30 th 1800	John Peetell	10 — 2 20 "
Mary	Female	November 30 th 1800	John Miller	10 — 2 20 "
Mary	Female	March 2 nd 1801	Lawrence Crapo	10 — 2 20 "
Sarah	Female	June 6 th 1801	James Egbert	10 — 2 20 "
Nicholas	Male	June 16 th 1801	Lawrence Crapo	10 — 2 20 "
Mary	Female	July 6 th 1801	Charles Tompkins	10 — 2 20 "
Tom	Male	July 13 th 1801	Nicholas Peetell	10 — 2 20 "
Not	Female	August 12 th 1801	Daniel Lake	10 — 2 20 "
Jack	Male	August 17 th 1801	Stephen Miller	10 — 2 20 "
Guff	Male	September 2 nd 1801	George W. Barnes	10 — 2 20 "
Sarah	Female	October 7 th 1801	James Gaynor	10 — 2 20 "
Peter	Male	October 14 th 1801	Samuel Sisson	10 — 2 20 "
Bill	Male	October 23 rd 1801	Stephen Miller	10 — 2 20 "
James	Male	December 5 th 1801	Daniel Conson	10 — 2 20 "
George	Male	December 22 nd 1801	Henry Miller	10 — 2 20 "
Margaret	Female	Dec. 1st 1802	Charles Conson	10 — 2 20 "
Lisa	Female	January 14 th 1802	Edward Stone	10 — 2 20 "
Tom	Male	March 4 th 1802	George Barnes	9 27 2 19 17
Dixon	Female	April 16 th 1802	Joseph Davis	7 15 2 17 6
Phoebe	Female	June 27 th 1802	Henry Dwyer	6 3 2 12 6
Mary	Female	October 5 th 1802	John Miller	3 — 2 6
Jane	Female	November 4 th 1802	Hannah Conson	26 2 4 70
Harry	Male	November 14 th 1802	James Gaynor	16 2 4 6

\$339-26

Richmond County Town of Southfield January 3rd 1804

I do hereby this to be a true account of the Negro Children
Charged to this State agreeable to the said Law.

Signed — — — — —

D. D. Tompkins

The ACCOUNT BOOK for Southfield Town, Richmond County, lists what was spent feeding, clothing and maintaining children of slaves after July 4, 1799, as a result of the Law of 1799.

Daniel D. Tompkins, who always hated slavery, redoubled his efforts as Governor. On January 28, 1817, his LETTER TO THE ASSEMBLY said final abolition should be accomplished within the State no later than July 4, 1827—as New York led the way forward to negro freedom.

Richmond County Town of Southfield
January 3rd 1804. I do hereby
certify that the above is a true account
of the number of Negro Children
which have been abandoned & left
abroad agreeable to Law.

In my last public communication
I have had the honor to advert to the pre-
servation of our country and to intimate a
state of Society and the general dispe-
lition of our religious Friends & Humanity
towards the negroes & their interests.
I now take the liberty of submitting
to the Legislature whether the dictates of Humanity
and Justice will not induce the Legislature to
make some alteration of the Statute of Abolition
so far as to prohibit the importation of
slaves into the United States for the
use of our Slave-holders. I have also
conferred on us as a nation, so far
as we have concerned ourselves with
our Slave-holders, to know what
is to be done to put an end to the
wretched scenes of Oppression & Humanity
which have been practised by the Slave-holders
in this country. I have also considered
what steps we may take to put an end to
the Slave-holders in this country.

THE NEGRO WAS FREED

By the President & the
Cabinet of the United States

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the Union States, upon which of the states, and the people thereof, in which states, that relation may be suspended, or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure rendering pecuniary aid to the few acceptance or rejection of all slave states, so called, the people thereof may not then be in rebellion against the Union States, and which states may now have voluntarily accepted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, amend, or gradually establishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent upon this continent, or elsewhere, will be continued.

Qualified voters of such state shall have full participation, in the absence of strong countenancing such state and the people thereof, in not then rebelling against the Union States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of the Congress entitled "An Act to make an additional and better provision for the relief of slaves held in actual involuntary servitude, and for other purposes." Approved March 18, 1862, now

Approved by the Senate and House of Representatives on the 18th instant, and is now in effect. This measure is intended to furnish compensation for the loss of slaves held in actual involuntary servitude, and to provide for their removal to freedom. It also provides for the punishment of persons who have aided and abetted the slaves in their efforts to escape from their masters. It also provides for the punishment of persons who have aided and abetted the slaves in their efforts to escape from their masters.

Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize arms, forfeit property of rebels, and for other purposes," Approved July 17, 1862, over which sections are in the words, and figures following:



That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state, or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free. And the executive government of the United States, will, do, and cause to be maintained, the freedom of such persons, and to recognize such persons, and to do no act or acts to expatriate such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the executive will, on the first day of January, by proclamation, designate the states, and parts of states, if any, in which the people thereof respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the Union States; and the fact that any state, or the people thereof shall, on that day be, in open and palpable rebellion, will be, in your faith representation in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen therefrom, at elections wherein a majority of the

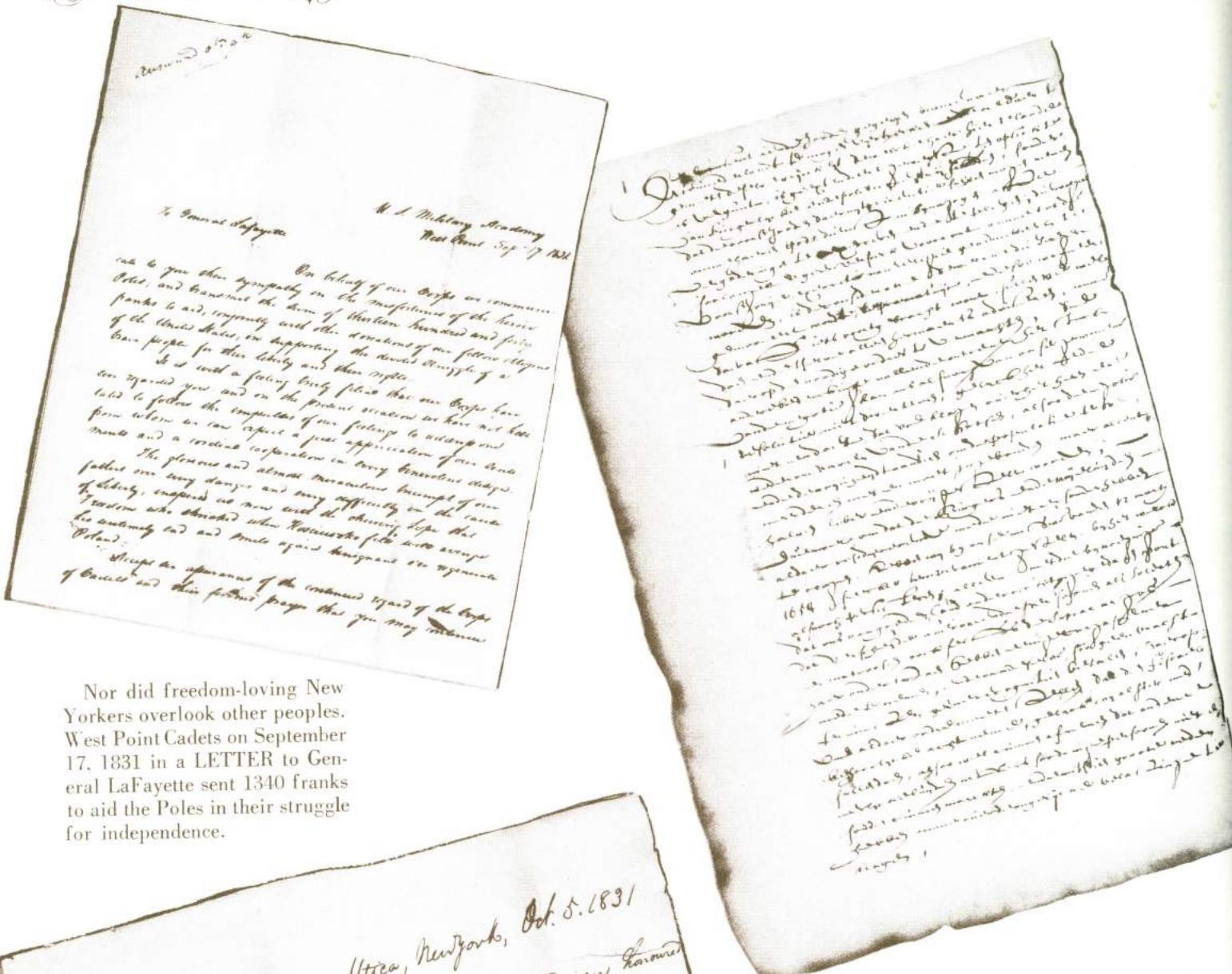
And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the Union States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act, and sections above recited, in due time, ~~and to make known to the~~, and in due time, ~~and to make known to the~~

And the executive will, recommend that all citizens of the Union States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the Union States, and their respective states, and people, if those states shall have been suspended, or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the Union States, including the loss of slaves.

