

# DOWNLOAD PDF A JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR HIS MAJESTIES PROVINCE OF NEW YORK IN AMERICA

## Chapter 1 : Massachusetts. General Court. House of Representatives. | Open Library

*A journal of the House of Representatives for His Majesties province of New-York in America begun the 20th day of June, in the seventh year of His Majesties reign, annoq; Dom. Publication info.*

We have several times promised to treat our readers with a correct copy of this venerable manuscript, detailing the first movements of the friends of freedom in the new world. It is an official copy, under the signature of John Cotton, Esq. It was handed to the editor by his much respected friend, Caesar A. On a loose piece of paper, in the manuscript book, is a list of the members, with which we have preceded the journal itself, in the hand writing of Mr. We are thus particular to shew the entire authenticity of the document: In this journal the reader will not find any thing to astonish or surprise him; but there is much to admire. In every line he will discover a spirit of decision and firmness totally irreconcilable with a state of servitude, and highly worthy of imitation at the present day. The difficulties the people encountered in forming this congress, unknown to the laws and opposed by the Royalists invested with power, are honorable to their cause and its agents. With an eye steadily fixed on freedom, they cast behind them the cold maxims of prudence, and nobly resolved to systematize an opposition to the growing tyranny of the "mother country. New York Robert R. New Hampshire, Were not represented in this Virginia, congress. But their assemblies North Carolina, and wrote that they would agree to Georgia, whatever was done by the congress. The house of representatives of this province have also voted, to propose that such meeting be at the city of New York, in the province of New York, on the first Tuesday in October next, and have appointed the committee of three of their members to attend that service, with such as the other houses of representatives or burgesses, in the several colonies, may think fit to appoint to meet them: In consequence of the foregoing circular letter, the following gentlemen met at New York, in the province of New York, on Monday, the 7th of October, , viz: Who produced their appointment as follows, viz: By this choice, the house has reposed in you a trust of singular importance, and have just reason to expect you will give your utmost attention to it. In case you should receive advice that the houses of representatives or burgesses of the other colonies, or any of them, agree to such committees, to join you in this interesting affair, you are directed to repair to New York at the time appointed, and endeavor to unite with them in sentiment. And it is the opinion of this house, that no address or representation shall be esteemed the act of this house, unless it is agreed to and signed by the major part of their committee. If it should be said, that we are in any manner represented in parliament, you must by no means concede to it; it is an opinion which this house cannot see the least reason to adopt. Further, the house think that such a representation of the colonies as British subjects are to enjoy, would be attended with the greatest difficulty, if it is not absolutely impracticable, and therefore, you are not to urge or consent to any proposal for any representation, if such be made in the congress. It is the expectation of the house, that a most loyal and dutiful address to his majesty and the parliament, will be prepared by the congress, praying as well for the removal of the grievances the colonies labor under at present, as for preventing others for the future; which petitions, if drawn up, as far as you shall be able to judge, agreeable to the mind of the house, you are empowered to sign and forward; and you are to lay a copy of the same before this house, and make report of your proceedings upon your return. It is the hearty prayer of this house, that the congress may be endued with that wisdom which is from above, and that their councils and determinations may be attended with the divine blessing. Who produced the following appointment, viz: To Metcalf Bowler and to Henry Ward. Whereas, the general assembly of this province have nominated and appointed you, the same Metcalf Bowler and Henry Ward, to be commissioners in behalf of this colony to meet such commissioners as are or shall be appointed by the other British governments in North America, to meet at New York the first Tuesday of October next, I do, therefore, hereby authorize and empower, and commissionate you, the said Metcalf Bowler and Henry Ward, forthwith to repair to New York, and there, in behalf of this colony, to meet and join with the other commissioners in consulting together on the present circumstances of the colonies, and the difficulties to

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which they are and must be reduced by the operation of the act of parliament for levying duties and taxes upon the colonies; and to consider of a general and united, dutiful, loyal and humble representation to his majesty and the parliament, and to implore relief. And you are also hereby empowered to conclude and agree with the other commissioners, upon such measures as you shall think necessary and proper for obtaining redress of the grievances of the colonies, agreeably to the instructions given you by the general assembly of this colony.

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Chapter 2 : OldDicksYoungChix\_Julwmv www.nxgvision.com - www.nxgvision.com

*A journal of the House of Representatives for His Majesties province of New-York in America: begun the 20th day of June, in the seventh year of His Majesties reign, annoq ; Dom.*

