position from thi; than any other clais of men?

"moved centime thirteen confederated to the ciple. Here, Sir, it is expectely announced, ing all their art and diffinguished abilities to purpose only."

"moved centime thirteen confederated to the ciple. Here, Sir, it is expectely announced, or the confederate and confederated to the ciple. Here, Sir, it is expectely announced, or the confederate and confederated to the ciple. Here, Sir, it is expectely announced, or the confederate and confederated to the ciple. Here, Sir, it is expectely announced, or the confederated to the ciple. Here, Sir, it is expectely announced, or the confederated to the ciple. Here, Sir, it is expectely announced, or the ciple. Here, Sir, it is expectely announced, or the ciple. Here, Sir, it is expectely announced, or the ciple. Here, Sir, it is expectely announced, or the ciple. Here, Sir, it is expectely announced, or the ciple. Here, Sir, it is expectely announced, or the ciple. Here, Sir, it is expectely announced, or the ciple. Here, Sir, it is expected announced, or the ciple.

of the feveral flates." To this purpose arges the danger arising to themfrom the extensive powven to the federal government. His words ers given to the federal government. His words are "this government is to poffets abfolute and uncontrollable powers, legislative, executive, and judicial, with respect to every object to which it extends; for by the last clause of sec-tion 8th, articles II, it is declared that Congress the last power to make all laws which shall

by there power to make all has which thall be such to be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers writer ob welfied by the Capitarius in the government or to the Thirte finate, or in any department or to the Capitarius finate, or in any department or to fine the thirte of the 6th article it is declared that the Capitarius and the laws But why of the Lauca See which thall be made have been puritured thereof, and the treaties made cause? Carefue that this confliction and the laws But why this infiduous infinuation? Would it have been needed in support of a righteous putterner thereof, and the treaties made putterner thereof, and the treaties made cause? Whence this so great apprehensiveness of spich shall be made analors of the loss of power in the state? I does he find try of the louis and analogs in every state that he bedound thereby, any thing in the control of the loss of power in the state? I does he find the worth laws of any than in the control of the loss of power in the state? I does not shall be bedound thereby, any thing in the control of the loss of power in the state? I does not shall be abound thereby, any thing in the control of the loss of power in the state? I does not shall be abound the power will control of the loss of power in the state? I does not shall be abound the power will control of the state of the loss of power in the state? I does not shall be abound the power will control of the loss of power in the state? I does not shall be abound the power will control of the loss of power in the state? I does not shall be abound thereby, any thing in the control of the loss of power in the state? I does not shall be abound thereby, any thing in the control of the loss of power in the state? I does not shall be abound thereby, any thing in the control of the loss of power in the state? I does not shall be abound the state of the loss of power in the state? I does not shall be abound the state of the loss of power in the state? I does not shall be abound the state of the loss of power in the state? I does not shall be abound the state of the loss of power in the state? I does not shall be abound the state of the loss of power in the state. I does not shall be abound the state of the loss of power in the state? I does not shall be abound the state of the loss of raw or the land "and the judge, in every flate thall be bound thereby, any thing in the confliction or laws of any flate to the contrary notwithstanding." True, but how does to there appear that this conditioning if executed, must certainly and infallibly reduce the thirteen United States to one great republic ? for altho this government is to poffels absolute and unthis government is to policis ablolute and un-controllable powers; yet our author himfelf concedes, "they are limited, they extend only to certain objects," and these objects particu-larly stated and clearly defined by the constitu-turion: these are all national objects: such as concern the whole in union, and therefore ought to be under the government and controll of the whole : and which no particular flare ought to controll. That the objects to which the federal government is to extend, are not national objects, this writer ones not and cannot pretend; for that it is extended to any one object more than is proper and necessary in order to secure the general welfare. Of the necessary of conthe general welfare. Of the necessity of con-trouling power in our federal government, we have had means of full conviction, from fall ex-perience of the evils occasioned by the want of it. This want of controuling nones. perience of the evils occalioned by the want of it. This want of controlling power has produced the prefent feeble, flate of our federal waion, and brought it to the very point of difficultion: occasioned the violation of public judice, the extermination of public credit; the infecurity of demedia tranquility, the lofs of national dignity, rendered us the floor and definion of neighbouring nations, and our general defence, facety and welfare unprovided for, and the bledings of liberty, exceedingly precarious.

