

From the HERALD OF FREEDOM, &c.  
GENTLEMEN,  
I send you the following POETRY, said to have been  
written by Miss E. ———, who lately died  
at Danvers, not doubting that if you think it  
worthy, you will publish it.

**DISAPPOINTMENT.**  
WITH fond impatience all the tedious day,  
I sigh'd, and with'd the lingering hours away;  
For when bright Heifer led the stately train,  
My shepherd swore to meet me on the plain;  
With eager haste to that dear spot I flew,  
And linger'd long, and then with wishes drew  
Alone, abandon'd to love's stammer'd voice,  
Down my pale cheeks, the tide of sorrow flows;  
Dead to all joys, that fortune can bestow,  
In vain for me her future bonanzas I show.  
Take back each envied gift, my powers divine,  
And only let me call FIDELIO mine,  
As wretch I whine, and wish my soul might prove,  
Ere sign could hope to lose thy care and love;  
And when FIDELIO meets thy fearful eyes,  
Pale fear and cold despair his presence fly;  
With pensive steps, I thought thy walks again,  
And kiss'd thee, smiling, on the verdant plain;  
With fondest hope, thro' many a blissful hour,  
We gave the soul, to fancy's pleasing power;  
Lost in the magic of that sweet employ,  
To build gay fancies, and fashion future joy,  
We saw mild Peace o'er fair canvas rise,  
And show her pleasure from benignant skies  
On airy hills our happy mansion took,  
Built but for joy, no room for future woe,  
Round the calm solitude, with peaceful fang,  
Sweet as the sleep of innocence, the day;  
By transports mear'd I lightly danc'd away;  
To love, to bliss, the union'd soul was given,  
And ah! too happy, ah! too bright heaven,  
And not the hours in ceaseless agonies roll?  
Will no soft sunshine cheer my clouded soul?  
Can this dear earth no transient joy supply?  
It is a doom to hope, despair and die?  
Oh! come, once more, with soft endearments come,  
Dart the cold prison of the full-tomb;  
Thro', favour'd walks thy chosen Maid attend,  
Where will knowna shades their pleading branches bend;  
And look thro' vapours, life's fond vision;  
Still be, tho' late, the radiant what no cloud can tire,  
But, told each eye, fresh pleasures would inspire;  
Still hope those fancies which love and fancy drew,  
But drawn a thousand times, were ever new.  
Can fancy paint, can words express,  
Can might on earth my woes redress?  
E'en thy soft smiles ceaseless prove,  
Thy truth thy tenderness and love;  
Once thou could every bliss inspire,  
Transforming joy, and gay desire;  
Now cold despair her banners rear,  
And pleasure flies when she appears;  
Fon' Hope within my bosom dies,  
And agon' thro' the place supplies:  
O, show I for what fate I bear  
A doom so dreadful, to be true,  
May happy fates thy footings guide,  
And o'er thy peaceful bosom glide,  
Nor let E ———'s early tomb  
Infer thee with its baleful gloom.

**A LETTER IN CHARACTERISTICS-DICTATED.**  
MUST I die alone? Shall I never see you more?  
I know that you will come, but you will come  
too late: This is, I fear, my last abode. Tears fall  
I know not how to write. Why did you leave me  
to such distress? For I will not reproach you: All  
that was dear I left for you; but do not regret it—May  
God forgive in both what was amiss: When I go from  
hence, I will leave you some way to find me—If I  
die, you will come and drop a tear over my grave?

BOSTON, August, 1788.  
**Literary Proposal.**

**PROPOSAL,**  
OF  
ISAIAH THOMAS & COMPANY,  
PUBLISHERS BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
OF A  
NEW PERIODICAL WORK, to be entitled  
**THE**  
**MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE:**  
OR  
A  
MONTHLY MUSEUM  
OF  
Knowledge and rational Entertainment.  
Containing such parts of the  
LITERATURE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
AS ARE  
WORTHY OF BEING  
RECORDED.  
HERSCHE.

