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[Volume V.] THE



## UNITED STATES CHRONICLE:

Political, Commercial, and Historical.



WHEELER, in Westminster-Street, PROVIDENCE. Published by BENNETT

> June 12, 1788. THURSDAY,

Mr. WHEELER,

A Number of your Readers request you to publish the
following in your next Paper. Your's, G. A. To the Honorable the MEMBERS of the CONVENTION of VIRGINIA.

Y the special delegation of the people of your respectable commonwealth, you are thortly to determine on the state of the proposed Constitution of Pederal Government. First invited to that important messure by the resolutions of your legislature, from the wisest considerations, America, considing in the steadines of your patriotism, and feeling that new weight is daily given to your original inducements, doubts not it is now to receive your sandtion. But before the awful determination which is to call the American Union once more into political existence shall be finally taken, permit oue of the most respectful of your countrymen to trespass a few minutes on your time and patience.

The qualities of the proposed government have been so fully explained, and it will receive such further exposition in your honorable body, that it is needless to attempt a regular discussion of the subject. This paper shall therefore be confined to a few particular considerations that have been already mentioned by others, or which may now be suggested for the first time.

It has been urged by some sensible and respectable men, that your populous state will not be properly represented in the federal Senate. Permit one oremind you, that while you have but one vote of thirteen in the present union, yon will have twelve in ninety-one in the new confederacy. Suffer me to observe too, that as the United States are free governments, it might not have been very unrealouable if the people of Virginia could have given only the same number of votes at an election for sederal purpose, as they can give at a State establion. If the civizens of Virginia find it would and prudent, that free persons only shall be taken into consideration in electing their State legislature, would it appear extraordinary that citizens of the United States should think the fame rule proper in electing the federal representatives. By the presentation, which is the proper to consider the other solution, to representation of considering this true shall be referred to th

shegreat principle of free governments, the objection, and apprehensions arising from it, are founded on a misconception of the true nature of affairs in all the States. The landed interest must ever possess a commanding majority in the State and federal legislatures. It was supposed the objection ought to have great weight in the five southern States: But we do not find it has been even meationed in the Maryland or Georgia Conventions, the only two of them which have yet determined on the Constitution, nor was it noticed in New-Jersey or Delaware, which arethe last commercial members of the consederacy. Four of the seven agricultural States have considered this objection and these fears as unsounded, for they have adopted the Constitution with only cleven dissenting the states have previously adopted it, is a matter (permit me respectfully toobserve) the possible consequences of which state ratify the Constitution after you have declined to do so, it will become a binding compass—an operative system. The American States would deply regret a circumstance, that should place a most respectable member of the present union, and a natural born elder sister. The American States would deply regret a circumstance, that should place a most respectable member of the present union, and a natural born elder sister. In the character of an aliem; and a late and reluctant adoption, not arising altogether from free choice and national assessment of the proposed Constitution byports circus state, whereas the sister of the state of the state, whereas the sister of the state of the proposed Constitution byports circus state, whereas the sister of the state of

throughout the land at the early adoption of the proposed Constitution by our recient State, whence the first call to independence was boldly given, and whence first arose this great attempt to cement and invigorate our union.

The United States, whatever has been the cause of past events, may certainly become a nation of great respeciability and power. But such is the eliest of our distracted politics, and of the stebleness of our general government, that foreign powers openly declare their unwillingness to treat with us, while our affairs remain on the present sooting. However favourable or friendly they may think our intentions towards them, they know we have not constitutional powers to execute our own desires, even within our own jurissicition. Senators of no inconsiderable reputation in the British Parliament have told the world, they can make no fixed arrangement with us under the present Consequence. The Ministers of France, which nation has lately evinced the continuance of her friendship by new privileges to our trade, declare they cannot proceed to the extent of their desires, since no power exists to treat upon national ground. The Court of Spain too, however they might be instructed by a firm and respectable union, will never listen to our demands for the navigation of the Missippi, while we remain in our present unconnested stution. We are no object even of respect to them, much less of apprehension; and should the present Constitution be rejected, they will laugh at all future attempts to continue or invigorate the union. Our Minister at that Court expects to effect no arrangement there, without an efficient government being sirst adopted here.