Of the truth of this Brutus himself is convinced for the five, "we have fell the feeble-Of the truth of this Brutus himself in con-vinced; for he fays, "we have felt the feeble-ness of the ties by which the United States are held together, and the want of sufficient energy in our present confederation to-manage, in some in our present consederation to-manage, in fome inflances, our general concerns." In the inflances only the federal confitution makes provided for "fufficient energy," how a government can have "fufficient energy," how not possible for uncontrollable powers, it, to me, not easy to conceive; for without powers that are proportiously. eafy to conceive; for without powers that are succontrollable, it must needs be equally with-out energy: by "uncontrollable powers" of out energy: by "uncontrollable powers" of government, I Iuppofe, are included fuch powers as none of the fubicits of the government, whether flates or individual citizens have a law ful right to controul. If the federal govern-ment is to possess uncontroulable powers in no inflances, but in fuch only authe national welfare requires, which Brutus no where denies, of fate requires, which Brutus no where denies, of confequence, in what case foever the conflictation or laws of a particular flate should interfere with national laws made by the authority of the United States, the national welfare clearly requires that the former should yield to the latter and be controuled thereby: the reason is obvious, viz. the welfare of the the welfare of a national state of the control of the maximum welfare of a national state.

more value than the imaginary welfare of a part,

constitution in the world, thus used might be er: his furreme head, without it could by no made, in theory, to appear too dangerous to be adopted.

The it not a dictate of widom, and of the first law of humanity, self-prefervation, that we nse our most vigilant care, least these great men, by means of specious and high coloured pretences of friendly regard to the liberty and fastery of means of specious and high coloured pretences of friendly regard to the liberty and fastery of their country, should be so forcestful as to facilities the first of their country, should be so forcestful as to facilities both to the fordidviews of their own ambition. That this writer holds an office of man, and with one stroke establish absolute unsufficient that where the sum of distinguished honour and emolument in a particular state, I am not informed.

His first object is to thew that the federal all these mighty powers; or whether, to either the world constructions and the sum of the present the sum of the sum o

proposed, so far as it extends, is a compleat one and not a formal confederation," and yet involves the most firm, durable and energetic confederation; "it has as absolute and perfect powers to make and execute all laws, &c. with R is respect to every object to which it extends as a part my other in the world; how otherwise could it. be able to "direct and controul, as a fupreme head, our defined national concerns?" This writer observes, "it is true this government is limitted to certain objects," feafanably and truforme degree of power is ftill left to the flate."