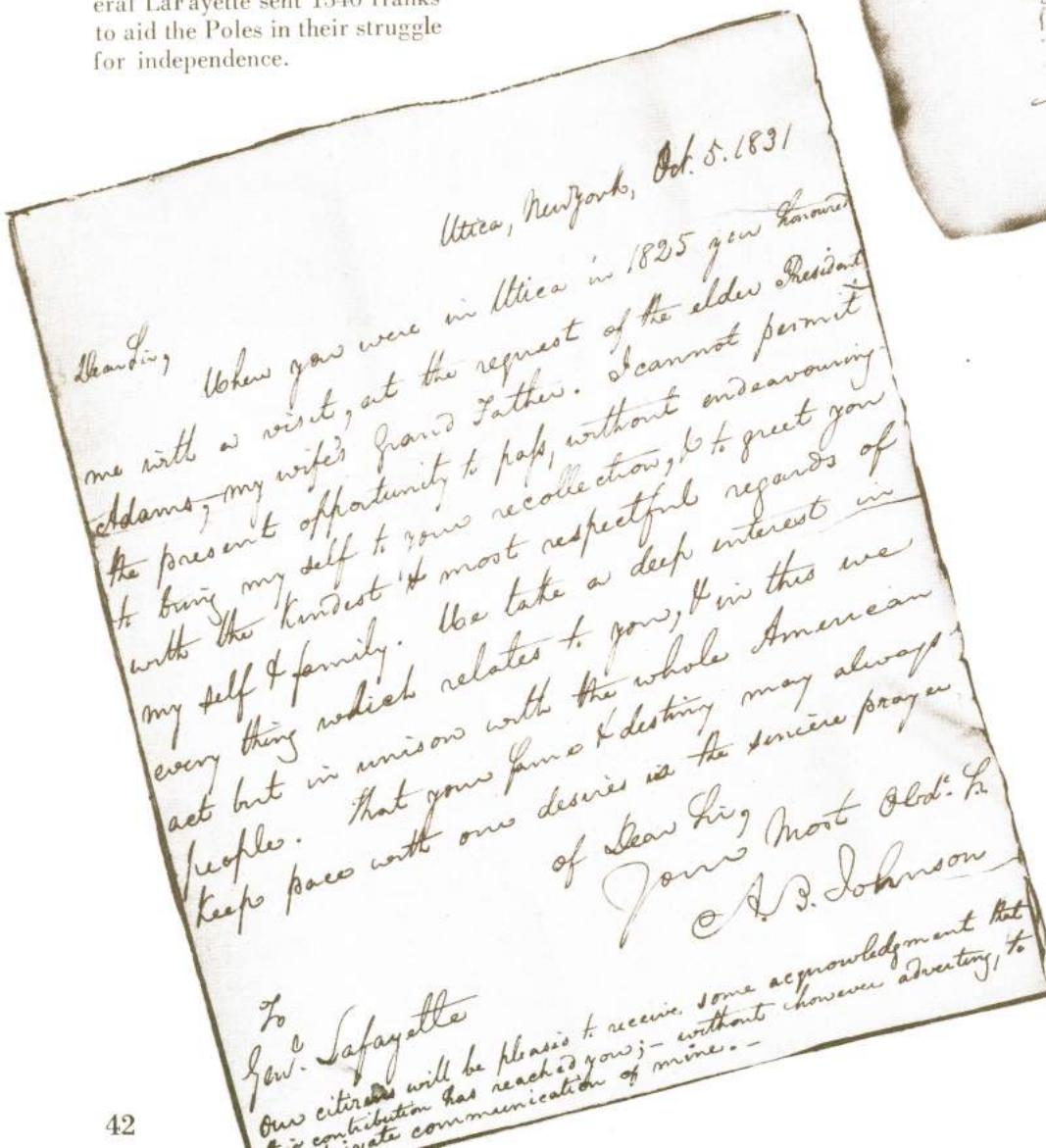
In witness whereof, I have signed at my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed at the City of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand and six hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-seventh.

Abraham Lincoln
By the President
William H. Seward,
Secretary of State

Freedom of Person...



Nor did freedom-loving New Yorkers overlook other peoples. West Point Cadets on September 17, 1831 in a LETTER to General LaFayette sent 1340 franks to aid the Poles in their struggle for independence.



And Jews in Holland were allowed to go to New Netherland "and there to enjoy the same liberty that is granted them in this country . . . with respect to civil and political liberties."

Other citizens wrote encouraging LETTERS to General LaFayette and the Polish - American Committee in Paris, 1831-1832. From Utica, A. B. Johnson told LaFayette . . . "We take a deep interest in every thing which relates to you." LaFayette replied to James Fenimore Cooper, who served in Samuel Gridley Howe's place while he was imprisoned.

To the honorable the Legislature
of the State of New York, in Senate
and assembly convened.

The Common Council of
the City of New York

Respectfully represent,

That they feel themselves called upon by duty they owe to their constituents, to express — their sentiments upon the great and important Canal question to which the attention of the Legislature has been invited for some years past and continuing at the present session.

The project of opening a navigation to the ocean through the Hudson River from the Great Lakes, placed by Providence in the midst of this rising Empire, inspires the mind with the inextinguishable desire, that this generation may at least lay the foundation of so great a work, the completion of which, in the opinion of the Common Council, must be a bond of union — a source of prosperity and power to the inhabitants of the entire country within the limits and influence of such a navigation.

To create "a bond of union . . . a source of prosperity for its inhabitants . . ." the New York City Common Council MEMORIALIZES the Legislature, February 20, 1816, to complete navigation to the ocean through the Hudson River from the Great Lakes by considering "the great important Canal question."

In the same spirit the Legislature granted a CHARTER to the State's first railroad, The Mohawk and Hudson, April 17, 1826, connecting Albany with Schenectady. This was the first link in the present vast New York Central System.

The first locomotive and train of passenger-cars ever run in the State of New York.

In act to incorporate the
Schenectady and Hudson Rail Road Company

Be it enacted by the

people of the State of New York, enacted in Senate and Assembly, that
Stephen Van Rensselaer and George Washington, with Schenectady and Hudson Rail Roads Company for the purpose of constructing a canal to connect Lake Erie with the Hudson River, and to lay a road from the Hudson River to Albany, have a right and title to all the land within the bounds of the 6th of Albany, or within half a mile of the same, and extending to any point in the 8th of Schenectady or Albany, or one-half mile of the same to the Hudson River, take up any property and fixtures upon the same by the owner and owner of slaves, and of any merchandise or other goods or property whatever, upon which the said corporation may choose to employ, and say that same they and their successors shall be and they are hereby vested with the exclusive privilege and power of constructing, cutting, raising, removing, carrying, a single or double rail road, and for the purpose aforesaid, and shall have power to make and lay any bridge, causeway, dam, lock, or other works, and shall be protected in law, except in cases of injury and damage done by persons passing over the said road, or by animals, and shall be entitled to compensation in all cases of damage or injury, and in all manner of action, and that they and their successors may have a revenue and profit, and may charge and take the sum at their pleasure.

And be it further enacted

that the capital stock of the said company shall be three hundred thousand dollars, divided into five hundred thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be deemed personal property and translatable in such manner as the said corporation shall by by-laws direct.

And be it further enacted

that the capital stock of the said company shall be three hundred thousand dollars, divided into five hundred thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be deemed personal property and translatable in such manner as the said corporation shall by by-laws direct.

And be it further enacted

from the time of the incorporation of the said and every such partition of ten per centum of the stock in favor of the said company by them or in the said stock held and used with intent after dividing, however the amount of the stock so held thereon, that the said stock so held will not exceed the said and every share within and become the property of the people of the State.

And be it further enacted
that nothing in this act contained shall be taken to impair or damage any power of the Legislature to grant or give any charter, or other privilege, for the construction of a rail road or canals from any city or village to their port, or the city along any other place in the State.

And be it further enacted
that the rights and franchises hereby granted shall be limited and taken to be subject to the right of the legislature to alter, amend or modify that act.

and so forth, that that act shall be deemed a particular and shall be brought and presented whenever for the purpose therein specified, and delivered in all cases and places where-

*State of New York
In Senate, April 17, 1826
When this instrument was read the third time
Anno Domini MDCCCLXVI
Nicholas Smith, Secretary
1st of the Senate*

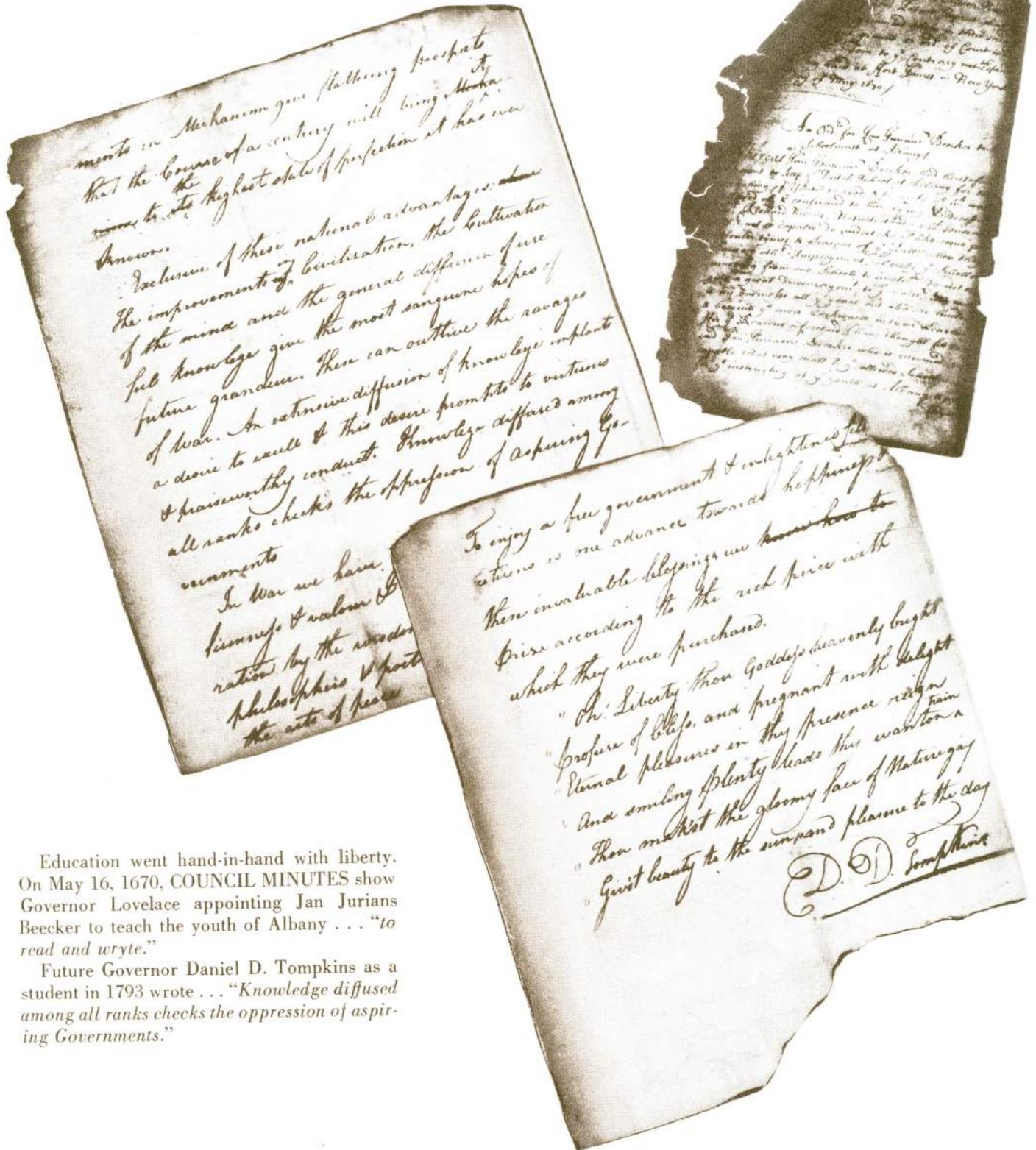
*James T. Johnson, President
D. C. [Signature]*