See other formats Law Lib. None other of the colonies can produce proceedings published in the seventeenth century. Few are able to collate files as continuous as are those which have recently been collated for New York. The earliest printed votes of Massachusetts are those of 17 In Delaware the first press established was that of James Adams at Wilmington in ; in South Carolina no printing was done before , the Connecticut votes were not printed until the nineteenth century, and the Rhode Island votes probably not until the nineteenth century. The first attempt to secure the printing of the votes in New York was made in the House of Assembly on April 12, , when it was ordered that the House address his Excellency, Governor Fletcher, for leave " to print the Journal of this House, this Sessions; and that the Clerk of this House do acquaint the Printer therewith ; and that Capt. Filkin [Kings county] and Capt. Van Rensselaer [Rensselaer Wyck] do wait upon his Excellency with this address. Speaker knows at the opening of the sessions, if I may call it one, I told him they might be printed de die in diem ; but it never was asked before. The first session of the fifth legislature of the colony met on June 20, , and on June 22 it was " Ordered, that his Excellency be addressed to order the printer to print the daily votes of this House, at the public charge," and Messrs. Beekman [Ulster county], Maj. Howell [Suffolk county], Mr. Reade [New York city and county], Capt. Demiere [Ulster county], and Mr. Van Rensselaer [Rensselaer Wyck] were appointed a committee to wait on his Excellency and the Council with the address. The address was received and read in Council on July 4, No action was taken, however, and the session was adjourned on the same day. No provision was made for the distribution of the votes, but the method of payment to the printer renders it wholly unlikely that any copies over and above those immediately necessary were printed. There were at the time nineteen Representatives returned to serve in the General Assembly, and ten Councillors sat in the Upper House. These, together with the Governor, probably comprised the entire constituency for which the printed votes were destined. Of these inferential thirty copies, none are known at the time of this writing to be extant in the United States, and, until the discovery of the copy from which the present facsimile reprint was made, it was supposed that none had survived. The only evidence of the existence at one time of printed votes of this period was the record of the order to print in the manuscript votes and in the Lott reprint. The copy from which the present facsimile has been made, is deposited in the Public Record Office, London, and was there discovered by the writer on November i i, That his Excellency advised them to take such proper Methods as hath been used in the like cases, he believing the other Representatives would be here this Night. Whereupon the House adjourned till C9 morrow Morning at eight of the Clock. Die Veneris Ante Merid. According to adjournment the Representatives hereafter named, vis. Upon the making of which it is that their Demands may be approved by his Excellency and Co: Upon which approbation Mr. Pardy returned, and declared. K-e-pre-entiar Adjourned till Two. Van Ekin and Mr. Adjourned till Munday Morning next, two a Clock P. M, Die Merid. The Report of the Committee appointed to examine what Forces have been employed for the use of the Province to the within Order, the Committee ordered Mr. That they should be immediately sent. About an hour after the said Rolls were sent. Ordered, That it be recommended to the said Committee, and that they do enumerate in their Report the particular number of Forces employed in that Province, and how long they have served since the first of March, and make their Report forth. May the 2 id. Whereupon it was objected. That the allowance of Major. It is therefore Ordered That the same be recommended to the said Committee, for their further Consideration of the allowance of the Paid Company, according to said Promise, and make their report And to every private Centinel! Adjourned till Munday next at two a Clock in the afternoon. Die Lunx 2 hor. The second Reading, and ordered to be considered. The Speaker, at the request of Coll. Die Merid. The said Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed. Van Ekin carry up the said Bill, with the said Amendments. And ordered that

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Coil. The Speaker immediately left the Chair, and went with the whole House accordingly to the fort. That as he had studied the ease and safety of the Province so he would continue to manifest the same at all times. And thereupon was presented to the House a Bill for continuing the Act for encouraging the Post Office three years longer after the expiration of the first aid, AB. Debbary, Major Howell, Mr. And for the more ease and effectual doing thereof, That they do meet at the City of New York ten days before the meeting of the next Sessions of Assembly, and they or any seven of them to be this Committee, and make Report thereof to the next Sessions of Assembly. And the House accordingly, to the time directed by his Excellency, did Adjourn this House until the first day of October.

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### Chapter 3 : A Journal of the House of Representatives for His Majesty's Province of New York in America

*A journal of the House of Representatives for His Majesties province of New-York in America: begun the 20th day of June, in the seventh year of His Majesties reign, annoq ; Dom. Author: New York (State).*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Connecticut State Library, Collected and compiled under the direction of William Summer Jenkins, Clarke, public printer, " Provincial and State Papers. New Jersey Archives, 3rd ser. The Colonial Records of the State of Georgia. Cooper, Thomas, and D. The Statutes at Large of South Carolina. Laws of the State of Delaware ["]. Samuel and John Adams, Eyre and Spottswode, English Historical Documents, " Acts of the Privy Council of England: Meyers and others, " Hening, William Waller, ed. Huntington Library and Art Gallery]. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut. Case, Lockwood and Brainard, " House of Commons Sessional Papers. Journal of the House of Commons. Wright and Potter, state printer, " Laws of New Hampshire. The Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania from to Busch, State Printer of Pennsylvania , " New Haven Colony Historical Society, " Lyon, state printer, Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives. General Assembly of Pennsylvania. Votes of the Assembly You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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## Chapter 4 : Project MUSE - Taxation in Colonial America