But why this infiduous infinuation? Would it foon be annihilated," &c .- Am fure all the attention I have been able to give to the fubject; referred to individual states are in any danger of such speedy annihilation. Nor have I either candour or fagacity to be convinced that they have not ample powers left them to direct and nave nor ample powers let them to enerch and controll their own affairs, as fovereign flates and diffinct republics. Some powers indeed they mult give up to the general government, for national benefit; but is it frue, as Bratus confidently affirms, "that the powers of the connected anims, "that the powers of the general government extend to every cafe that is of the leaft importance"—"there is nothing valuable in human nature, nothing dear to freemen, but what is within its power," Can Brutus himfelf, with all his good fenfe, believe these groundless affertions? does he think any man, not utterly void of reason, can believe powers of the general government extend to every cafe of the leaft importance," why to every case or the seatt importance, why has he once and again used so much caution as to say, "every object to which it extends"—"the government then so far as it extends"—"It is true this government is limited to certain objects: such caution might have been spared if no case or object to which it does not account it is of the said importance." See Asabe. spared if no case or object to which it does not extend "is of thesself importance;" for doubte-less a case not of the least importance, is not worthy of the least motice. Let the reader look over and take an imparial view of the powers given to the sederal government, and see for similes, whether these powers extend to the following cases, viz. murther, adultery, these sources are supported by the powers whether the sederal government, and the solid powers with the sederal section of the sederal section. robbery, burglary, lying, perjury, defamation : does it make any provision at all whereby men shall be quieted in their fiele to their lands and man or queen ment in the other house, either property, in the possession of their house, wives, children and many other objects which might be named I are none of these of the least importance? and none of these interesting to human nature, none of them dear to freemen in Brutus ! is this to act confiftant with your plaufible introductory profession? is this the way in which you yield your efforts to lead the minds of the people to a mile and prudent determined to the people to a mile and prudent determined to the people to a mile and prudent determined to the people to a mile and prudent determined to the people to a mile and prudent determined to the people to a mile and prudent determined to the people to a mile and prudent determined to the people to a mile and people to a m mination on the most imporant question ever proposed to the decision of any people under heaven? To "a wife and prudent determination? in any cafe, naked fimple truth, well understood, will better answer the purpose.

Debates in the Pennfylvania State Convention, please in the Finnitional state constitution, for and Agoing the Federal Confliction. PHILADELPHIA, December 8.
In State Convention, November 28.
The Convention met pursuant to adjourn

Mr. Wilson. Mr. Prefident, I shall now beg the real welfare of the parts being involved in that of the whole, nor may the general interests that of the whole, nor may the general interests
of the whole be controuled by a part.

To me it is difficult to percive any effectial
difference, in point of power; between the plan
contained in the federal conflictation, and one
proposed by Bratts bimself, viz. that the fistes

Hr. Whole. Mr. Frencent, I mail now beg
leave to trouble you with a few characteristics
in the preamble to the proposed conflictation.

If the whole, nor may the general interests
that now beg
leave to trouble you with a few characteristics
in the proposed to the proposed conflictation.

If the whole be controuled by a part.

If the whole be controuled by a p

opens with a practical declaration of that prifis Here Brutus himself in a plan of his own, tassily perfectives the necessity of controusing power; it is supreme head, without it could by no means and wet the proposed our pr

diffinguished honour and emanatement at the feelers of the control to exercise in communition that the feelers of the former he would prefer, as more wife and celebrated infirument, declare them to be the conflictation, "if executed, must certainly, and of the former he would prefer, as more wife and celebrated infirument, declare them to be the finfallibly reducethe thirden United States to one great republic, and annihilate the governments of the former he would prefer, as more wife and celebrated infirument, declare them to be the finfallibly reducethe thirden under the influence of that doctrine, no wonder the people of the formal liberties and the doctrine of the formal liberties and the formal libert rain fome evidence of their formal liberties concellions of petitions and bills of rightby concessions of petitions and bills of right. But here, Sir, the fee simple of freedom and government is declared to be in the people, and tis an inheritence with which they will not

> Mr. Smilie. I expected, Mr. Prefident, that the honourable gentleman would have proceeded to a full and explicit investigation of the propofed fyllem, and that he would have made fome pofed system, and that he would have make tomes, attempts to prove that it was calculated to promote the happiness, power and general haterells of the United States. I am forry that I have been mittaken in this expectation, for surely the gentleman's ralents and opportunities would have enabled him to furnish considerable information upon this important subject; but I shall proceed to make a few remarks upon those words in the preamble of this plan, which he has confidered of 6 supergreedlents quality. Compared in the preamble of this plan, which he also caned dedeed of 6 fupersecilent a quality. Compared them, Sir, with the language used in forming the flat conditution, and however fuperior they may be to the terms of the great charge of Hings and the state of the great charge of the great charge of Hings and the state of the state of

to the more sterling expressions employed in this ach. Let these speak for themselves:

"That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights, among which are, the imporing and deslaying life and liberty, acquiring, possession and deslaying life and liberty, acquiring, possession and protecting property, and purfluing and obtaining happiness and fastery.

