

After uttering so many falsehoods, and injurious reflections against the Quakers and the *Germans*, which his malice could invent, the reader, we presume, can no more believe that he was sorry the task *fell to his lot*, as he pretends, p. 37, than that *truth and duty obliged him to take up the pen*. Yet he seems confident, that his representation of things will be taken for granted, and matters ordered by the Parliament according to his four instructions.

The first of them is “ to oblige all those who
“ sit in the assembly to take the oaths of allegi-
“ ance to his Majesty ; and perhaps a test or de-
“ claration that they will not refuse to defend
“ their country against all his Majesty’s ene-
“ mies.”

This article is calculated not only to exclude the Quakers wholly from the assembly, by obliging them to take an oath ; but also to compel them personally to take up arms against their consciences, which confirms what we before suggested on this occasion. This proposal is so flagrantly unjust and oppressive, that if the character of the writer was not known, it might be wondered how he could have the presumption to offer such an insult to the British legislature. Yet he has the farther assurance to say *that is the smallest test of fidelity which can be required* from them : Altho’ he knew that Mr. Penn founder of the colony in his last charter of 1683, enjoins “ all
“ who serve the government in any capacity,
“ solemnly to promise when required allegiance
“ to the crown and fidelity to the proprietor
“ and Governor.” This solemn affirmation is all which can be expected from Quakers, consistent with their religious principles ; and which not
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