*State of New York
In Assembly, April 17, 1826
This bill was read the second time
Anno Domini MDCCCLXVI
Robert Smith, Speaker
By order of the Assembly
D. C. [Signature]*

*Amelia G. [Signature]
D. C. [Signature]*



Freedom of



Education went hand-in-hand with liberty. On May 16, 1670, COUNCIL MINUTES show Governor Lovelace appointing Jan Jurians Beecker to teach the youth of Albany . . . "to read and wryte."

Future Governor Daniel D. Tompkins as a student in 1793 wrote . . . "Knowledge diffused among all ranks checks the oppression of aspiring Governments."

Education...

144

An Act making provision for the Education
of the Children of indigent Citizens and for
the Encouragement of Common Schools

Be it enacted by the People of
New York Represented in Senate and
that from and after the passing of this
and may be Lawfull for the Mayor, &
Commonalty of the Cities of New Yo
and Schenectady, and they are hereby
and required to ~~concern themselves~~
~~and generally contribute~~
Constitute and Establish in Their res
so many Schools, as in their discretion
deemed necessary for the Education
of poor Citizens

And be it further Enacted, that
full, for the Mayor and Aldermen,
New York, Albany and Schenectady,
of Supervisors of the said respective C
Leverly Authorized and ~~required~~
and Collect, on the Estates Real and p
Citizens and Inhabitants of each respe

Every child must be educated,
stressed DeWitt Clinton — the
father of free public schools, February 25, 1805. He described
how poor children . . . "miserable and almost friendless ob
jects are ushered upon the stage
of life, inheriting those vices,
which idleness, and the bad ex
ample of their parents naturally
produce...." He warned that...
"a government can be expected
to be enjoyed no longer than
while its Citizens continue vir
tuous and while the majority of
the People, through the advan
tage of a proper, early education
possess sufficient knowledge to
enable them to understand and
pursue their best interests."

Free schools were provided
for the poor by ACT of Legis
lature, 1804.

The Legislature of the State of New York, doth, on the 2d day of April, 1804, do enact, and it is hereby made law, that the Memorial of the Subscribers, citizens of New York, respectfully, sheweth,

That, impelled with a solicitude for the general welfare of the Community, they feel it their duty to call your body on a subject, which they regard as of deep concern.

Your Memorials have viewed with painful anxiety the multiplied evils which have accrued, in directly, according to this City, from the neglected education of the Children of the Poor. They attend more particularly to that description of Children, who do not belong to, or are not provided for, by any religious Society; and who, therefore, do not partake of the advantages arising from the different Charity Schools, established by the various religious Societies in this City. The condition of this class is deplorable indeed, raised up by Parents, who, from a variety of consuming circumstances, are become either indifferent to the best interests of their offspring, or through intemperate lives, are rendered unable to defray the expense of their institution. These miserable and almost friendless objects are ushered upon the stage of life, inheriting those vices, which idleness and the bad example of their parents naturally produce. The consequence is, that a variety of vices, an ignorance, and vice, and all those manifold evils resulting from every species of immorality, by which public Capital and Resources are filled with objects of disease and poverty, are thereby burdened with taxes for their support. In addition to these melancholy facts, it is to be feared that the late increase in the Community is becoming the inducement to moral, and less careful to lay aside the fruit of their savings. What can this alarming situation have arisen from, but the existence of an error, which has been found to prevail among almost all classes of people, that a virtuous Education especially at that early period of life when the impressions are made, generally stamps the future character.

The following ample means of educating their offspring, it must be apparent that the late
stop of Citizens sufficiently manifest have a sufficient claim to public support.

The enlightened and virtuous government under which we live, is favourable to the general diffusion of know
ledge; but the happiness of such a government can be enjoyed no longer than while its Citizens
have virtue and while the majority of its stop, through the advantage of a proper, early education, possess
sufficient knowledge to make them to understand and pursue their best interests. This sentiment, which must be
with universal assent, was emphatically urged to his countrymen by Washington, and has been recently
voiced by our present Chief Magistrate, in his address on the necessity of supporting Schools, & from
whose knowledge through the List.

Trusting that the friends of freedom, will take means for the promotion of the evils they have enumerated, as
is apparent to you. It is, therefore, your Memorials respectfully, request the Legislature & Assemblies of
the Legislature, in establishing a Free School or Schools in this City, for the benevolent purpose of affording
education to these unfortunate Children, who have no other mode of obtaining it.

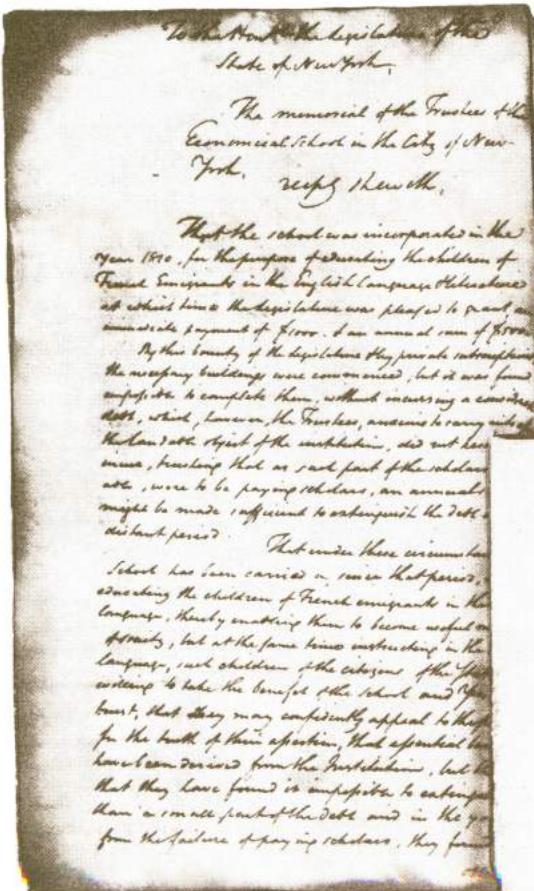
The several attention to be bestowed on these Children, for the improvement of the
of their Parents in procuring education for them, when industry will be rewarded, and
as well as to give them the learning requisite for the proper discharge of life, it is confidently hoped
will produce the most beneficial and lasting effects.

This was originally to be signed by the Subscribers, but, as you Memorials have agreed to form an
Society for establishing a Free School in this City, and
therefore respectfully solicit the Legislature to sanction their undertaking by An Act of Incorporation, and
to grant them such pecuniary aid, or endowment, as in your wisdom may be deemed proper for the promotion
of the benevolent object of your Memorials. — It which is respectfully submitted,

DeWitt Clinton

Eliza Ford
Catharine Florman
J. M. F. H. M.
John D. Powers
Almon Bell
William Lewis
W. H. Hinckley
T. L. Livingston
John P. Smith
Samuel Quincy
H. C. Collier
Theodore Bailey
Ed. Norton
W. H. Taylor
John Hinckley
John Hinckley
John Hinckley

Freedom of Education...



Immigrants coming to America found New York school doors open to them. The Legislature supported with State funds New York City's ECONOMICAL SCHOOL, founded in 1819, so French children might learn to speak English.

And Thomas Jefferson, in a letter from Monticello, October 6, 1823, asked for a copy of Columbia College's Code of Regulations so he might set up the University of Virginia.

The New York Legislature chartered Cornell University by ACT, April 27, 1865. Chief aim . . . "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes . . ."

Sir

Monticello Oct. 6. 23.

