DECLARATION, &c.

If it was possible for men, who exercise their reason to believe, that the divine Author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and a part of the numarrace to not an abundance properly in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodness and wildom, as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully refiftible, however fevere and opprefitor, the inhabitants of these colonies might at least require from the parliament of Great-Britain, some evidence, that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our great Creator, principles of humanitations. But a reverence tor our great Greator, principles of numanity, and the didates of common ferice, mult convince all those who reflect upon the subject, that government was inflitted to promote the wellare of mankind, and ought to be adminifered for the attainment of that end. The legislature of Great-Britain, however stimulated by an inordinate passion Great-Britain, however stimulated by an inordinate passion for a power not only unjustifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very constitution of that kingdom, and desperate of success in any mode of coincil, where regard should be had to truth, law, or right, have at length, deferting slose, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpose of enslaving these colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it necessary for us to close with their slass appeal from reason to arms. Yet, however blinded that assembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited domilaft appeal from reafon to arms. Yet, however blinded that affembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited domination, fo to flight fufflee and the opinion of mankind, we eftern ourselves bound by obligations of respect to the rest of the world, to make known the justice of our cause.

Our forefathens, inhabitants of the island of Great-Britain, I stitheir native land, to feek on these shores a residence for

civil and religious freedom. At the expence of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the leaft charge to the country from which they removed, by uncealing labour, and animonoquerable fpirit, they effected fettlements in the diffant and inhopitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warkse nations of barbarians. Societies or governments, which with the feet landscape they are formed under charge. welted with perfect legislatures, were formed under charters

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