"That the people of this state have the folest exclusive and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal police of the same.

"I hat all power being originally inherent.

regulating the internal police of the fame.

"That all power being originally inherents in, and confequently derived from the people therefore all officers of government, whether legillative or executive, are their trultees and ferrous and seall the search of the sear

fervants, and at all times accountable to them.

"That government is, or ought to be, inflictuted for the common benefit, protection and feculty of the people, nation or community a and not for the particular emolution or awants tage of any fingle man, family or fer of ment, who are a part only of that community. And that the community hath an indubitable, unathened the community hath an indubitable, unather and indubitable and indefeable right to reform, alter or abolifu government in such manner as find. by that community judged most conducive

But the gentleman takes pride in the fopering But the gentleman takes prine in the operation if yo fith floor preamble when compared with maga charts;—why, Sir, I hope the rights of men are better understood at this day, than at the framing of that deed, and we must be convinced that civil liberty is capable of filli greater improvement and extension, than is known even in its spresent cultivated state. True, Sir, the in its specient coftwated state. True, Sir, the fupreme authority neutrally refix in the people, but does it follow, that therefore a declaration of rights would be superfluous? Because the people have a sirght to alter and abolish government, can it therefore be inferred that every septaken to fecure that right would be fuperiluous and nogatory? The truth is, that unless four criterion is established by which it could be ca-fily and constitutionally aftertained how far out

fily and conflitutionally afcertained how far our governors may proceed, and by which it might appear when they transfers heter juridiction, this idea of altering and abolithing government is a mere found without fullance. Let us recour to the memorable declaration of the 4th of July, 1776. Here it is faid,

"When, in the courfe of human events, it becomes acceptantly for one people to difficilt the political bands which have connected them with another, and to affirm a mong the powers of the earth, the feparate and equal fitting to which the laws of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that respect to the opinions of mankind requires the they should declare the causes which impel them

to the feparation. "We hold these truths to be felf evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creates with certain unalies able rights; that among fiefe are life, libertly and the purfuit of beginning. That so found and the pursuit of beginners. That to feet their rights.

n, deriving their just powers from the conen, denting inci juit possession the top of the governed; that whenever any form government becomes definedive of these ds, it is the right of the people to alter or to d to inflitate a new government. ying its foundation on such princing and its powers in such form, molt likely to effect their fafety and

poincle." Now, Sir, if in the proposed plan, the gentle Now, bit, in the property of the civil and can flew any fimilar facurity for the civil whe of the people, I shall certainly be relieved tom a wieght of objection to its adoption, and fancerely hope, that as he has gone fo far, he fill proceed to communicate some of the readill proceed to in proceed to communicate fome of the rea-ing (and undoubtedly they must have been owerful ones) which induced the late sederal povention to omit a bill of rights, fo effential the opinion of many citizens to a periect

in of sovernment.

Mr. Wilfon. Mr. Prefident, we are regestive called upon to give fome reafon why a bill rights has not been annexed to the proposed I not only think that enquiry is at this at unnecessary and out of order, but I expect, as omitted, will furnish fome arguments to w that it ought to have necturally falls upon a proof of the affirmative naturally falls upon a proof of the affirmative naturally falls upon the proof of the affirmative naturally falls upon the mean the truth it. Sir, that this citramine, which has occasioned so much clamour if debare, never struck the mind of any membrine days of the dissolution of that body, and the struck of the dissolution of that body, and the struck of the dissolution of that body, and the struck of w that it ought to have been inferted; for palled off in a thort convertation, without in-ducing a formal debate, or affurning the shape a motion. Eor, Sir, the attempt to have nown into the national scale an infirument in il ufelels, nor can I conceive whence the conity notion has arifen. Virginia has no hill of
its, and will it be faid that her confliction
in the lels froe?