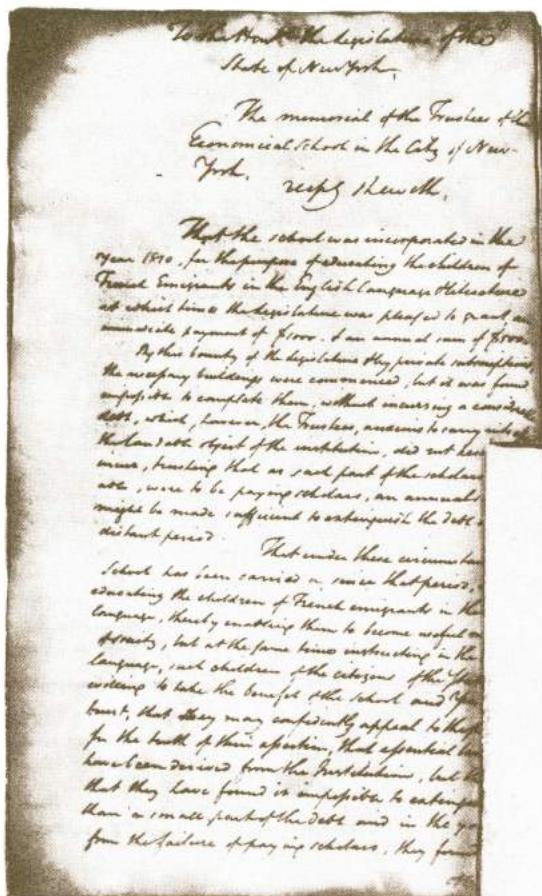
The object of the present letter will, in the eye of a son of science, excuse, I trust, the liberty a stranger takes in addressing it to you. we are engaged, in this state, in establishing an University on a scale of some extent, and we are in hopes it may get into operation in the course of the ensuing year. we have yet to form our code of regulations for the administration and discipline of the institution, and we are desirous of obtaining the aid of whatever light may be derived from the provisions of other similar institutions. I have been told of a work by Russel on the regulations of the Universities of Scotland, of Cambridge and some others from which useful information may be obtained on that subject, and I have had application made for it to the booksellers of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portsmouth, from none of whom can it be obtained. one of them has promised to procure it for me, from England, with the least possible delay, but in the mean time we lose the ensuing winter, within the course of which our code should be prepared, a letter from Capt Chapman, a British Officer who did me the favor of calling on me and was kind enough to take some interest in our institution which he visited, informs me that you possess this book may I presume to ask the loan of it during the ensuing winter? I pledge to you my honor that it shall be safely returned, and that if, contrary to all probabilities, it were to miscarry by the mail, the one to be imported for myself should replace it. if wrapped in strong paper, and addressed to me at Monticello Virginia, it will come by mail with perfect safety. if there be any printed collection of the regulations of the College of N.Y., you would add to the obligation by sending me a copy of them; with a hope that the aged will apologize for the freedom of this application. I pray you to accept the assurance of my great respect.

Mr. Griscom.

Th Jefferson

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

Freedom of Education...



Immigrants coming to America found New York school doors open to them. The Legislature supported with State funds New York City's ECONOMICAL SCHOOL, founded in 1819, so French children might learn to speak English.

And Thomas Jefferson, in a letter from Monticello, October 6, 1823, asked for a copy of Columbia College's Code of Regulations so he might set up the University of Virginia.

The New York Legislature chartered Cornell University by ACT, April 27, 1865. Chief aim . . . "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes . . ."

Sir

Monticello Oct. 6. 23.

The object of the present letter will, in the eye of a son of science, excuse. I trust, the liberty a stranger takes in addressing it to you. we are engaged, in this state, in establishing an University on a scale of some extent, and we are in hopes it may get into operation in the course of the ensuing year. we have yet to form our code of regulations for the administration and discipline of the institution, and we are desirous of obtaining the aid of whatever light may be derived from the provisions of other similar institutions. I have been told of a work by Russel on the regulations of the Universities of Scotland, of Cambridge and some others from which useful information may be obtained on that subject, and I have had application made for it to the booksellers of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portsmouth, from none of whom can it be obtained. one of them has promised to procure it for me, from England, with the least possible delay, but in the mean time we lose the ensuing winter, within the course of which our code should be prepared, a letter from Capt Chapman, a British officer who did me the favor of calling on me, and was kind enough to take some interest in our institution which he visited, informs me that you possess this book, may I presume to ask the loan of it during the ensuing winter? I pledge to you my honor that it shall be safely returned, and that if, contrary to all probabilities, it were to miscarry by the mail, the one to be imported for myself shall replace it. if wrapped in strong paper, and addressed to me at Monticello Virginia, it will come by mail with perfect safety. if there be any printed collection of the regulations of the College of N.Y., you would add to the obligation by sending me a copy of them; with a hope that the sign will apologize for the freedom of this application. I pray you to accept the assurance of my great respect.

W. Griscom.

Th Jefferson

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

Freedom of Education...

of suing and being sued, pleading, and being impleaded, answering and being answered, defending and being defended in all courts and places whatsoever, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters and causes whatsoever: And that they and their successors may have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at their pleasure; And that they and their successors by the same name shall be forever capable in law to purchase, take, receive, hold and enjoy to them and their successors any real estate in or outside of or Towns of New York or elsewhere, and any goods, chattels or personal estate for the purpose of enabling them the better to carry into execution, commence, and prosecute such measures as may tend to promote a publick welfare, arts and manufactures in the said Province. PROVIDED, in the year yearly value of such real and personal Estates shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred pounds lawful money of New York, and that they and their successors shall have full power and authority to make, publish, and renew all such laws, ordinances and charters such Laws, Constitutions, Charter, or any Regulations for the election or distribution of two members of the said Corporation, and the removal and regulation of their officers and members, for raising the sumes and rates relating to the affairs and business of the said Corporation.

Resolutions shall not be repugnant to the Constitution or Laws of the United States, or to the laws and usages of the said Corporation. There shall be a seal annexed, Re-

for the laudable purpose of promoting Agriculture, and the wealth and welfare of the said Society have presented great objects, have benefits which in other very much inferior agricultural societies, have accrued upon their members, and the spirit of making improvements such as may be found to be beneficial to the cultivation of others, which have been found useful in increasing the produce of lands, as may be found to be beneficial in those parts of the state where they may render proper, an imitation for the improvement of field husbandry in general, as would enable them to effectually carry on such limitations and restrictions, as to the legislature shall see fit to prescribe, and to incorporate the society for the purpose aforesaid, under the name of the New-York Agricultural Society.

the benefit which
are in practice given,
that are in practice given,
spirit of Making improvements for increasing the produc-
tive or useful cultivation, or imitation for the imita-
tion of others, which have been made by other parts, and
reduce as far as the circumstances will admit, an imitation for the imita-
tion of the state where they can be beneficially carried on. That for the
parts of the society that they were authorized to do as follows:
as the important ends of their Association, they would make
such limitations and restrictions, as to the Legislature would seem expedient to incorporate the Society for the purpose,
they therefore prayed that the Legislature would be pleased to incorporate the Society for the purpose,
Therefore,
Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, that Abel A.
Livingston, John Lee Hobart, Samuel D. Mitchell, John Hart, Joseph Hartwick, Samuel Bard, John Lantine, Samuel
Inns, Thomas Atterton, Joseph Hartwick, James C. Graham, Matthew Hartwick, Samuel Bard, John Lantine, Samuel
John Olson, William W. Gilbert, David Slagle, John S. Palmer, Jacobus Hartwick, Melancton Smith, Abraham Montford,
Bunting, Caleb Benson, John Slagle, David Slagle, John S. Palmer, Jacobus Hartwick, Melancton Smith, Abraham Montford,
Lurdy, Jacob Ogden, John Hoffman, John Slagle, John S. Palmer, Jacobus Hartwick, Melancton Smith, Abraham Montford,
Van Cortlandt, John Williams, Richard Vanich, John Jay, Cornelius Bogert, William Dunlap, Walter Butler, John Philip
Stevens, John Kemp, Abraham Beach, John Homan, John Jay, Elias Durand, William Dunlap, Walter Butler, John Philip
De la Sajana, Edward Livingston, Samuel Augustus Moore, De Wolfe, David Frederick Loring, John Durand, Nathaniel Liver
William Brewster, John Williams, Samuel Augustus Moore, De Wolfe, David Frederick Loring, John Durand, Nathaniel Liver
Joseph Barber, ~~so poor~~, John Durand, Nathaniel Liver, John Durand, Simon De Wolf, Nathaniel Liver, John Barber,
Strong and Samuel Jones Junior, and such other persons, as shall be members of the said Society
shall be and hereby are made, constituted and such other persons, as shall be members of the said Society
name of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture and declared to be one body corporate and politic in Deed of said Society
until the first day of May One thousand eight hundred and four, shall have succession and shall be persons in
the said Society.

Growing up with the schools were societies, such as the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, incorporated by the State in 1793. This was the first agricultural Society in the State and the fifth in the United States. It aided scientific experiments to improve farming.

*An Act to Incorporate the
Society Instituted in the State of New
York for the promotion of Agriculture,
Arts and Manufactures.*

In Council of Revision

Resolved that it does not appear
improper to the council that the
bill entitled "An Act to incorporate
the Society established in the City
of New-York for the promotion of
Agricultural Arts and Manufactures"
should become a law of this
State.

Collected

TO ADVANCE SCIENCE, MANUFACTURING

"Annually to report to the Legislature the State of Literature in Columbia College, and the several Academies incorporated within this State, being enjoined by Law. Give the Regents of the University, beg Leaves, in the discharge of this Duty, to call the Attention of the Senate, and Assembly to an Object, which has, with ~~con~~ Wisdom been selected, as entitling a particular Manner to the larger Support of the Publick. -

Upon a former Occasion we were liberty to mention that we had a most pleasing Prospect of the Progress and Advancement of Science; and this now affords us great Satisfaction to find that our Expectations upon this Subject have, in some Degree been realized. The Number of Students in the College not less than during the preceding Year; and in the two Academies incorporated by us, it has considerably increased. - Princeton shall give Nation to sixty, and Clinton, about Ninety Pupils. - These Seminaries have been visited by several Members of our Corp, and we find that the Plan of Education pursued in them has not varied materially since our last Report. - In all of them, the Abilities and Exertions of the Teachers, as well as their Diligence

and

Washington Feb 14th 1825

Dear Sir

I offer my acknowledg-
ment for the interest you have taken
in promoting the School over which
you preside. I have enclosed a Draft
nearly drawn up of Resolutions for the
government of the School which I beg
you to submit to your & the Gentlemen
associated with you for consideration
in a convenient time. I flatter myself
in the 3^d edition of my "Supplement
to my History of New-
England", that
the advantages I anticipated will
be realized.