It has been objected to the proposed federal Constitution that it tends to render our country more vulnerable, by admitting the further importation of slaves. To persons not accurately acquainted with the whole of the American Constitutions, this objection may appear of weight. But when it is canvassed the power of the State government sail of success, an

innumerable ties of blood and marriage subsiding between them. A frank and liberal concession of the impost on the part of Pennsylvania will render the inducements complete. The sentiments of the State of Maryland on the proposed government, their existing connections with Pennsylvania and Delaware, from each of whom they are divided only by an imaginary line, will turn their inclinations that way. Rather than connect themselves with a southern country, between which and them a great natural boundary is interposed, and which is rendered vulnerable by 280,000 slaves, they will find it prudent, as well as agreeable, to join their northern neighbours. Should Pennsylvania offer to aggrandize the ports of Maryland, by opening to her the extensive navigation of Susquehanna, whose various branches water many millions of acres of fertile lands, prudence and interess will powerfully persuade Maryland to join the middle confederacy. Should the views and propositions of this central and consolidated connection be siberal and just, accessions of very considerable importance may be hoped for from the northern and southern States. What particular benesis then can Virginia reasonably expect from that dissolution of the consederacy, which must follow the rejection of the proposed plan.

The various parts of the North-American continent are formed by nature for the most intimate under the success.

confederacy, which must follow the rejection of the proposed plan.

The various parts of the North-American continent are formed by nature for the most instinate union. The facilities of our navigation render the communication between the ports of Georgia and New-Hampshire infinitely more expeditious and practicable, than between those of Provence and Picardy, in France; Cornwall and Caithness in Great-Britain; or Galicia and Catalonia, in Spain, The canals proposed at South-key, Susquehanna and Delaware, will open a communication from the Carolinas to the western countries of Pennsylvania and New-York. The improvements of Potowmack will give a passing from those southern States to the western parts of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and even to the lakes. The canals of Delaware and Chesapeak will open the communication from South-Carolina to New-Jersey, Delaware, the most populous parts of Pennsylvania, and the midland counties of New-York. These important works might be effected for two hundred thousand guineas, and America would thereby be converted into a susser of large and fertile islands, easily communicating with each other, without expence, and in many instances without the uncertainty or dangers of the sea. The voice of nature therefore directs us to be affedionate assertional.

The distracted state of our affairs has exceedingly

The distracted state of our affairs has exceedingly retarded population and manufactures, and interrupted the influx of knowledge and riches. At the return of peace, the European world viewed America with the tender and respectful admiration of a lover to his mistress. Their peasantry and manufacturers, their merchants and philosophers, were seized with an irresistable desire to visit our shores, and many of them looked towards this country as another land of promise, to spend their reasissing these sond ideas? The infecurity of property, the breach or delay of public and private obligations, paper tenders, insurrections against State governments of our own choice, contentions among the States, and a total difregard of the most reasonable and just demands of the general government. They know us to be a people capable of great exertions. They saw we posselfed a country replete with the means of private happiness and national importance, but they saw too that these inestimable properties of the Americans and their dominions were not brought into any use, from the desease of our political arrangements, and the enormous abuse in our administration. Their beloved mistress having sallen from the heights of virtue, and become a wanton, they turned from her with disguit and bitterness. Ye friends of religion and morality! ye lovers of liberty and mankind! will ye not seize this opportunity proffered you by the bounty of Heaven, and save your country from coatempt and wretchedness?

The woice of the people, say the most noble champions of freedom, is the woice of God. Before the criminal.

The distracted state of our affairs has exceedingly

The voice of the people, say the most noble cham-pions of freedom, is the voice of God. Before the ratification of the new government by the State of [For Remainder, see last Page.]