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In that same building over half a century earlier, by a sweet coincidence, the free speech, free press, and trial by jury that the Bill of Rights protects had won their first great vindication in British America, in the famous seditious-libel case of printer John Peter Zenger. Its dramatic outcome put British authorities sharply on notice that Americans believed that they had certain God-given rights and would not give them up without a fight. The trial had its origins in a spat over money that quickly escalated into a battle over fundamental rights and legitimate authority. When a new royal governor, William Cosby, arrived in New York in 1732, he demanded that the senior provincial council member, Rip Van Dam, give him half the salary that Van Dam had received as acting governor before Cosby reached the New World. Cosby, ill-educated, ill-tempered, and implacable, decided to sue—but in which court? Morris rebuked his two fellow justices for taking the opposite view, and published his rebuke. Cosby responded by summarily firing him in August and elevating loyal supporter James De Lancey to the chief justiceship instead. Attack him they did, with guns blazing. He never went so far as to say, as Cato No. Central to this scheme is a free press, as Alexander explains in the second and third issues of the Journal, which purport to be a letter from Cato himself. The 19 jurors demurred. Enflamed and emboldened, Alexander excoriated with redoubled zeal. Contrary to custom, it remarked, the governor made a practice of sitting in with the provincial council and meddling in its legislative function, as Van Dam had earlier complained to the Board of Trade in London. Such interference by a veto-wielding executive officer subverted the constitutional separation of powers, a concept well understood since antiquity, though still a decade away from getting its modern formulation by Montesquieu. Twisting the knife, Zenger printed a broadside with two celebratory ballads right after the election. Come on brave boys, let us be brave For liberty and law, Boldly despise the haughty knave, That would keep us in awe. Our judges they would chop and change For those that serve their turn, And will not surely think it strange If they for this should mourn. An outraged Cosby resolved to crush such effrontery. Cosby then pressed the assembly and the provincial council to act. With Zenger hauled off to jail—it was in the garret of City Hall—on November 17, 1732, Alexander and Smith volunteered as his lawyers and went to bail him out. Elementary fairness, they soon learned, was not in the cards for the printer. With so much legal hanky-panky, Alexander and Smith immediately called into question the basic legitimacy of the whole proceeding. And, proving them right by silencing them, he summarily disbarred them for their presumption. Lawyerless after this unheard-of move, Zenger asked the court to appoint counsel for him, and De Lancey named John Chambers, a competent Cosbyite who pled his new client not guilty and asked for a so-called struck jury. Hanky-panky marred even this normally fair jury-selection method, in which the court clerk randomly chooses 48 names of freeholders and allows both sides to reject a dozen each, with the jury picked by lot from the remaining. When the trial began on August 4, 1732, Chambers argued that there can be no libel without a specific victim, and he challenged the attorney general to prove whom exactly the supposedly libelous Journal articles targeted. Wary of Chambers, James Alexander had enlisted his good friend and fellow Scottish immigrant to defend Zenger pro bono. Well, that ends it, replied Attorney General Bradley. As Bradley explained, government, which protects our lives, religion, and property, is too essential to allow people to weaken or subvert it by publishing scandal, whether true or false, about the magistrates who administer it. That way lies anarchy, and the law has always forbidden it. This word false must have some meaning, else how came it there? Attorney has now only to prove the words false in order to make us guilty. Hamilton, to give the truth of a libel in evidence. A libel is not to be justified; for it is nevertheless a libel that it is true. In your justice lies our safety. According to the law, they must leave it to the Court to decide if they are libelous. And here Hamilton effectively snatched the trial out of the hands of the

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judges and the prosecutor and transformed it from a question of law into a question of politics. They had felt the terrible effects of leaving it to the judgment of these great men to say what was scandalous or seditious, false or ironical. Even after the Bill of Rights became part of the U. So when in , British authorities seemed ready to carry out their threats to try American customs evaders in nonjury admiralty courts, Virginians formed the first revolutionary committee of correspondence and set the colonists on a course from which they never turned back. He is the author of *The Dream and the Nightmare*:

### Chapter 5 : Digital History

*A Journal of the House of Representatives for His Majesty's Province of New York in America* by Adelaide R. Hasse and *New York House of Representatives*.

### Chapter 6 : Votes of the House of Representatives for His Majesties province of New-York in America. - CO

*Votes of the House of Representatives for His Majesties province of New-York in America* Author/creator: *New York (State). General Assembly* "Stephen Cortlands.

### Chapter 7 : Jans Digs for the Great State of New York

*The proceedings of the Assembly of July 3, , record that "The House of Representatives, now convened in the General Assembly, do humbly address his Excellency and Council, and pray that they will allow, unto William Bradford, his Majesty's Printer for this Province, the yearly salary of 20 Pounds Current Money of the Province, over and.*

### Chapter 8 : The New York Suspending Act | Teaching American History

*VOTES OF THE House of Representatives for His Majesties Province of New-York in America. Die Martis A. M. 21 Mart. His Excellency's Speech to the General Assembly.*

### Chapter 9 : Votes of the House of Representatives for His Majesties province of New-York in America.

*Votes of the House of Representatives for His Majesties province of New-York in America. By New York (State). General Assembly. (fol.)Beginning Mar. 21,*