Sincerely yours
Wm. H. Miller

1. That the 6th & 7th inst. be used, for
an examination of the students, before his arrival.
2. That to the same time be given, in the sum of £100,
the sum of £1000, to be paid to him, for his services.

— That another student, who happens to be
a native of New-England, be admitted to
the course of lectures, who may be engaged
in multiplying and improving his knowledge
of mathematics, &c. — That he be given, in the sum of £100,
a number of the best books in his
library, & a sum of money to pay his
expenses, so far as they may be incurred
in such a course of study, & to be paid to him
at the end of the year, and the sum
shall be paid to him, if his services

Sam Blatchford, Presy

Regents of the University of the State of New York, in a REPORT to the Legislature, December 7, 1788, expressed satisfaction with the development of scientific studies at Columbia College.

CORRESPONDENCE of Stephan Van Rensselaer and Samuel Blatchford discuss the founding of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1825.

Freedom of Education...

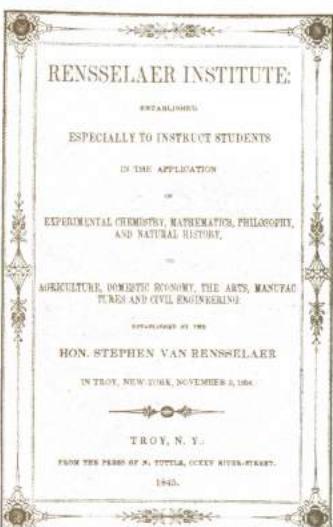
Rensselaer School In Troy N.Y.

To The Rev^d Dr Blatchford of Lansingburgh
Dear Sir: I have established a school at the
north end of Troy in Rensselaer county, in the building usu-
ally called the old Bank Hall, for the purpose of instructing our
persons who may choose to apply themselves in the applica-
tion of Science to the common Purposes of Life.
The principal object is, to qualify teachers for instructing the
sons and daughters of Farmers and Mechanists, by lectures or
otherwise, in the application of experimental chemistry, philo-
sophy, and natural history, to agriculture, domestic economy,
the arts and manufactures. From the trials which have been
made by persons in my employ at Utica, Whiteborough, Rome,
Auburn and Geneva, during the last summer, I am induced
to believe, that competent instructors may be produced
at school at Troy, who will be highly useful to promote
the diffusion of a very useful kind of knowledge, with
application to the business of living. Apparatus for the
experiments has been so much simplified, and species
of natural history have become subjects of such easy attain-
ment, a small sum is now required as an outfit of
for in the proposed branch of science. Consequently
school district may have the benefit of such a col-
lection about one in two or three years, as soon as
a sufficient number of teachers. I prefer this plan
whose parents are able and willing to send their chil-
dren, or to enter them for several years upon the following
plan. It seems to connect better with the habits of our citizens
and the genius of our government, to place the advantages of

At Troy, New York, 1825, Stephan Van Rensselaer opened the first scientific school in the United States. His LETTER to Blatchford, the school's first president, contained RPI's Constitution, stating its purpose . . . "to instruct persons . . . in the Application of Science To The Common Purposes of Life." The Catalogue of 1845 lists some of the courses offered.



Van Rensselaer



CHP 743

AN ACT

To amend the education law, in relation to complaints against educational institutions for alleged discrimination in the admission of applicants

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred nine, entitled "An act relating to education, constituting chapter sixteen of the consolidated laws," as amended and recodified by chapter eight hundred twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-seven, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section, to be section three hundred thirteen, to read as follows:

§ 313. (1) Declaration of policy. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the state that the American ideal of equality of opportunity requires that students, otherwise qualified, be admitted to educational institutions without regard to race, color, religion,

2
creed or national origin, except that, with regard to religious or denominational educational institutions, students, otherwise qualified, shall have the equal opportunity to attend therein without discrimination because of race, color or national origin. It is a fundamental American right for members of various religious faiths to establish and maintain educational institutions exclusively or primarily for students of their own religious faith or to effectuate the religious principles in furtherance of which they are maintained. Nothing herein contained shall impair or abridge that

(2) Definitions. (a) Educational institution means any educational institution of post-secondary grade subject to the visitation, inspection or inspection by the state board of regents or the state commissioner of education.
(b) Religious or denominational educational institution means a religious or denominational organization which has been granted a charter by the state commissioner of education that it is a denominational educational institution.
(c) Unfair educational practices. It shall be an unfair educational practice for an educational institution after September one hundred forty-eight, to discriminate or limit or otherwise discriminate against any seeking admission as students to such institution on account of religion, creed, color, or national origin; except that such section shall be deemed to affect, in any way, a religious or denominational educational institution to

n, he shall attempt by information or mediation to induce the educational practice, n to believe that an application against, except that denominational institutions nomination shall not be initiate an investigation.

at takes place during n or mediation nor facts adduced in

be filed with the fair educational

elimination of discrimination shall which shall hereinafter red unfair before the less than issued practice

(1) The respondent and any amended complaint, present evidence

(g) The commission power to subpoena witnesses, take testimony and evidence relating to the testimony taken at the oath and shall be referred to the regents.

(h) After the hearing an intermediate and conclusions upon report shall be served party within twenty exceptions to the support thereof, or fact and conclusion.

(i) If, upon all the respondent has regents shall state issue and cause to findings and conclude to cease and desist other order as the (j) If, upon respondent has

any amended complaint, present evidence

(g) The commission power to subpoena witnesses, take testimony and evidence relating to the testimony taken at the oath and shall be referred to the regents.

(h) After the hearing an intermediate and conclusions upon report shall be served party within twenty exceptions to the support thereof, or fact and conclusion.

(i) If, upon all the respondent has regents shall state issue and cause to findings and conclude to cease and desist other order as the (j) If, upon respondent has

7
(8) The commissioner shall include in his annual report to the legislature (1) a resume of the nature and substance of the cases disposed of through public hearings, and (2) recommendations for further action to eliminate discrimination in education if such is needed.

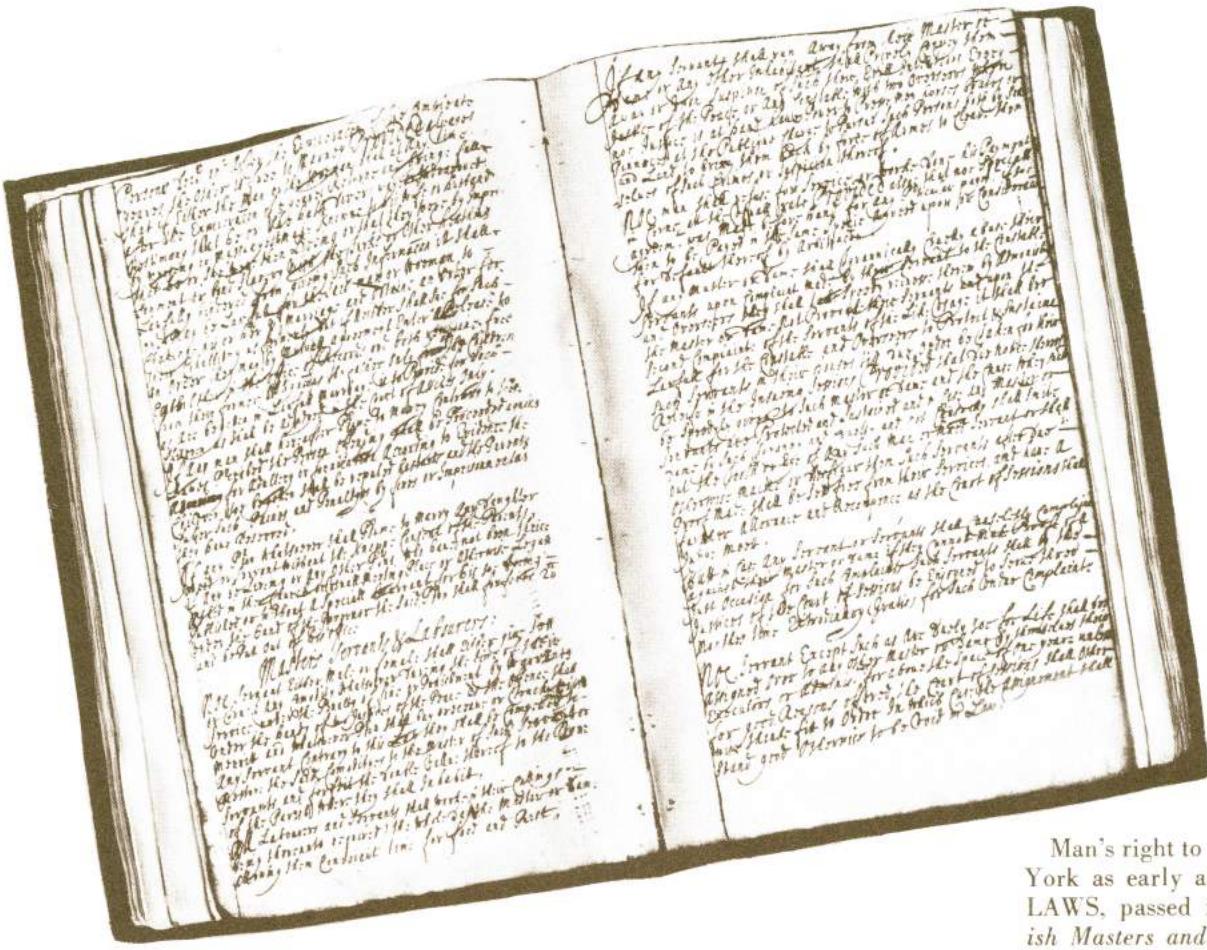
§ 2. This act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred forty-eight.

Approved
Thomas E. Dewey

APR 3 1948

On April 3, 1948, Governor Thomas E. Dewey, acting for the people of the State of New York, signed the above ACT, which declared . . . "it is . . . the policy of the state that the American ideal of equality of opportunity requires that students, . . . be admitted to educational institutions without regard to race, color, religion, creed or national origin . . ."

