

part of the state, and of the numerous body of must be derived from such power. In short, mechanics dependent upon it, will most effectually affect every other class of citizens; and operate most extensively to the injury of the Commonwealth.

These are some of the consequences, certain and infallible, that will flow from the denial of that power to Congress. Shall we then, say of this state, who are so much interested in this matter, deny them that power—a power so essential to our mutual happiness?

But if we attend to our trade, as it is at present, we shall find that the miserable state of it is owing to a like want of power in Congress. Other nations prohibit our vessels from engaging their ports, or lay heavy duties on our exports carried thither; and we have no retaliating or regulating power over their vessels and exports to prevent it. Hence, a decrease of our commerce, and navigation, and of the duties and revenue arising from them. Hence, an inefficient demand for the produce of our lands; and the consequent discouragement of agriculture. And hence, as the necessary result of all these, the emigration of our inhabitants. If it be asked, how are these evils, and others that might be mentioned, to be remedied? The answer is short—by giving Congress proper and adequate power. Whether such power be given by the proposed constitution, it is left with the Convention from the several states, and with us, who compose one of them to determine.

In determining on this question, every gentleman will doubtless consider the importance of cultivating a spirit of union among ourselves, and with the several states. This spirit procured our emancipation from British tyranny; and the same spirit, by uniting us in the necessary means, will secure to us our dear-bought, blood-purchased liberty and independence—and deliver us from evils, which unless remedied, must end in national ruin. The means for effecting these purposes are within our reach; and the adoption of the proposed constitution will give us the possession of them. Like all other human productions, it may be imperfect; but most of the imperfections imputed to it, are of a nature, that they cannot be certainly known, but by the operation of the constitution. And if in its operation it should, in any respect, be essentially bad, it will be amended in one of the modes preferred in it. I say, will be amended, because the constitution is constructed on such principles, that its bad effects, if any such should arise from it, will injure the members of Congress equally with their constituents; and therefore both of them must be equally induced to seek for and effectuate the requisite amendment.

The Senators and representatives, before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States, and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution.

The President, and also the Vice-President,

when acting as President, before they enter on the execution of the office, shall each solemnly swear (or affirm) that he will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of his ability, preserve protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The Senators and representatives, before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States, and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution.

"The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanours."

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office—which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time: And no person holding any office under the United States, shall

be a member of either house, during his continuance in office."

"No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, or by any particular State. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States shall without the consent of the Congress accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state."

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and domestic violence."

To these great checks may be added several other very essential ones: as—the negative, which each house hath, upon the acts of the other; the disapproving power of the President, which subjects those acts to a revision by the two houses, and to a final negative, unless two thirds of each house shall agree to pass the returned acts, notwithstanding the President's objections—the printing of the journals of each house, containing their joint and respective proceedings—and the publishing from time to time a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money; none of which shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

All these checks and precautions, provided in the Constitution, must, in a great measure, prevent an abuse of power, at least in all flagrant instances, even if Congress should consist wholly of men: who were guided by no other principle than their own interest. Under the influence of such checks, this would compel them to a compact, which in the general, would answer the intention of the Constitution. But this presumption is, and if people duly attend to the objects of their choice, it would be realized, that the President of the United States, and the members of Congress would, for the most part, be men, not only of ability, but of a good moral character: In which case an abuse of power is not to be apprehended; nor any other error in government, than such as every other human institution is subject to.

If we consider the objects of the power, they are numerous and important; and as human foresight cannot extend to many of them, and all of them in the womb of futurity, the quantum of the power cannot be estimated. Left to the whole, as relative to federal purposes, may, through its insufficiency, occasion the dissolution of the union, and the subjugation or division of it among foreign powers. This attention is drawn to the United States; their emissaries are watching our conduct, particularly upon the present most important occasion; and if we should be so unhappy as to reject the Federal Constitution proposed to us; and continue much longer our present weak un-energetic federal government, their policy will probably induce them to plan a division or partition of the states among themselves, and unite their forces to effect it.

There is a further guard against the abuse of power, which though not expressed, is strongly implied in the Federal Constitution, and indeed in the Constitution of every government, founded on the principles of equal liberty—and that is, that those who make the laws, and particularly the laws for the levying of taxes, do in common with their fellow citizens, fall within the power and operation of those laws.