TO THE PUBLIC.  
MANY attempts have heretofore been  
made, to establish, in this Commonwealth, a  
work similar to the one intended by the Publishers of  
this Proposal—but from some cause or other, the Pub-  
lishers of the former Magazines in this Metropolis, after  
making longer or a shorter trial, have failed of success.  
The first publication of the kind was as early as about  
the year 1749—that work, entitled, *The American*  
*Magazine*, was really a good one, and was continued

three years, but having few subscribers, and a want of  
punctuality in some of them, were the reasons of its  
discontinuance. The next that we recollect, made its  
appearance about the year 1758, entitled, *The New-  
England Magazine*—this was published only three  
months. No other appeared until Jan. 1775—at that  
time one of the Publishers of this proposal brought for-  
ward *The Royal American Magazine*; Or, *Universal Re-  
pository of Instruction and Amusement*; the enterprise of re-  
spectable subscribers, after the publication of the first  
number of this work, led the Editor to suppose that it  
met with a kind reception from an indulgent public—  
the critical situation of Public Affairs, soon obliged him  
to quit the undertaking. After the revolution, *The*  
*Boston Magazine*, made its appearance, and sometime  
afterwards another, entitled *The Gentleman and Lady's*  
*Town and Country Magazine*—it might be, that a  
great plenty of circulating CASH about that time, was  
one cause of the discontinuance of both these publica-  
tions, as foreign Magazines were then more sought after,  
and in those of our own manufacture was at that period too much neglected—the scarcity of  
Cash which speedily followed, and now continues, has  
been the cause of our using none more economy, and  
has taught us to fit a juster value on the productions of  
our country. Another reason given by many for dis-  
continuing the two last mentioned Magazines, was, that  
two was one too many—that possibly may not be the  
case at this day.

The publishers of this proposal are fully sensible of  
the magnitude of the undertaking—the expense will be  
great—the task arduous—and they feel a diffidence of  
their abilities to perform that part of the work which  
more immediately fall to their lot. They promise  
however, to exert themselves in an endeavour to ex-  
ecute the typography in a manner that will give satisfac-  
tion to their correspondents, and to themselves, and so as  
to induce Men of Genius to favour them with their  
productions. They acknowledge, that they are par-  
ticularly dependent on them for their delicate and valu-  
able contributions, which form the chief ornaments of  
the work, and are like the fine finishing without which no  
performance can be complete.

We think it needless now to inform the public of the  
contents of our Monthly Magazine—works of this  
kind are too well known to need description—We  
are, however, to mention in our power shall be wanting  
to make it complete and useful as any ever published  
in the United States. Should it make its appearance,  
we hope it will be received with candour—merited  
in its infancy, and supported to maturity by the  
hands of the fons of science. If it has merit, *suave*  
*reseruetur non condonetur*—if it has not, for the credit  
of our state, and ourselves in particular, we shall wish  
it to sink in oblivion.