Freedom of



Man's right to work was protected in New York as early as 1665 when the DUKE'S LAWS, passed in Convention to "admonish Masters and Dames of whom servants complained of tyrannical and cruel abuse,"

PROTECTION FROM ABUSE

Lansingburgh and Troy carpenters organized one of the first unions, June 19, 1790, adopting RULES AND REGULATIONS "for the good government of themselves, and the benefit of their employers."

LANSINGBURGH, Sept. 20th, 1790.
RULES and REGULATIONS, formed by the United Society of HOUSE-CARPEN-
TERS and JOINERS, of the Towns of Lanfingburgh and Troy, for the good gov-
ernment of themselves, and the benefit of their employers.

ARTICLE I. THAT at this meeting, Come into being, of this Society, to be elected at president, and another as vice-president, who are to con-
tinue in office during pleasure, both in offices, held in moderation, and in case of vacance, the vice president shall act in the office of pres-
ident. That the president, while in office, shall receive a stipend from his office, to be by him applied towards the sum of four thousand
dollars per annum, to be paid him in full, on the first day of January, current, and every year thereafter, rule and regulation as shall be made by
the Society, and the presidum of fifty pounds, current money of New-York, as well as under the discharge of other
duties, as may be required, or in his service, into the hands of the vice-president, without any stipend, or compensation, for the services
of the Society, and the expenses, incidental, or otherwise, to the performance of his office, shall be paid him in full, on the first day of Jan-
uary, current, and every year, rule and regulation, as shall be made by the Society, and the expenses, incidental, or otherwise, to the
performance of his office, shall be paid him in full, on the first day of January, current, and every year, rule and regulation, as shall be made by the
Society, and the expenses, incidental, or otherwise, to the performance of his office, shall be paid him in full, on the first day of January, current,
and every year, rule and regulation, as shall be made by the Society, and the expenses, incidental, or otherwise, to the performance of his office,

ART. II. That the persons of the said Negroes and mulattoes shall be entitled to all the rights and immunities of free citizens of the United States, and shall be subject to the same laws as other citizens, and shall have the same right to sue and be sued, to hold and transfer property, to make contracts, to sue and defend in all courts, to give evidence, to be tried by a jury, to be protected in their persons and property, and to have their rights secured by the laws of the State, and to be entitled to all the franchises and immunities of other citizens.

ART. IV.—
Sect. 1.—That no man or woman shall be compelled to make any payment or contribution for the support of any church, or for any other religious purpose, or for any other object than the support of the poor, or the relief of the distressed, or the promotion of the public welfare, or the support of any school, or any other object which the undersigned

ART. V.—
work as mediator, and to settle the future of
the colony, but the result of our
negotiations, though not yet fully disclosed,
is that we can only hope that
our towns will be
an individual member of this colony.

John G. Smith,
an engineer of
the Boston & Worcester
Railroad, has
been engaged to
make a survey
of the country
from the Atlantic
Ocean to the
Mississippi River,
and to report
on the practicability
of a canal
between the
two oceans.

He will be accompanied, without the
exception of the affluents of either of which the under-

his talents, and the power of his pen, and the success of his
attempts, will be very great. I have no doubt that he will
make a name for himself, and that he will be a valuable
addition to our ranks.

any job or service, to be done by a member with a view to the benefit of the president, his wife, or his family.

any other members
of such organisation
and VIII. That in case
such member member is
with his employer, has or has
such member, he will be entitled
to a sum, finding him, to
the amount of the member, or
member of the Society, who will do
the same for the member.
IX. That in case
such member, or employee, has
been out of employ, he shall give notice thereof
to the Society, and
member be suffered to
be continued, and

be the first to be admitted into the society. It should be referred to the members of the society as the "Society of the Sons of the American Revolution." Every member should be a citizen of the United States, and every member should be a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

bers and Housie-Joiners W
eetings, and other materials to be found there.

Barrel-makers of South and East Hampton PETITION the Government October 13, 1675, against unfair competition from Boston coopers who come in for the winter season.

To the Right Honorable Col^t Thorne
For all his Royal Highnes Sir
in January 1700.

The Humble Potters and Cavers of the Cyprus
in America

The Grumbleton and District of 1820
and Easthampton. /
Mr. C. H. Bennett! /

This Rumbly Roweth.
That there is a company of copyrs yearly come

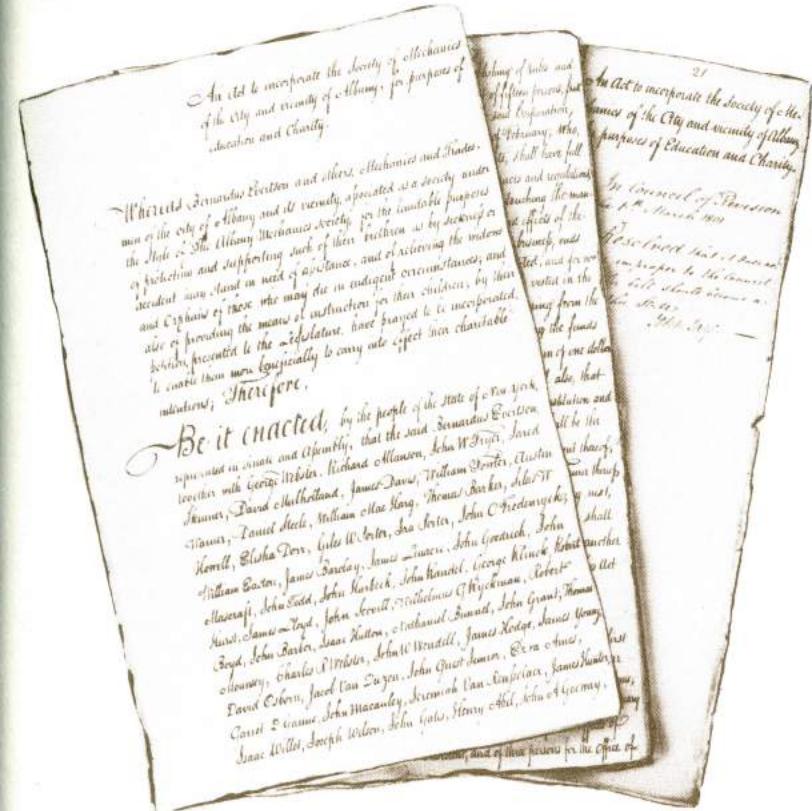
That Hovis is a Company of Corps yearly Com-
Winter Season from Decr. 1. to March 31. to
pay to Towns near County any Rates in Excess

pay to Towns nor Country any Bills or Accou
nts thos F. do for all winter work or som
mehr wherby thos got many bad workmen in

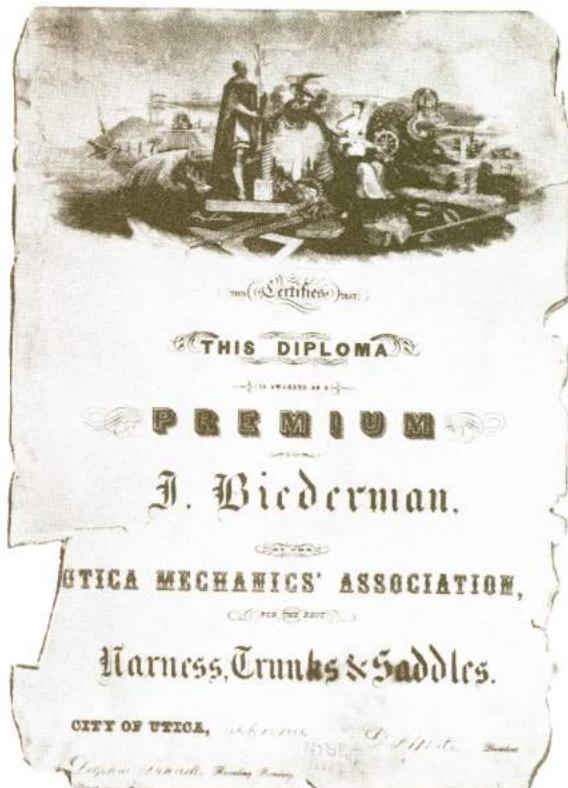
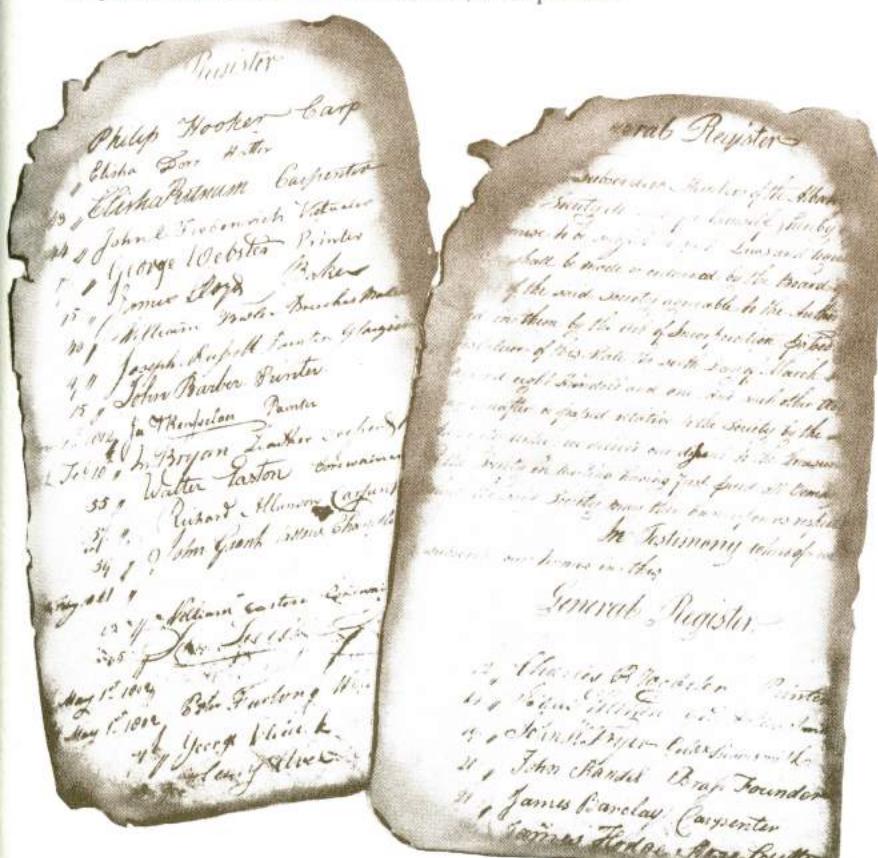
more whereby there be many bad workmen in
which is greatly to the damage both of Townes
And if any of our Coopers in this sumner Tyne

And if any of our Coopers in the Summer Time in
Labor and Employment all whom got but to
work under one of these Coopers he

Labor...