Mr. Whetler,
You are defired to publish the following in your
impartial Paper, next Week—and you will oblige
a Number of your Costomers. Your's, Z.

A Letter from a Gentleman in a neighbouring State to his Friend in Providence, dated 8th May, 1788. STR.

6 1 R.
That of the bern fullionable for every political Cribbler to langoon the Legislature of your State, for redding to grant to Congress an import of your cent. for the parpose of rating a Review to be at their dipolal—for entiting bills of cribit, and miking them a tender in payment for money—and for not parting the measures preferribe by the Philadelphia Couvertaine, for the adoption of the Constitution, in time of the articles of our Federic Constitution, in time of the articles of our Federic Constitution, in time of the articles of our Federic Constitution, in time of the articles of our Federic Constitution, in time of the articles of our Federic Constitution, in time of the articles of our Federic Constitution, in time of the articles of our Federic Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Articles of the Constitution of the Articles of the Constitution of the Cons

and Confliction, in time of the articles of our Federal Union.

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when with power by the articles of Consideration to make that parts to the army. I mult feave with Givilians to determine—and whether that great make up that or well suggested for a confection of papers aggardedly published by the officers of the among relative to MARY FAX and COMMENTATION OF THE ARM OF THE

as time shall lait.

Again—your State is denominated Regau. June,
for ensiting bills of credit, and making them a lagal tender in symmets of mony.—This I think
a very great overlight in your Legislature, and have
in my own mid censited their conduct therinBut in this have you not the examples of Congress
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ents can-land of bills, and recomment it to the
level tender in all symmets, of no make than a
level tender in all symmets, of no make than a feveral Legislatures of the States, to make them a legal tactor is all payments of money F-and did not Congress in the most public and follown man-ners, pledge their fails to the politions of their bills, that they should receive the same in press, dollar for dollar? I think they doll, if my memory dolls not be the same that they are the control of the same that the same that they are can have dollar should discharge a delver of an con-tinuated dellar—Has your State passed any law inside to their same same same same same same passire to this?

to aloph of rejel, the new Conflication, a) it is full or neglect to perform and fulfil the fune, acculied—I was given only, and one were under to believe the Conflication framed by state to add to conflict the Conflication framed by state to add to conflict the Conflication framed by state to add to conflict the Conflication for the Conflicat

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"ral Unden Bould her tentilally algebraic by except." Street in the Union, and he properlian—on any subtraction made in my of them, unleft for that subtraction made in my of them, unleft for that subtraction made in my of them, unleft for that subtraction made in my of them, unleft for the subtraction made in my of the subtraction made in the subtraction made in the Legislature of every State."——But movi it feat an other heavings Minday of that order, can dislote the mod foldens compared, and to order, and the register of the subtraction may be always present the order of the subtraction may be always present the order or the register of the subtraction of the subtracti

No man's more defirors that Congrets moute be fully velded with ample powers for the general interests of the States than myfelf: But I think matters of fo high importance have been too implemently hurried on, before the people understood what form or government they were about to adopt or right—whether we were to be governed by the CINCINNATI of America only, or in conjunction with their brethren of the Orders of the Excuse in France, in order to render the government unegate, permanent, and bereditory—or whether Commutation and final-fettlement fearities much not be figt dif-changed, before those who have loaned their monies to the States should request payment. I am, Gr.

Eighth PILLAR of the Federal Edifice.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN HERALD.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN HERALD. CHARLESTON (8.C.) May 26.

THARLESTON (8.C.) May 26.

IN Convention of the people of the State of South-Carolina, by their repreferative, field in the city of Charletten, for Monday, the 12th day of May, and continued by divers adionamental to Friday, the 12th day of May, Arno Domini, one thouland feven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the welfile year of the Independence of the United

States of America.