We are, with the greatest respect, the public's obedi-  
ent and very humble servants,  
ISAIAH THOMAS and Co.  
**Conditions of Publication.**  
1. THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, should  
meet with the patronage of respectable people, who  
regularly published in the first week of every month.  
2. Every number shall contain sixty-four pages of  
Letter Press, in Demy Octavo, neatly printed on good  
paper, and be covered as Magazines usually are.  
3. In each number will be presented one Copied  
plate Engraving, together with some favourite  
Vocal or Instrumental Music printed typographical-  
ly. Should we at any time neglecting a Copperplate,  
eight pages of Letter Press shall be added, in lieu of it,  
or an additional Piece of Music; and if it should hap-  
pen that the Copperplate and Music should both  
fail, then there shall be an addition of sixteen pages of  
Letter Press, for the Magazine of that month, whereby  
the failure happens.  
4. At the expiration of every 12 months (or the com-  
pletion of every volume) an Index and Title Page will  
be presented gratis, together with a Copperplate En-  
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months. Those who prefer paying monthly will be  
served at the same rate, provided they subscribe for  
three months.  
7. The first Number will be put to the Press as soon  
as 400 Copies are subscribed for, although that Number  
will be no way sufficient to defray the expenses of ex-  
ecuting the Work in the manner we propose.  
8. The Publishers will not to disappoint the expec-  
tations of their subscribers; though want of punctual  
payments might oblige them to do it. They think it  
their duty, therefore, now to mention their determina-  
tion of discontinuing sending Magazines to ALL with-  
out exception, who shall not comply with the terms of  
the 6th Condition. This determination they hope  
will not lessen the number of subscribers, or give oc-  
casion to any—Without the Rain from Heaven the Corn  
will wither on its Stalk.  
SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the follow-  
ing PARTISANS AND BOOKSELLERS, viz.—Messrs. B.  
Child, T. Boyle, F. Child, S. Hall, B. Larkin, Adams,  
W. Neal, B. Russell, W. Hill, and E. Larkin, jun. in  
Boston—Messrs. Dabney, & Cushing, Salem—Mr. J. Mc-  
Call, Newbury-Port—Mr. F. B. West, Portland—J. L. Ledy,  
Eliot—Mr. G. J. Osborne, and W. J. Miller, Ber-  
muntown—J. Richardson, Eliot, and Mr. P. Edes, New-  
bury—J. Thomas, Worcester—Mr. E. W. Wild, Spring-  
field—Mr. W. Butler, Northampton—Messrs. H. J. J. J.  
Goodwin, and Mr. N. Patten, New-London—Mr. I. Davis,  
New-Haven—Mr. F. Green, Hartford—and many  
other gentlemen in various parts of the United States—  
Also at the office of the Publishers, which in a few days  
will be opened in Boston.

not only to the present but future generations.—*Patricians*, the guardians of the rights of the people, can  
teach how to form, support and regulate good govern-  
ments; short sketches, tending to these ends, *Patricians*  
will be thankfully received.—The ingenious *Peasants*,  
ever useful to the community, can supply us with  
new inventions to facilitate our manufactures, and  
with the labours of the Husbandman, and the  
artisan, an independent people—*Peasants*, favoured with  
gift divine, can furnish us with the Paraphrase of  
with those beauties of sentiment which have a tendency  
to improve the mind and mend the heart.—The haughty  
nobles, who will calm the turbulence of the  
passion, and enliven our felicity.—*The* *Why* can help  
us to that fund of entertainment, which is ever grate-  
ful to our feelings, when not too strongly inclined  
with ill-natured sarcasms, and immodest remarks: We  
will endeavour to gratify the taste of such as are fond of  
entertaining jest and a pleasing tale, but not to offend the  
ear of chastity or create mirth for one person which will  
give pain to another; we shall therefore ever carefully  
aim not to trespass on domestic happiness, or recall  
anecdotes of scandal—from the gardens of literary  
maneuver we would strive to call the choicest flowers  
of our citizens can contribute to make our  
ever begin our intended work, we shall feel our-  
selves indebted for valuable communications, from  
whatever quarter they may flow.

It will be our study also to cultivate the friendship of  
the virtuous *PAIR*—they are entitled to a full share of  
our rational amusement—while their minds are  
equally capable of the depths of Philosophy, they are  
particularly dependent on them for their delicate and valu-  
able contributions, which form the chief ornaments of  
the work, and are like the fine finishing without which no  
performance can be complete.

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Vol. III.] THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. [NUMB. III.  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1788.  
NORTHAMPTON; (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

**Amendments to the Constitution!**  
From the PENNSYLVANIA PAPER.  
Harrisburg, Dauphin County, State of Pennsylvania,  
September 3, 1788.  
AGREEABLY to a circular letter, which originat-  
ed in the county of Cumberland, inviting to a  
conference, such of the citizens of this state, who con-  
ceive that a revision of the Federal System, lately pro-  
posed for the general government of the United States,  
is necessary, a number of gentlemen from the city of  
Philadelphia, and counties of Philadelphia, Bucks,  
Chester, Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton,  
Bedford, Fayette, Washington, Franklin, Damp-  
ton, and Huntingdon, assembled at this place for the  
purpose, viz.