Mr. Smilic, I her leave to the confliction of the state of the mountain of the state of the state of the mountain of the state of the state of the mountain of the state of the state of the mountain of the state of the state of the mountain of the state of the state of the mountain of the state of the state of the mountain of the state of the state of the mountain of the state of the state

is the lefs free ?
Mr. Smilic. I bee leave to observe, Mr. Prefi-ent, that although it has not been inserted in eprinted volume of state constitutions, yet pare been affired by Mr. Mafon, that Virginia is a bill of rights.

Mr. Wilson. I do not rely upon the informa-

in of Mr. Majon, or of any other gentleman na question of this kind, but I refer to the au-tenticity of the solume which contains the the constitutions, and in that Virginia has no ille contitutions, says in the virgini has no lill of rights. But, Sir, has South Carolina no funity for her liberies ? that that has no bill drights. Are the drizens of the eattern thore if the Delaware major fecured in their freedom, it more enlighteyed on the fubicat, of government than the curisens of the wedgen; shore? Hew-Jerfey has no bill of rights? New-York its sone; Conactitut has none, and Rhode-land has none; Thus, bir, it appears from the example of other states, as well as bom interple, that a bill of rights is neither an efforme example of other tiates, as well as room inturine, that a bill of rights is neither an effectable of a receivary influence in framing a fyliam of government, fince liberty may exit fad to a well fecured without it. But it was not may unneceffary, but on this accapton, it was bund impractible; for who will be hold enough undertake to enumerate all the rights of the bundertake to enumerate all the rights of the foole? and when the attempt to inquinerate them is made, it must be remembered that if the innumeration is not complete, every thing toterprefily mentioned will be prefused to be jumpolely omitted. So it must be with a bill of rights, and an omition in stating the powers. panted to the government, is not fo dangerous to an omission in recapitulating the rights re-

fixed by the people.

Mr. Smille. The arguments which have been aged, Mr. Prelident, have not in my opinion, futuration from the many than the many the many raged, Mr. Prefident, have not in my opinion, fainfacting thewn that a bill of rights would herebesh improper, say, that it is not a necessary appendage to the proposed system. At it as then denied that Virginia phissica a bill of sights, I shall on that subject only observe, that Mr. Mason, a gentleman certainly of great information and integrity, has affured me that that thing doer exist, and I ampurioused, I shall be able as a future certainty at its fefore. at a future period to lay it before

the convention.

December #.

Telerdry Mr. Wilson control into an investigation of residence your contained in the proposed conditioning, and intered, that fo far from canecellary and improper, it is available and indipendible acquisition, to the feet residence of the property of the conditioning the prefunction of the feet residence of the property of the propert could have no interest in the opposition of a circus, vial by just just be invisably preferred. With ref-to treafon, likewife, he remarked that the definition of time, which had always been a prolific inframent of tup, was not left to the Congress, but was afceratured in onthiction rifell. He then proceeded to examine the energoints of jurislifeion given to the fupreme court, wented with declaring that they were all effential to in and private credit, and the impartial administra-cit inflor.

while and greate credit, and the emperation of justice.
Sas of justice.
It was more than opportunities of the proposed plan, that
It was more product was need formed, for if any

law were palled coercisy to the confliction, and they should tellife to execute it, the hoofs of repreferance and the fenate, who made the law, would impeach them, and then it would be the day of the fenate to determine whether or not the law was unconflictional, and whether the index were not bound by it. Mr. Willow on this option as fortest that the judges would be governed by the confliction, and not by the contradicting law which would be, iplo facto, ungatory and woid.

On Monday the such itself, the Mr. Kran delivered a learned at familiate for the beath itself. Mr. Mr. Kran delivered a learned at familiate for the wint itself, the Mr. Kran delivered a learned at familiate for the wint itself, the Mr. Kran delivered a learned at familiate for the which is of project for the confliction. A and first would have upon the character and prespection of the third was fiver a failt examination, he that phene and trought the executed by declaring, that after a full examination, he that phene and trought the executed by declaring, that after a full examination, he that phene and trought the execution of the full confliction was the left the world ever low.