As then the individuals of Congress will share in the burthens they impose, and be personally affected by the good or bad laws made for the union, they will be under the strongest motives of interest to lay the highest burthen possible; and to make the best law. Or such laws, as shall not unnecessarily affect the property, or the personal rights of the fellow citizens.

With regard to rights, the whole Constitution is a declaration of rights, which primarily and principally respect the general government, and its delegates, and the individual States and private citizens not being objects or subjects of the Constitution; they are only incidentally mentioned. In regard to former, it would require a volume to defend them, as they extend to every subject of legislation, not included in the powers vested in Congress: And in regard to the latter, as all government is founded on the relinquishment of personal rights in a certain degree, there was a certain propriety in being very particular about them. By such a particularity the government might be embarrassed, and prevented from doing what the private, as well as the public and general good of the citizens and states may require.

The public good, in which private is necessarily involved, might be hurt by too particular enumeration; and the private good could less no injury from a deficient enumeration, because Congress could not injure the rights of private citizens without injuring their own: as the must in their public, as well as private, take part equally with others, in the circumstances of their own acts. By this mode in important circumstance, in connection with such checks as above mentioned, the several states large, and each citizen in particular, will be cured, as far as human wisdom can secure them, against the abuse of the delegated power.

In considering the Constitution, we should consider it in all its parts, upon their general principles, which operate through the whole, and are equivalent to the most extensive kinds of rights that can be formed.

These observations, which are principally of a general nature, will apply to the most essential parts of the Constitution, are, with the utmost deference and respect, submitted to you candid consideration: with the hope, that as they have influenced my own mind, decided in favour of the Constitution, they will not be wholly unproductive of a like influence on the minds of the gentlemen of the Convention.

If the Constitution should be finally accepted and established, it will complete the temple of American liberty: and, like the key-stone of grand and magnificent arch, be the bond of union, to keep all the parts firm, and compacted together.—May this temple, sacred to liberty and virtue—sacred to justice, the first and greatest political virtue, and built upon the broad and solid foundation of perfect union, be dismisseable by the dissolution of nature: And may it, in its operation, it should, in any respect, be essentially bad, it will be amended in one of the modes preferred in it. I say, will be amended, because the constitution is constructed on such principles, that its bad effects, if any such should arise from it, will injure the members of Congress equally with their constituents; and therefore both of them must be equally induced to seek for and effectuate the requisite amendment.

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"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and domestic violence."

To be continued.)

H A L I F A X, Jan. 31.

Thursday last failed for New-York, the Committee Parker. She goes directly from thence to England.

The London papers received by this Parker were, as late as the 27th of November; at which time the Prussian troops were still in Holland. The papers mention that the States of Holland and West Friesland, had proposed to recall Mr. Van Berkel, from his Embassy to America. The States, it is also said, have proposed a defensive alliance between the Republic of Holland, and the court of London and Berlin. It seems also by the papers that frequent bickerings take place in Amsterdam, between the Orange and patriotic parties, so as to make it necessary to call the military; and one of the papers mention that near thirty persons had been killed. See wreath effects of Civil Dissensions.

V I E N N A, (Germany) Nov. 12.

We learn that the fortresses of Kinsburg suffered the 17th inst. to the Turks, when the Russian troops were all massacred. The Russians consisted only of four regiments of infantry, three regiments of Don Cossacks, and four squadrons of light horse. The resistance made by the Russians, animated the Turks, who were aggravated by the attack of the 17th of October, when no quarter was given. By this advancing the Turks will be absolute masters of the entrance to the Dnieper, and the garrison of Ochakov will be rendered more safe.

ST. PETERSBURGH, (Russia) Oct. 30.

On Saturday last a messenger arrived here from Prince Potemkin, with the news of a victory ob-

tained over the Turks, at an attack which they made upon Kinsburg, in the night of the 17th inst. by a detachment of 500 men, who landed near that fortress from Oczakow; and although the garrison was inferior in number, upwards of 4000 Turks were killed or wounded, and the remainder with difficulty escaped to their boats. The number of slain and wounded on the side of the Russians did not exceed four hundred, but several officers lost their lives on this occasion, and Generals Sosaraw and Reck, who had the principal command, were dangerously wounded.

HAGUE, (United Netherlands) Nov. 15.