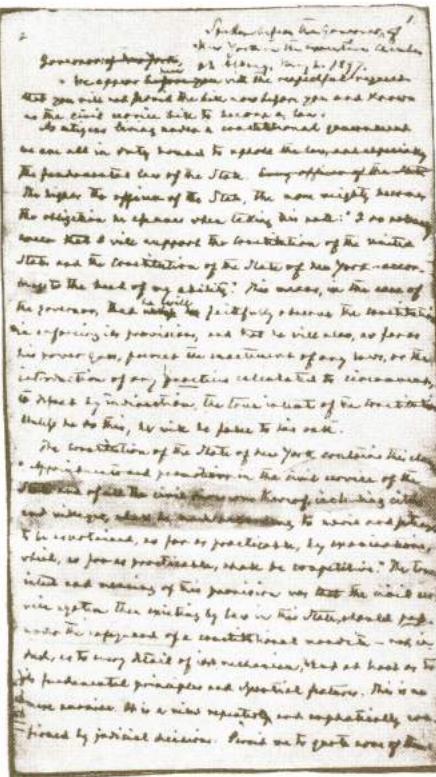
In Albany, the Mechanics' Society organized March 6, 1801 "to protect their brethren who needed help while sick or injured, and to aid widows and educate orphans of workers." The Society's REGISTER lists Philip Hooker, noted architect, as a carpenter; Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, as a painter.



Utica's Mechanics' Association rewarded
"good work" with this DIPLOMA.

Martin I. Townsend, in a SPEECH, told the Mechanics and Labourers Association of Troy and Albia, 1835, of labor's dignity, its opportunity for self-advancement.

Freedom of Labor...



Carl Schurz, in an ADDRESS urged Governor Frank Black to veto the Civil Service bill of 1897, because it drew distinction between
... "merit and fitness."

*(On act
to regulate and improve
the civil service of the
state of New York.)*

The People of the State of New York, upon
in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. The governor is authorized
to sign, by and with the advice and consent
of the senate, four persons, not more than two
shall be adherents of the same party, as
service commissioners, and said commissioners
shall constitute the New York civil
commission. They shall hold no other
place under the state of New York. The
may receive any compensation; and during
the period of their commission shall be
by the governor, by and with the advice and
consent of the senate, as to conform to said com-
mission. The first selection of commissioners, the
commissioners shall each receive a salary of
thousand dollars a year. And each of the
commissioners shall be paid his necessary
expenses incurred in the discharge of his
commission.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of said
commission:

First. To aid the governor, as
requested, in preparing suitable rules for
giving this act full effect; and when so
done have them promulgated, and shall
duty of all officers of the state of New
York departments and offices to which
such rules may relate, to act, in all

To use his official authority or influence
to obtain action of any form or body.

7. There shall be non-competitive exam-
inations where competition may not be found fit
to administer.

*State of Franklin, State of New York
In Senate May 4, 1883. In Assembly May 2, 1883.
This bill was read the first time, and referred to the Committee on Education, and passed a majority of all
members elected voting together from their respective
in favor thereof, and filed in the hands of the Clerk
thereof.*

By order of the Senate
Franklin D. Roosevelt
President

Approved May 4, 1883
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Order Dept

N.Y.C. file

MEMO. FOR COMMISSIONER RICE

There is a question as to whether or not
an open competitive or a promotion examination should
be held for filling the position of SUPERINTENDENT of
State Hospitals, and SUPERINTENDENT of State Schools.

The Dept. of Mental Hygiene desires a single
promotion examination to cover both of these positions.

They had requested, last March, that such an
examination be held, but Mrs. Smith seemed to think
that the Governor wished an open competitive exam-
ination, and refused to hold a promotion examination at
that time.

Commissioner Parsons is very anxious to have
a promotion examination.

Respectfully submitted,
R.D. Rosler
Executive Officer

Sept. 18, 1931
FBD:EMT

Sep. 18, 1931

*Both these positions should be on
open competitive basis - It makes
for better efficiency & effort
within the service & tends to
eliminate a bureaucracy.*

J.M.R.

To protect the civil service worker from political
abuse, to achieve greater efficiency, New York passed
the first CIVIL SERVICE LAW in the country
May 4, 1883 (shown above).

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a MEMORANDUM (at left) September, 1931, stood for open competitive civil service examinations as
"It makes for better efficiency and effort"

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

April 25, 1935

MEMORANDUM filed with Assembly Bill Introductory Number 1,
Senate Reprint Number 2651, entitled:

"AN ACT to amend the labor law, in relation to creating an unemployment insurance fund and providing for the method and mode of its administration, and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions thereof"

APPROVED

I am most happy to append my signature to this bill which establishes unemployment insurance for the working people of the State of New York. For three years I have repeatedly recommended to the legislature the passage of such a bill. And so, I am very pleased to be able to place this law permanently upon the statute books of our state.

In my mind it stands out as the most progressive and enlightened piece of social legislation enacted in this State in many decades. The people of the State of New York should feel proud that it is once again leading the Nation in legislation which will increase the economic and moral security of its working people, cushion the hardships of economic depressions, and advance the general well-being.

The bill is approved.

Herbert H. Lehman

New York's far-reaching UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW, April 25, 1935, was praised by Governor Herbert Lehman as . . . "the most enlightened piece of social legislation enacted in this State . . ."

Senate, No. 2651

Assembly, No. 2765

CHAP. 463

AN ACT

To amend the labor law, in relation to creating an unemployment insurance fund and providing for the method and mode of its administration, and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions thereof

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article eighteen and sections five hundred to five hundred and five, inclusive, of chapter fifty of the laws of nineteen hundred twenty-one, entitled "An act in relation to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as such article and sections were so renumbered by chapter four hundred and five of the laws of nineteen hundred twenty-two, are hereby renumbered, respectively, article twenty and sections six hundred to six hundred and five, inclusive, and such chapter is hereby

Governor Thomas E. Dewey signed March 12, 1945, New York's ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAW protecting a person's right to work regardless of race, color, or creed.

Assembly, No. 1138

CHAP. 118

AN ACT

To amend the executive law, in relation to prevention and elimination of practices of discrimination in employment and otherwise against persons because of race, creed, color or national origin, creating in the executive department a state commission against discrimination, defining its functions, powers and duties and providing for the appointment and compensation of its officers and employees

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter twenty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred nine, entitled "An act in relation to executive officers, constituting chapter eighteen of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein, after article eleven, a new article, to be article twelve, to read as follows:

... because of race, creed, color or national origin, either by employers, labor organizations, employment agencies or other persons, and to take other actions against discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin, as herein provided; and the commission established hereunder is hereby given general jurisdiction and power for such purposes.

§ 126. Opportunity for employment without discrimination a civil right. The opportunity to obtain employment without discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right.

§ 127. Definitions. When used in this article: 1. The term "person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers.

2. The term "employment agency" includes any person undertaking to procure employees or opportunities to work.

3. The term "labor organization" includes any organization which exists and is constituted for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment, or of other mutual aid or protection in connection with employment.

The term "unlawful employment practice" includes only unlawful employment practices specified in section one hundred and twenty-one of this article.

14 If any clause, sentence, paragraph or part application thereof to any person or circumstance, be adjudged by a court of competent invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, remainder of this article.

§ 128. Article twelve of such chapter, as added by chapter fifty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-one, by chapter five of the laws of nineteen hundred fifty, section one hundred forty-four having been amended or two hundred sixteen of the laws of nineteen hundred five, is hereby renumbered article twelve-a.

This act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred forty-four.

Approved,
Thomas E. Dewey

March 12, 1945

The above signature is genuine but was written with 21 different pens and therefore differs from the usual signature in appearance. Thomas E. Dewey

Freedom

Colonies and plantations to be organized for that purpose, and finally that there shall be a Union of five, May 1754, to hear Benjamin Franklin's PLAN OF UNION.

Franklin suggested in his plan that the colonies elect a representative council to make general laws, raise troops, and to levy taxes to defray the cost of defense.

Agreement fully effect to Monro Murray

At a meeting in the Court House at Albany
on Wednesday the 10 July 1754. - C. M.

Joseph Murray and William Smith Esq^r of the Council of New York
and the Committee for the Commonwealth, Robert Henry Harbourne Esq^r one of
the Commissioners for New Hampshire,

H. Franklin reported the brought in a new Form of
Plan of Union, agreeable to the Resolution of Yesterday, which
was read Paragraph by Paragraph and Debated, and the further
consideration of it deferred to the afternoon. Agreed to, and took New
Hampshire.

At a meeting on Wednesday the 10 July
1754. - C. M.

Promised

To Honour the Lieutenant Governor &c
the Governor of the Colony of New York &
all his agents, & to the Provincial Government.

The Consideration of the Plan of Union was unanimous
which was as follows.

Plan of proposed Union of the several Colonies of
Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Connecticut,
Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,
Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South
Carolina, for their mutual defense and security,
and for extending the British Settlements in North
America.