4 On Toefday Mr. Willen replied, in the furtheon and it termona, in a financiar, way, to every objection what had becommade, in the Convention to the new Confliction of the first through in a funnary, way, to every objection what had becommade for the provent to the biddings of every of the first of the provent to the biddings of every of the first of the first of the provent to the biddings of every of the first of the provent to the biddings of every of the first of the provent to the biddings of every of the first of the provent to the biddings of every of the first of the provent to the biddings of every of the first of the provent to the biddings of every of the first of the provent to the biddings of every of the first of the provent to the biddings of every of the first of the provent to the biddings of every of the first of the provent to the biddings of

NEW-YORK, December 20.

N. E. W. Y. O. R. B., December 20.

Extract of a latter from Major Elde in to the Han.

Major - General Moshirle, dated Luguffa,
(flate of Georgia) New, 11.

S. I. R. W.

"The Savages are doily committing here marks
of cruefites on the inhabitants of this flate, (bocking
to bumonity pathy cakes day thay that was a rejume
as long as they hadd contrive to give poin to hu-

mediately ordered into the field , retruiting officers indufficulty engage in railing four regiments, conthe to evince that any power ner mentioned fifting of 750 mene acts, and, I am informed, untithe confliction was referred, would have great furefit. I have engaged intervield by my
fan fputned at as an inful to the common unfillow citizent for that purpose for Frankin, to
fillouding of mankind. In civil government all in centert with 1500 Franks, with the most-

riada, informs, that Lord Dorchefter has firong, that Lord Dorchefter has firong, by fortified an island at the mouth of the river by Lawrence, and planted the island. by Johnson at mann at the mount of the free St. Lawrence, and planted the illand all round with three tier of cannon, from 18 to 42 pound-crs, his Lordhip being apprehensive of a wifit, from the Baillie de Sufficius, accompanied by the

Toulon fquadeon.
We also learn, That the French ministry have We also learn, That the French ministry have applied to the American Ambashdour at Verbailles, requesting him to folicit Congress in the name of his Most Christian Majesty, for permission to march a body of 15,000 troops, French thro' the state of New York to Canada; it is likewise faid they have afted the loan of 7000 American troops to act in enhancetion with the French army, for the purpose of reducing the province of Canada to the obedience of its former and rightful fovereign.

province of canada to the construction of and rightful lowering.

S. A. L. E. M., December 25.

On Thursday, left, the brig Patty, Copt PhipActin, arrived here from Cadia. — The accounts 
brought by Copt. Phippen do not favoire firengly 
of their, as therefore other parts of Europe.— W ar 
year indeed talked of at Cadia, but not immediately 
whoseHol. expetted.

expedied.

A merchant in Cadia writer to his correspondent between "Should was breat out—which God furbid!—it will be fortunate for the American flag."

The Convention of the State of Georgia, were authorited, byte felow of the legislature, "to confider the faid report, letter and refolutions, of the Federal Convention, and to reject or adopt any part

Federal Concention, and to reject or adopt any part or the wholesthereof."

We hear, a vefele arrived at Portionouth from the Wek-Indies, brings intelligence, that the Englith Hands, are open to the Americans in

English Hands, are open to the Americans in confequence of the espectation of year.

Wednefday arrived here the fchooner Jack, Captain Sargent, in 59 days from Croifie, in France: The captain informs, that at that port, every thing wore the afpect of war-that though an inconfiderable town, \$100 troops were marched in for its defence—that the cannon marched in for its defence—that the cannon were mounted, &c. That reports were, that Amilterdam had furrendered—that so Englith frigate was continually emising off Brett—that his Mosf Christian. Majetty had demanded of the Court of Benin that the Prussian troops be

the Court of Bernn that the Priffian troops be withdrawn from Holland.

By Capt. Avery, who arrived here in a brig from Halifax, on Thuriday, we learn, that preparations for a speedy war, were making at that place—that the officers of the troops were recruiting the regiments to the war establishment, for

Dec. 27. A letter dated at New-York, Dec. 20, 1787, received in town resterday, has the fol-lowing paragraph, which may be considered as au-thentic, viz.

thentie, vix.