The insurrections which took place in this city, lasted from Thursday the 8th inst. to Saturday the 10th, during which more than two thousand houses were damaged and pillaged by the troops. The Prince of Orange sent immediately the most vigorous orders to search the houses of the pillars, and to see justice done the sufferers. The loss sustained by this sedition is estimated at four millions.

By letters from Amsterdam we learn, that the reigning Duke of Brunswick, on his departure for Berlin the 20th ult. left the command of the Prussian troops to General Count Kalckreuth, who has established his head quarters near Overtoom.

In one of the affays last week, not less than thirty-one persons were killed outright.

L. O. N. D. O. N., November 26.

Extract of a letter from Amherstburg, Nov. 15.

"The spirit of plunder and uproar appears to be in such a manner instilled into the Indians, that it will not be an easy matter to divert them from it; it seems to be now habitual. The most melancholy accounts have been received here of a tumult having taken place at Etengenburgh, in which no less than 500 have suffered, some more than others: The loss, it is said, will amount to full four millions of guilders. Groningen has experienced a similar disaster, but not in so great a degree, about 80 houses there, having felt the fury of the populace. In these cases, the Indians will return their recovery, and can then be abated and altered by the lenient hand of time.

A tender and affectionate father and mother, and surviving brothers and sister, deeply lament

the early removal of a beloved companion, calculated by nature and education to subserve the cheerful and mitigate the gloomy hours of life. The sex has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and her friends will long continue to feel and regret her separation from them.—

"But as they wept let them be sure to say,

"The Lord who gives has the right to take away."

L A N S I N G B U R G H, Jan. 3.

Last Wednesday evening, between the hours of 10 and 11, the dwelling-house of Mr. John House, about four miles from the town, accidentally took fire. The family were all in bed, and unfortunately did not awake until the fire was well advanced to be extinguished. The fire was too far advanced to be extinguished by the firemen, who gave up the attempt, and therefore went to a ladder to save the building.

According to the last advice, from Cadiz, the Court of Madrid is determined to oppose the entrance of the Russian fleet into the Mediterranean, and with that view are keeping up a respectful squadron, consisting of twelve sail of the line.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 4.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following authentic account of the late melancholy accident, which has so much excited the sympathy of the public for some days past:—

Mr. David Lewis and Mr. Joseph Thomas, had accompanied Miss Morton, daughter of Mr. John Morton, and Miss Hollingsworth, daughter of Mr. Levi Hollingsworth, in a sleigh on a visit to an intimate friend lately married, and removed from the city into Chester county. They set off on their return, on Tuesday last, when they reached Darby Creek, they found it so wet by the rain and melted snow, that the ford over which the Maple Road led, was altogether impassable: They enquired of the neighbours, and were informed that there was a good bridge at a small distance up the creek; they accordingly went thither, examined the bridge and road, and conceived it safe: the driver and the two gentlemen got out in order to see the way before the passage was attempted; the bridge was immediately below the confluence of two streams, and the road beyond the bridge passed over low grounds when overflowed by the freshet; after this examination, Mr. Lewis went in to the sleigh to drive it, while the driver and Mr. Thomas were endeavouring to make their way across the over-flowed grounds as well as they could on foot, that the sleigh might be easier drawn; the course of the road could not be easily seen through the water that covered, and after they had left the bridge about eighty yards, ran nearly parallel to the road, and drew the other horse and sleigh after him. Mr. Thomas seeing their danger, crossed the road and came to their assistance, seizing hold of the back part of the sleigh; but by this time the current had entered between the off horse and the bank of the stream, and turned them round with such rapidity as to baffle all his strength: he however determined to rouse his life with those in the sleigh, and accordingly stuck to it, endeavouring to keep it from overturning. The horses swam, and aimed at the opposite shore of the creek; but the stream was too rapid, and carried them down the down-bill side of the road to hold it up; when the team suddenly turning, brought it over upon him. He was in the 26th year of his age, and has left a widow and two small children. It is hoped that such accounts may learn people to be more careful as well as more sensible of the uncertainty of life.

Men know not but as the flocks that are flocks in an evil net, and as the birds that are caught in the snare: so are the sons of men snared in an evil net, when it snares suddenly upon them.

H A R T F O R D, February 11.