Hon. George Bryan, Charles Pettit, Blaise M'Clen-  
achan, Richard Backhouse, James Hanna, Joseph Gär-  
denier, James Mercer, Benjamin Blyth, Robert Win-  
hill, John Jordan, William Steier, William Rodgers,  
William Fortrock, Jonathan Hoge, John Bishop, Dan-  
iel Montgomery, John Lytle, John Dickey, Hon. John  
Smiley, Albert Gallatin, James Marshall, Benjamin  
Eliot, Richard Baird, James Crook, Adam Orth, John  
Rodgers, Thomas Murray, Robert M'Kee, John Keas,  
John A. Hanna, Daniel Bradley, Robert Smith, and  
James Anderson.

Blaise M'Clenachan, Esquire, was unanimously elected  
Chairman, and John A. Hanna, Esquire, Secretary.  
After free discussion and mature deliberation had  
upon the subject before them, the following resolutions  
and propositions were adopted.  
The ratification of the Federal Constitution having  
formed a new era in the American world highly in-  
teresting to all the citizens of the United States, it is  
no less the duty than the privilege of every citizen  
to examine with attention the principles and prob-  
able effects of a system, on which the happiness or mi-  
sery of the present as well as future generations so much  
depend. In the course of such examination, many of  
the good citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, have  
found their apprehensions excited that the constitution  
in its present form, contains in it some principles which  
may be perverted to promote injurious to the rights  
of free citizens, and some ambiguities which may pro-  
pably lead to contentions incompatible with order and  
good government. In order to remedy these incon-  
veniences and to avert the apprehended dangers, it has  
been thought expedient that delegates, chosen by those  
who will for early amendments in the said constitution,  
should meet together for the purpose of deliberating  
on the subject, and uniting in some conditional plan  
for obtaining the amendments which they may deem  
necessary.

We the conferees assembled for the purposes aforesaid,  
agree in opinion.  
That a federal government only, can preserve the li-  
berties and secure the happiness of the inhabitants of  
a country so extensive as these United States; and ex-  
perience having taught us that the ties of our union,  
under the articles of confederation, were too weak to  
derive us of some of the greatest advantages we had a  
right to expect from it, we are fully convinced that  
a more efficient government is indispensably necessary,  
but although the constitution proposed for the United  
States is likely to obviate most of the inconveniences  
we laboured under, yet several parts of it appear to  
exceptions, &c. to us, that we clearly are of opinion con-  
siderable amendments are essentially necessary. In full  
confidence, however, of obtaining a revision of such ex-  
ceptionable parts, by a general Convention, and from  
a desire to harmonize with our fellow citizens, we are  
induced to acquiesce in the organization of the said  
convention.

We are sensible that a large number of the citizens  
both in this and other states, who give their assent to  
it being carried into execution, previous to any amend-  
ments, were deterred more by the fear of the dangers  
of its being perfect: we therefore propose that a  
speedy revision of the constitution in the mode there-  
of provided; and when we reflect on the present circum-  
stances of the union, we can entertain no doubt that  
motives of constitution and the dictates of policy and  
justice, will conspire to induce every man of true  
federal principles to give his support to a measure,  
which is not only calculated to recommend the new  
constitution to the approbation and support of every  
class of citizens, but even necessary to prevent the total  
dissolution of the union.  
Strongly impressed with these sentiments, we have  
agreed to the following resolutions.  
I. Resolved, That it be recommended to the people  
of this state in a separate in the organization of the said  
convention; but although we thus record in its organiza-  
tion, we do not mean to limit the right of the people to  
retain or refuse to ratify the same.

taining very considerable amendments and alterations,  
which we consider essential to preserve the peace and  
happiness of the union and those invaluable privi-  
leges for which so much blood and treasure have been  
recently expended.  
II. Resolved, That it be necessary to obtain a speedy  
revision of said constitution by a federal convention.  
III. Resolved, That in order to effect this desirable  
end, a petition be presented to the legislature of this  
state, requesting that honourable body to take the ear-  
liest opportunity to make application for that purpose  
to the new Congress.