The Convention having mutually confidered the The Convention kaving mentally considered this Confliction, or from of government, reported to Confliction, or from of government, reported to United States of America, and richasteed to their America, and richasteed to their America, and richasteed to their and the states partial and the states partial their conflictions of the confliction of the confl

DONE in CONVENTION, the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one theu-

day of May, in the year of our Leva and some fund from bundred and righby-night, and of the Independence of the United Status of America the resulfith. THOMAS PINKONEY, Prefident, (L. S.) Augl. JOHN S. DART, Secretary, (L. S.) second Legislators of the States, to make than a graph under the properties of many promets of money 1—mad did.

And where the properties of money 1—mad did.

And where the properties of the p

Continues to the constitution, Continues to the Conference of the

percently to live under the new government.

N. E. W. Y. O. R. K. Juer 5.

L.18.T. of the names returned for Members of
the Convention to be held the typh indust.

Antifection to the convention of the conventio 1201 James Living fon . 1202 Abraham Arendt 1199 Peter Schuyler Valkers Veeder Henry Staring 1105 Jefiah Grant Christo. P. Pates 1209 A. Van Vechien ALBANY COUNTY Pelore Yater 4670 Abr. Tenbroick 4678 Francis Nicoli Henry Osthoudt Abr'm Ten Eyck 4078 Frameis Nicoll 2017 4057 Jerom. Heagland 2013 4081 J. W. Sebamerbern 2010 4071 Jacob Cayler 2020 4073 P. Ganfrovers, j. 2021 John Lanfing Peter Vroeman Direk Sauare

Governer Clinton 1372 Johannes Bruyn John Cantine 1339 Jacobus S. Bruyn C. C. Schrommaker 1045 Gree, T. Jensen Ebenezer Clark 1250

Direk Wynkosp 1055 DUTCHESS COUNTY. Antifederal.
Zephaniah Plats, Milantan Smith, Jacobin Swartqueat, John De Witt, Gilbert Living fon, Exra Thomp-

fen, and Jonathan Akins.
ORANGE COUNTY.

Antitederal.

Jeffe Woodball, Henry Wifaer, Jen. John Haring, and John Wood.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Autifederal.
Samuel Jones, Jahn Schenck, Nathaniel Lawrence, and Stephen Carman. Suprola County.

Subject Courty.
Antifederal
Thomas Treatenth, Josephen M. Hawet, Jobe
Smit, Daniel Heiger, and Heny Stadies.
For the City and Courty of New York.
Federal.
Test masher of vetter, 2825.
John Joy, 2732—Richard Marillen, 2715—John
Shif Heber, 2715—Alexander Hamilton, 2715—Rich

bert R. Living Son, 2713-Ijant Ressevelt, 2701-James Duane, 2680-Richard Harrison, 2677-Ni-

olas Low. 2651. West-Chester County. WEST-CHESTER COUNTY.
Federal.
Lewis Merris, Philip R. Livingfton, L. W.
Sarts, Richard Hasfield, Thuddless Crane, and Philip V. Cerelands.
RICHMOND COUNTY.

RICHARDON COUPETS.

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(Secretary to the Ohio Company.

the Obio Company, New-York.

B O S T O N, June 9.
On Tuefday laft his Excellency the Governor met the two Brancher of the Legislature, convened in the Reprefentatives chamber, and delivered the

in the Reprefensative Cambre, and delivered the following freed.
Goodina of the State, and Goodina of the State, and Goodina of the State, for the State of the S

ation of our affairs, as it would but ferve to awaken emotions, which are as painful, as they are natu-ral; and which if possible, I earnefly pray may be forever buried in oblivion.—Impartial posteri-ty, you are fensible often decides on the merit of particular transactions, with very different fenti-ments from those of the persons more immediately