First

Resolved

That the Encouragement from the several
Governments, be desired to lay the same before their respective
assemblies, so that they may consider, and that the Assembly
to this several Colonies, sign themselves with the late Assembly,
to the express intent of the Colonies which have not yet
been mentioned to this Congress.

Second

Although the Plan was not adopted, it was one
of the first cooperative efforts by colonists to
solve their many problems prior to the Revolution.
It led the way to federated action, and the joining
of all colonies into one United States of America.

To safeguard freedom — to plan for a better
defense of early America — colonists met at Albany,
1754, to hear Benjamin Franklin's PLAN OF
UNION. Franklin suggested in his plan that the
colonies elect a representative council to make
general laws, raise troops, and to levy taxes to
defray the cost of defense.

Engage
pushing
enthusiasm
government
Death of
John Galt
short
duration
for
action
Africa
is the
opposite
below
now are
the
a. But because
in fact
have
supplied
the
present
and
History
now
with
any way
anywhere
superior
who
are King

Ketmore
That humble Application be made to an Act of the
General Estatute by virtue of which one Provincial
Council or Assembly, including all the Colonies, may frame a
united government with authority over all, when a
resolution adopted in the particular wherein a
decreed by the said Act in form to follow:

That the said provincial government be administered
by a Grand Council to be chosen by the Representatives
of each Colony to be chosen by the Representatives
of the several Colonies and in their respective
provinces, the house of Representatives in the several
provinces to be sitting within that time, or that shall be appointed
for that purpose convened, may and shall choose, from
the Grand Council, in the following Proportions, that is to say,
Massachusetts Bay 7
New Hampshire 2
Connecticut 2
Rhode Island 5
New York 2
New Jersey 1
Pennsylvania 3
Maryland 6
Virginia 1
North Carolina 7
South Carolina 1
A 1
48.

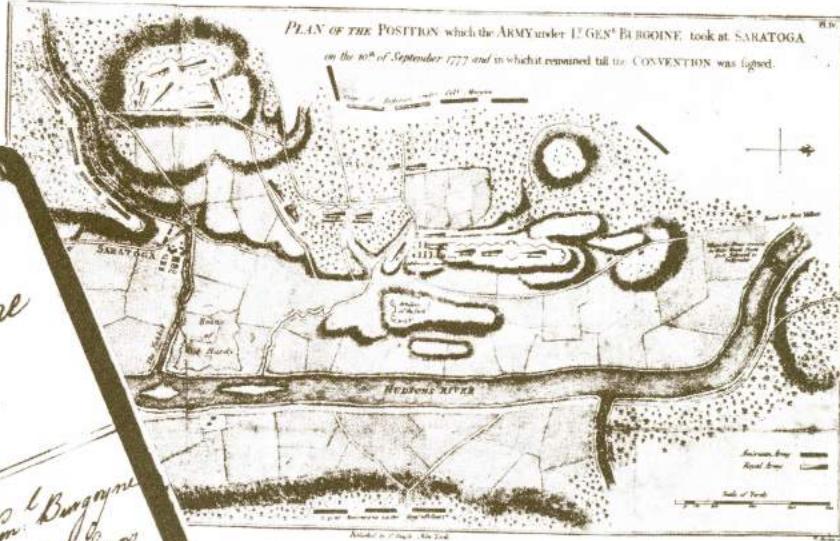
That shall meet for the first time at the City of Philadelphia in
Pennsylvania, being called by the President General when
conveniently may be after his appointment.

That there shall be a new Election of Members for the Grand
Council every Year, and on the Death or Resignation of
any Member, his place shall be supplied by a new Choice at the
next Meeting of the Assembly of the Colony he represented.

That

COLONIAL DEFENSE

Protected...



The above PLAN OF POSITION shows how the American armies completely surrounded the British Royal Army of Lieut.-General Burgoyne at Saratoga. Burgoyne's troops were bottled up for more than a month, from September 10, 1777 until the surrender was signed October 17, 1777.



Freedom Protected...

I thank you for your
kind message & your
dispatches from the Foreign
Office, which accompany
this note, I forward all the
more, respecting Peace: You
great & glorious Event I
congratulate you with the greatest
cordiality. Will be most perfect
I hope the two days
since last
Your obedient son
John W. Fletcher

General George Washington congratulates New York's Governor George Clinton by LETTER, 1783, when peace was declared at end of the Revolutionary War.

1455

New-York, Nov. 24, 1783.

The Committee appointed to conduct the Order of receiving their Excellencies Governor CLINTON and General WASHINGTON,

BE G Lease to inform their Fellow-Citizens, that the Troops, under the Command of Major-General KNOX, will take Possession of the City at the Hour agreed on, Tuesday next; as soon as this may be performed, he will request the Citizens who may be assembled on Horseback, at the Bowling-Green, the lower End of the Broad-Way, to accompany him to meet their Excellencies Governor CLINTON and General WASHINGTON, at the Bull's Head, in the Bowery--the Citizens on Foot to assemble at or near the Tea-water-Pump at Fresh-water.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

A Party of Horse will precede their Excellencies and be on their flanks--after the General and Governor, will follow the Lieutenant-Governor and Members of the Council for the temporary Government of the Southern Parts of the State--The Gentlemen on Horse-back, eight in Front--those on Foot, in the Rear of the Horse, in like Manner. Their Excellencies, after passing down Queen-Street, and the Line of Troops up the Broadway, will a-light at CAFE'S Tavern.

The Committee hope to see their Fellow-Citizens, conduct themselves with Decency and Decorum on this joyful Occasion.

CITIZENS TAKE CARE!!!

THE Inhabitants are hereby informed, that Permission has been obtained from the Commandant, to form themselves in patrols this night, and that every order requisite will be given to the guards, as well to aid and assist, as to give protection to the patrols: And that the countersign will be given to THOMAS TUCKER, No. 51, Water-Street; from whom it can be obtained, if necessary.

It is requested that such of the Inhabitants who are not on the patrols, and sickness does not prevent, will keep themselves awake.

It is also desired, for the sake of order, that the Gentlemen who have been heretofore appointed to superintend the nightly watches, to call their districts together at an early hour.

NEW-YORK: PRINTED BY SAMUEL LOUDON.

No. 6, Water-Street. Between the 11th and 12th Sts.

The above BROADSIDE, November 24. 1783, gives order of triumphal parade planned by New Yorkers welcoming Clinton and Washington to the City at close of Revolutionary War.

Below, is the household EXPENSE RECORD Washington kept during his first year, 1789, as President. Residing in New York City, which was then the Capitol, Washington accepted only expenses, no salary.

Return of Ordnance in the different Forts Battalions &c at West Point and its dependencies Sept 5 th 1780											
Collected	West	Long Island	Stony Point	Garrison	Redoubt	Redoubt 2d	Garrison	Redoubt	Garrison	Redoubt	Total
Fort Arnold	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Fort Putnam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Constitution Island	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
South Battl.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Chain Battl.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Southern Battl.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Ards. Battl.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Brigade Battl.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Brigade Battl.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
South Battl.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
North Battl.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Hyde's Battl.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
North Battl.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
10 th Regt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
18 th Regt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Highland Schoold	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Total	1	10	3	16	5	9	19	5	2	1	92
											100

As the following Ordnance
was distributed
10. 100 lbs. 10 lbs.
4. 6 lbs. 10 lbs.
1. 6 lbs. 6 lbs.
1. 6 lbs. 6 lbs.
2. 6 lbs. 6 lbs.

14. 3. Bring 20 Pounds
7. 6 lbs. 10 lbs.
1. 6 lbs. 6 lbs. Having

11.

Major John Andre
of Artillery

First Brig. 20 Pounds
7. 6 lbs. 10 lbs.
1. 6 lbs. 6 lbs. Having

11.

First Brig. 20 Pounds
7. 6 lbs. 10 lbs.
1. 6 lbs. 6 lbs. Having

11.

First Brig. 20 Pounds
7. 6 lbs. 10 lbs.
1. 6 lbs. 6 lbs. Having

11.

At a Meeting of the Provincial Committee of Safety of the State of Connecticut held in New Haven July 27th 1776.

In Application by Mr. Jay from the Committee of Safety of the State of New York

Tell to grant the Loan of Heavy Cannon (23) to General Gage to be loaned him now at the Garrison of New York to the State of New York off a Vessel Proportioned thereto which is ready to be transported to New York and to be returned to the Garrison of New York as soon as the same is no longer required. All to be delivered to Mr. Jay or his Order by paid Officer to King Project Receipt for the same.

A true Copy from the Minutes
of New Haven

John Trumbull Esq^r

Approved
John Trumbull Gov^r

State of Connecticut

By the Governor —

John Jay Esq^r is a Gentleman friendly to the United States of America who applied for him to travel on the Morroco being ordered to permit him to pass without let or molestation.

Given under Hand in said State at Hartford, the 27th June 1776 — John Trumbull Gov^r

John Trumbull Gov^r

The treason papers of Benedict Arnold, pictured above, were found in the boots of Major John Andre when he was captured after visiting Arnold at West Point. They are DESCRIPTION OF WORKS at West Point, in Arnold's handwriting, and RETURN OF ORDNANCE, listing the Point's forts and batteries, September 5, 1780.

John Jay, left, borrows 20 cannon for New York from Connecticut Governor Trumbull. Below, Westchester County's Committee of Safety assures the Provincial Committee of Safety . . . "of loyal support."

White Plains 8th January 1777

622.

The Committee of West Chester County having seen in the public Prints that many of the Inhabitants of Queens County are thrown out of the Protection of the Provincial Congress and having been informed that they are aiming in their Defences are greatly alarmed at their Conduct, and beg leave to assure your honorable House, that the Friends of Liberty in this County are willing, strenuously to exert them selves to reduce the enemies to their Country before they are supported by the regular Troops of the Provincial or continental Congress.

We are Sir,
Our most