**THE PETITION proposed is as follows.**  
To the Honorable the Representatives of the Free-  
men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Gen-  
eral Assembly met.  
The Petition and Representatives of the Subscribers,  
HUMBLY shew,  
THAT your petitioners possess sentiments comple-  
tely federal: Being convinced that a confederation of re-  
publican states, and no other, can secure political li-  
berty, happiness, and safety throughout a territory so  
extended as the United States of America. They are  
well apprized of the necessity of devolving extensive  
powers to Congress, and of vesting the supreme legis-  
lative with every power and authority of a general legis-  
lature, in full confidence, however, that the same will be  
revoked without delay; For however worthy of approbation  
the general principles and outlines of the said system  
in some parts of the plan are essential, not only to the  
preservation of such rights and privileges as ought to be  
reserved in the respective states, and in the citizens there-  
of, but to fair and unobstructed operation of the Gov-  
ernment in its various departments. And as provision  
is made in the Constitution itself for the making of  
such amendments as may be deemed necessary, your peti-  
tioners are desirous of obtaining the amendments  
which occur to them as more immediately desirable  
and necessary, in the mode admitted by such provi-  
sion.

They pray that your honorable house, as the repre-  
sentatives of the people in this commonwealth, will,  
in the course of your present session, take such measures  
as you in your wisdom shall deem most effectual and  
expedient to obtain a revision and amendment of the con-  
stitution of the United States, in such parts as shall be  
found to require such amendments, and that the same  
may be referred to a general Convention of repre-  
sentatives from the several states in the Union.  
Your petitioners confide the amendments pointed  
out in the propositions herein submitted, as essentially  
necessary, and as such they suggest them to your notice,  
submitting to your wisdom the order in which they  
shall be projected to the consideration of the United  
States.

**THE AMENDMENTS proposed are, viz.**  
I. That Congress shall possess the same power  
whenever, but such as expressly given to that body by  
the Constitution of the United States, nor shall any  
authority, power or jurisdiction be assumed or exercis-  
ed by the executive or judicial departments of the U-  
nion under colour or pretence of construction or defini-  
tion; But all the rights of sovereignty which are not by the  
said Constitution expressly and plainly vested in the  
Congress shall be deemed to remain with, and shall be ex-  
ercised by the several states in the Union according to  
their respective constitutions; And that every reference  
to the rights of individuals made by the federal condi-  
tions of the States in union, to the citizens and in-  
habitants of each State respectively, shall remain in-  
violable, except so far as they are expressly and manifestly  
yielded or narrowed by the national constitution.  
2. That the number of representatives be for the pre-  
sent, one for twenty thousand inhabitants, according to  
the present estimated numbers in the several States, and  
continue in that proportion until the whole number of  
representatives shall amount to two hundred; and  
that the number of representatives be for the present, one  
for every twenty thousand inhabitants, and that the num-  
ber of representatives be for the present, one for every  
thousand inhabitants, and that the number of representa-  
tives be for the present, one for every thousand inhabi-  
tants, and that the number of representatives be for the  
present, one for every thousand inhabitants, and that the  
number of representatives be for the present, one for every  
thousand inhabitants. (Art. 1. Sect. 2. Par. 3.)

3. That senators, though chosen for six years, shall  
be liable to be recalled, or superseded by other appoint-  
ments by the respective legislatures of the states at any  
time. (Sect. 3.)  
4. That Congress shall not have power to make or  
alter regulations concerning the time, place and manner  
of electing senators and representatives except in case  
of a defect or refusal by the state to make regulations  
for the purpose, and then only for such time as such  
defect or refusal shall continue. (Sect. 4.)

5. That when Congress shall require supplies which  
are to be raised by direct taxes, they shall demand from  
the several states their respective quotas thereof, giving a  
reasonable time to each State to procure and pay the  
same; and if any State shall refuse, neglect or omit to  
raise and pay the same within such limited time, then  
Congress shall have power to assess, levy and collect  
the quota of such State, together with interest for the  
same from the time of such delinquency, upon the in-  
habitants and estates therein, in such manner as they  
shall by law direct, provided that no poll tax be impos-  
ed. (Sect. 8.)