particular resultitions, with very different final-ments from that of the perfeat mole immediately plate with endour and charity the moister of block, which continues and charity the moister of block, which continues and charity the moister of the final continues and charity the moister of the final continues and charity the moister of the moisty and difficult, will be happily removed. If factory hope, however, flowed any masters co-cerny verity or the late unhappy commonions may be faulty obligated, that twid no beneglicide; and you may be advised of my mod zeoloss coo-cerny verity or the late unhappy commonions. In terms which I have sud the pleasance of receiving the particular of the perfect of the perfect of public nature which now agree the attention of particular continues of the perfect of the public stater in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later in a way to be discharged by the fall of the later maining part of our State debt on fach fands as could prevent the extreme fluctuation in its value, which in my opinion is as injurious to the govern-ment, as it is mortifying, and defiredite to the public creditor. I prefume not, Gentlemen, to lagged the plan by which this object might be ef-forced.—But, whatever scheme your widom may devife, you may depend on its meeting my earliest attention. I shall only remark, that the necessity of such measures is increased by the prospect of the new Federal Conditution being adopted; as in

Confequence of this important event, the reflorates with a have been hitherton applied with proposed and it has been hitherton applied with proposed and the pr

the beatin of our independency, and heldings of recommendation of the States, and Gendence, who is Eastly, and Gendence of the May of Representations. As I have been becomed by the highest mark of the public continuers, in or by fellow-citizen, to the public continuers, in or by fellow-citizen, to the public continuers, in or public citizen, to the states of the s

The Hon. John Adams, Nathaniel Gorham, Theodore Sedgwick, Samuel A. Otis, and George Thatcher, Efq'rs, are chosen to represent this State in Congress one year, from 1st November next.

PROVIDENCE, JUNE 12. PROVIDENCE, JUNE 12.
The Hom. General Affembly of this State are now fitting at Newport.
MARKED—At Bollon, Dr. Benjamin Wathanders, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the University of Cumbridge, and of Natural History in the College of this State, to Mill Element Oliver.
DED—At Tamboo, Mr. James Lincoln, in the jud Year of this Age.

At a TOWN-COUNCIL, held in and for the Town of Providence, on the 2d Day of June, A.D. 1788. ESOI. VED, That the Affize of Bread in

d. D. 1783.

R ESOLVED, That the Africe of Brend in Color International Color Internat have a right to ftop and detain any Bread offered for Sale till it can be weighed; and also to examine and weigh the Bread of any Huxter offered for Sale, and if deficient to be forfeited and proceeded with

ORDERED, That this Resolve be published in the News-Papers in this Town.

By Order of the Town-Council:

Daniel Cooks, Council-Clerk.

Gideon Young & Sons
Have just opened for SALE,
At their STORE on the West Side the River. A neat Affortment of English

and East-India GOODS, suitable for the Season,—which they will sell on the moil resson-able Terms for CASH. They have also a general Affortment of West-India GOODS, Ge. S.

A BOUT a Week face, a presty laye COW, about 10 Vera reld.—See 10 a red afth Colour all over, excepting, family with the family family for the family family

MHEREAS a Report has been cir-HIP.K.E.A.D. a Report has been cir-culated, that the Suberiber, living in Sci-tuate, had faid the Horfe FIGURE, which now flands at Con. Thia year's Stable in this Town, was not a good Horfe, and that he got no Colts.— I do hereby certify, that it was a Horfe called the Prasty Cour, and not the Figures, which I

had Reference to.

STEPHEN PECKCOM.

Providence, June 12, 1788.

Previoletic, Yusu 15, 1794.

Tyll B Sudinfrier has undertaken to teppist
Bron Steurs's EXERCISE.—The
Books will be printed with near Type and on good
Paper, and will be delivered to Subferibors for 15/.
Roboel Hand Curreney, each Book—6/; to be paul
on fubferibing and the Reminder at the Delivery of
the Books—Thick who disheribe to 18, to each
and the Books—Thick who disheribe to 18, to each
the Books—Thick who disheribe to 18, to each
that the paper his Work are defined to forward, their
Name; by the 16 of link to Names by the 1st of July to B. WHEELER.

TAKE NOTICE!!

A LL Perfons are hereby cautioned feriber, promising to deliver Mr. Harry Kie, States Beplei of Issian Care, and dated the 20th of May, 1738—11 the fail Not was fraudlendly obtained, as the fail Not was fraudlendly obtained, as the fail Not to G G OR DON. Providence, June 3, 1788.