The new Confliction will undaubtedly be adopted; Delaware, Pennistvania and New-Terlets, base ratified and confirmed it.

A gentleman who arrived in town lately from Georgia, offered us, that two days before he left that flats, IF or was formelly declared against the

Indians, and that everything was in the greate

egitation pessible.
ExtraB ej a letter from Gettenburg (capital of

Extract of a letter from Gritenburg (capital of Sweetan) to a gentleman in this treen, dated Nevember 4, 1787.

Accounts just now arrived from Germany, brathe nothing but was between the King of Pruffia and the Emperer; and also between France, England and Helland. Yes have no doubt heard that the Turks have already declared wer organifi the Reffians, who will call on the Court of Vienna for alkance?"

for off-flance."
A ORTHAMPTON, January 2. Ratification of the Federal Conflicution by the State of Pennsylvania.

Trom the Eunipivaria Herald, December 15:

ON Wednelday lall, in the Convention of this State, on motion of Mr. Hartley, (condet by Mr. Chambers, the original queffion, as me'ts ee by Mr. Mambers, the original queffion, as me'ts ee by Mr. M'Kean, viz. "Will this convention aftent to and ratify the Conflictution agreed to a the value Secuenter 16ft, by the Convention on the 17th September left, by the Convention of the United States of America, held at Philidelphia," was put, and carried in the affirma-

The year and nays being called by Mr. Smilic and Mr. Yates, wete, year 46, nays 23.

This important decision being recorded, Mc. M Kean moved that the convention done-more than the convention of the beautiful the convention of 

the city) went in procellion to the court house where the ratification of the confliction of the United States was read, amidd the acclara-tions of a great concourle of citizens—13 can-non-were fired and the belt were rung on the joyful occasion; after this the Convention retwo copies of the ratification. At three o'clock they met and dined with the members of the supreme executive council, several members of lapreme efecunve councu, reverst memoers as Congress and a number of cinkens, at Mr. Es-ple's tavern; where the remainder of the day was spent in mutual congratulations upon the happy prospect of enjoying, once more, order, justice and good government in the United States.—The following is the lift of teaths given

on the occasion:

1. The Proble of the United States.

2. The Proble of the United States.

2. The Prefident and Members.

3. The Prefident and Members.

4. The Prefident and the San Pennsylvania. a. May the citizens of America dilplay as

much wildom in adopting the propoled Conthewn fortitude in defending them.

5. May order and justice be the pillars of the American Temple of Liberty.

6. May the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the United States specially flourish under the new Confliction.

7. The Congress.

8. The virtuous minority of Rhode-Iffand. 9. The powers of Europe in alliance with the

United States.

10. May the fisme kindled on the Alter of Liberty in America, lead the nations of the world to a knowledge of their rights and to the means of recovering them.

11. The memory of the heroes who have facrificed their lives in defence of the liberties of

America. 12 May America diffuse over Europe a greate er portion of political light than the has borrow-

ed from her.

13. Peace and free governments to all the mations of the world.

In the courfe of the defulatory debate which

took place immediately before the vote of a doption and ratification, wit. In figure pronounced an animated culogium on the character, information and abilities of Mr. George Majora, but concluded that the exclusion of juries in civil canfes, was not among the objections which had governed his conduct.

The General Affembly of New-Hampshire,

the rath inft. appointed the fecond Wednelday of February next, for the meeting of the Convention of that state, at Exeter.

WHERUAS Hannah, wife of the fubbriber, has left my
I had and board—I therefore fortid all person tending ber any thing on my account, at I will pay so debts of
the countraling after the date hereal.

Am first, Jan. 8, 2018.

CHITAN SHITE.

All patent are berthy forthit ending Parry will of the Charlest on organization of the Charlest on the Charlest of the Charles

is emitted will be in our to