Some time in the afternoon of Wednesday last, Mr. Solomon Lyle, of Berlin, went out with his team to wood up the distance of two or three miles from home, and not returning,

his wife was in anxiety for him; but thinking

perhaps that he might be gone some other way, the search was made for him till early the next morning; when he was found, a little way from where he had loaded up, in an erect posture,

with his back against a small tree, and his load, being partly overtaken, lying with all its weight against his head and the upper part of his body, so that the team were unable to move it. Probably he was in an instant crushed to death.

From appearances, it seems he had braced himself on the down-bill side of the load to hold it up; when the team suddenly turning, brought it over upon him. He was in the 26th year of his age, and has left a widow and two small children.

It is hoped that such accounts may learn people to be more careful as well as more sensible of the uncertainty of life.

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so are the sons of men snared in an evil net, when it snares suddenly upon them.

B O S T O N, February 21.

Tuesday last the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court, commenced their term in this town; when his Honour Chief Judge Cushing gave an elegant and spirited charge to the Grand Jury, in which he congratulated them on the adoption of the

Federal Constitution by this Commonwealth, a system which has for its object, the peace, order and happiness of our country.

Gen. Thompson, in our Convention, said, "that by the proposed Constitution we were getting opportunity to the southward States, that we might not have advantage, and might be injurious to it; and that he wondered they all thought fit to go to it." We shall not comment on this declaration of the Hon. Gentleman—we shall only observe, how exactly it coincides with a declaration of the Hon. Mr. Loveland, an anti-federal delegate of the South Carolina Legislature—in a speech delivered January 17, in calling a Convention.—"Negroes, for instance, are not the only natural resource, yet behold how kind friends in the north are determined to tax up their bonds, and in the mean time to drain us of what we have. The English Master-drives their slaves of plantations in a great measure from their shipping, and on this head they had been obviously careful against impeding any burthen—were not to pay tolls, or duties, so as even the ceremony of clearing out—all ports were free and open to them. It is then that a reciprocal bargain which will not only free us from one party to be below in the other? They are to be carriers, we to pay freightage to their slaves."

Hon. Mr. Loveland, the anti-federal delegate in the Legislature of South Carolina, in the debate, Jan. 17, on calling a Convention, to justify the proposed Constitution, speaking of the old system, said, "In the first place, what reason was there for jealousy of our negro slaves? Why confine it to a limited period, or rather to any visitations? There is a stroke aimed at the prohibition of our negro trade, and this under the specious pretext of humanity. For this part, by the way, this sort of traffic is justifiable on the principles of reason, Harmony, and Justice, for certainly to prostitute a set of human beings from a bad country to a better, was justifying every principle of this system. But they do not take into account that this slave trade, and therefore went to exclude us from this great advantage. But should the Southern States, availed of this without the consent of any State? It must go to another tribunal, but understanding that he differed in opinion from his constituents, who were determined not to elect any person as a member to the Convention who was opposed to the proposed plan of government, he should not have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments by which he was abridged—but if this Constitution should be sanctioned by the people, it would have his hearty concurrence and support. He was very much engaged against a declaration of independence—he opposed the insurrection law, but when they were received as slaves, it became his duty to promote their due observance."

N O R T H A M P T O N, February 27.

An unhappy and perhaps unparalleled accident happened lately in Paris: A child of five years of age hanged his brother, who was not quite two years old. On his being reprehended, he answered coolly, "I did not hurt him; my brother did not cry; I only did what I saw French do two or three times." He had been often to see a puppet show.

The following is an account of the year and rays of the different comets, in the State Convention of Massachusetts.

Comet. Year. Rays.

Suffolk. - 31 5

Eg. - 32 6

Middlesex. 18 10

Hampshire. 19 31

Plymouth. 21 6

Barnstable. 7 2

Bristol. 13 12

York. 6 11

Dukes County. 2 0

Worcester. 7 5

Cumberland. 10 3

Lincoln. 9 7

Berkshire. 7 13

187 165

DIED, Isr. Thursday evening, Decr. 1876.

HUNTER, in the 8th year of his age.

Take Notice!

ALL persons indebted to CLARK and PINAS FOR NEWS-PAPERS, are ONCE more required to make immediate payment. As said PINAS determined to stop paying the 1st of March next, they earnestly desire all who are in arrears, to discharge the same by that time. All who neglect to pay, after that time, must expect trouble and cost, without further notice.

Greenfield, February 25th 1788.