To write P LB L. I. C.

N the livening of the thir Stepanier, 19th, filtered large and Nicefinal Silver Spoon were filtered from Mr. Jelph Gooden, he filter in living in the Hoole of Mr. Henry Kine, of the Town, Mr. Linder of Mr. Henry Kine, of the Town, Mr. Linder of Mr. Henry Kine, of the Town Control of the Town Control of the Stepanier of t TO THE PUBLIC. Power's produced from my truther. Immediately my Return 1 papilled with Lineau Circuit the my Return 1 papilled with Lineau Circuit the Spoons for my Note—but to my Surpire be reduced to address in up, chaire, Mr. Ree diselled him not to direct in—This State of Facil team from the Circuit that the Continue of the Circuit that there was 12, Col. 11791.



On GENERAL WASHINGTON.

SEE freedom's enfign's glittering waves unfurl'd,
There stamp'd in gold appears the hero's name,
Whose deeds are echoed round the admiring world,
And distant ages shall record his same,

'Twas his to ftem the dreadful tide of war ; 'Twas his to teach the battle where to rage, With founding pinions, victory shades his car, His legions eye him eager to engage.

Calmly he views each army's dread array,
And seems himfelf the bulwark of the field;
His skill superior turns the doubtful day,
His foes were Britons, long unus'd to yield;

Death circling flew around the enfanguin'd plain,
There fate with fury drove her madning car;
With human gore the clotted wheels diffain'd,
And view'd exulting all the wafte of war.

The tide of blood which late o'erflow'd the field, Fan'd by the breezes, fliffens in the glade, A brother's with a brother's is congeal'd, And fons of Britons are with Britons laid.

The battle finish'd and the carnage o'er,
The vanquish'd see him and confess his worth;
His eye averted, shuns the flood of gore,—
The noblest Hero and best SON of earth,

As great in Battle—great is he in peace,—
He comes again to point our way to fame—
The FEDERAL PLAN—shall bid our troubles cease, And samp Columbia with a lasting name.

## MONITOR, No. 13. THOUGHTS ON RELIGION.

THOUGHTS ON RELIGION.

EVERY man feeks for truth, but God only knows to who bas found it. It is unjust to perfecute, and absurd to ridicule people for their feweral opinions, which they cannot help entertaining upon the conviction of their reason. It is he who adds or tells a lie that is guilty, not be who bonestly believes the lie. The object of all public worship in the world is the same, it is that great Eternal Being who created every thing.—The different manners of worship are by no means subjects of ridiculumeach thinks his own help, and I know no infallible judge in this world to decide which is the help.

[ Concluded from the first Page. ]

Maryland, the conflituents of the Conventions which had then adopted it were a majority of the free people of the United States. Viewing us as one nation, the conflitution had then received the foltem authoritative fandion of the people. But as Maryland has sime added her number, and as it is next to certain that the adoption of South-Carolina will take place before the riling of your Honorable House, you will view the conflitution as ratified by narly two-shirds of the union. After that event you will place before the rifing of your Honorable House, you will view the constitution as ratified by nearly trustibirds of the union. After that event you will find too, that of eight conventions, which have determined on it, all have given it their approbation, and among them two, containing larger numbers of free citizens than any three, that are yet to decide. Rhode-Island, we know, has rejected the government in an informal way; but we cannot anjure you even for a moment, by supposing that their principles and condust could ever have infinuated themselves into your minds. We trust you will concur with us in thinking, that as the considerate approbation of the wise and good is a fair argument in savor of a public measure, so is its deliberate rejection by the weak and wicked.