6. That no standing army of regular troops shall be  
raised or kept up in time of peace, without the consent  
of two thirds of both houses in Congress. (Sect. 8.)  
7. That the clause respecting exclusive legislation  
over districts not exceeding ten miles square, be qual-  
ified by providing that such rights of legislation extend  
only to such regulations as respect the police and good  
order thereof. (Sect. 8.)  
8. That the state respectively shall have power to  
provide for organization, armament and discipline, the  
militia thereof, whenever Congress shall omit or neg-  
lect to provide for the same. The militia shall not  
be subject to martial law, but when in actual service in  
time of war, invasion or rebellion: And not in the  
actual service of the United States, shall be subject  
to fines, penalties and punishment—only as shall  
be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own State.  
Nor shall the militia of any state be continued in  
actual service longer than two months, unless by call  
of Congress, without the consent of the Legislature of  
such State, or in their stead, the executive thereof.  
(Art. 1. Sect. 8.)

9. That the clause respecting vessels bound to or from  
any one of the States be explained. (Sect. 9.)  
10. That Congress establish no court other than the  
supreme, except such as shall be necessary for determi-  
ning causes of admiralty jurisdiction. Art. 3. Sect. 1.  
11. That a proviso be added at the end of the said  
section of the said Constitution, to wit: That in all  
cases of common law jurisdiction, be by writ of error  
and confined to matters of law only; and that no such  
writ of error shall be admitted except in extreme cases,  
unless the matter in controversy exceed the value of three  
thousand dollars. (Art. 3. Par. 2.)  
12. That to article 6—clause 2, be added the fol-  
lowing proviso, viz. Provided always, that no treaty  
which shall hereafter be made, shall be deemed or con-  
sidered to alter or affect any law of the United States, or  
of any particular state, until such treaty shall have been  
laid before, and assented to by the House of Repre-  
sentatives in Congress. (Art. 6. Par. 2.)  
Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be com-  
mitted to the chairman for publication.  
BLAIR M'CLENACHAN, Chairman.  
ARTHUR JOHN A. HANNA, Secy.

BOSTON, October 2.  
Extracts from the English papers received by Capt. Bar-  
nard arrived since our last, from London.  
**Revolution of Turkey, June 17.**  
THE Capt. Pacha has landed near Orzook a body  
of twenty thousand men, who have marched to  
join the Seraskier who has fifty thousand under him,  
and which force is sufficient to cover that fortress,  
and still is strong garrison. It is true the Russians  
are marching in great force against it, both their ar-  
mies under Prince Repajev and Prince Potemkin, whose  
armies are one hundred thousand men with 200 pieces  
of artillery, and 10 to 12,000 musketeers, and a train of  
6000 wagons. The Count de Romanow, is arrived  
on the Neber, with fifty thousand men, and approach-  
ing towards the Danube. We reckon that the Turkish  
troops employed against the Russians amount to one  
hundred and eighty thousand men, and those against  
the Austrians to one hundred and sixty thousand. Four  
transports of the Captain Pacha's fleet have fallen into  
the hands of the Russians, and in return, a Russian  
ship having fallen into the middle of the Turkish fleet  
in the night, and finding means of escape, the Cap-  
tain took the desperate resolution to blow himself up.  
T. O. U. L. G. N. *From the English Papers.*  
The Bellette Corvette arrived here the 8th inst.  
from Algiers and a courier extraordinary was immedi-  
ately dispatched to Versailles, and the report is, that  
she was refused to go into the port of Algiers, owing to  
the Neapolitan vessels that brought away the French  
Ambassador, (who was going to Naples on  
leave) having sunk an Algerine, and we are assured the  
French Consul at Algiers is in prison.  
B. E. N. L. N. (From the English Papers.)  
On the 21st a Russian courier brought the DECLAR-  
ATION OF WAR of the Emperor against the King  
of Sweden.