The capacities of some parts of America are admirably adapted to supply the wants of others. New-England, desitute of iron and descient in grain, can be plentifully supplied with both by the middle States. Possessible of the sistence, and strongly inclined to ship-building and navigation, they can be furnished with the choicest timber from the Carolinas and Georgia. The southern States, so intersected by great waters as to lie exposed to the depredations of the most contemptible steets, and crouded with a dangerous species of population, whall proper arrangements shall be made and occasion shall or more and and and cocasion shall be made and occasion shall be

terfelted by great waters as to lie exposed to the depredations of the most contemptible sleets, and crouded with a dangerous species of population, when proper arrangements shall be made and occation shall require, can rely on the most useful and friendly aid from the north. The future wars among the naval powers of Europe will probably be general. When the House of Bourbon shall contend with Great-Britain for the dominion of the ocean, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Portugal, will seld dom be unconcerned spectators. The prosperity of agriculture in the fouthern States, in the event of a general war in Europe, will depend on the spipping of the middle and eastern States.—for the belligerent powers will navigate under a very high insurance, and their ships will moreover be a precarious dependence, from the innumerable accidents of war. It may be said, the southern States will have shipping of their own, of which there can be no doubt so far as the state of commerce may render them prossible in time of peace, but the sudden and vigorous exertions of the States inhabited by free whites can alone surnish an immediate supply for the retiring vessels of belligerent foreigners.

Were we to suppose for a moment that Virginia had rejected the proposed Constitution, and that Georgia, South-Carolina and Maryland were mean-

bers of the new confederacy, the agricultural interests of Virginia would be exceedingly injured. The supplies of tobacco, furs, flour, cotton, corn, navalitores and timber, required for the consumption, manufactures, and thips of the new union, would doubtless be taken from the States that belonged to it, while the interfering produce of Virginia probably would not be admitted, or if admitted would be liable to the foreign impost of five per cent. Every hundred of her tobacco would pay one-fourth of a dollar in Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, every barrel of her flour one-slifth of a dollar, every hundred weight of her cotton a dollar and two-thirds, every bushel of her cotton a dollar and two-thirds, every bushel of her corn above a penny sterling; a tax greatly superior in value to the revenue imposed, under her present laws, on the exportation of her own produce. Besides this, the expence of maintaining a separate establishment in government at bonse and abroad would corae heavily on Virginia, and those States that anghtjoin a partial confederacy. This expence, we may almost venture to affirm, would be insupportable, cipecially when we consider the present state of money matters in every part of America. Should Virginia entertain the idea of a lesser conseleracy, would it not be wise to consider who would probably united in it, and upon-what terms? From the debates it the Connecticut and Massachuletts Conventions, as well as the dispositions and habits of those genuine republicans, is it probable that they would consent the Connecticut and Massachuletts Conventions, as well as the dispositions and habits of those genuine republicans, is it probable that they would confent to give you a share of power greater than your number of tree white inhabitants—or is it probable that your nearest neighbour, North-Carolina, would consent to it, without your paying into the commen treasury the neat proceeds of all duties on imports and exports, a great part of which is raised on their consumption of surging articles, and the produce of their farms? It would now be in vain, should New-York refuse a share of her impost to Connecticut and New-Jersey, or Pennsylvania a share of her's to North-Carolina. It is an idea as just as it's generous and liberal, that the imposts of the United States should go into a common treasury, belonging to all who pay them, oy being the confumers. If North-Carolina has a clear conception of her most evident interests, she must make this ar-

longing to all who pay them, by being the confumers. If North-Carolina has a clear conception of her most evident interests, the must make this article a fine qua non in any compact that may be proposed to her by your State.

It will be urged, perhaps, that property should be represented, and though Virginia has only 252,000 free inhabitants, your representation should still be greater than that of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, because you are richer. But surely this argument will not be urged by the triends of equal liberty among the people. It will not be objected spenly against the proposed Constitution, that it secures the equal liberties of the poor. But suppose for a moment a claim for a representation of property were admissable before an assembly of the free and equal citizens of America, will not Virginia enjoy the advantage of two votes more in the federal government than either Massachusetts or Pennsyl, may though each of those States has 108,000 free citizens more than yours. If we were represented by that only rule of republics, for your ten representatives, Massachusetts would have more than function, and Pennsylvania the same number, while both of them are limited to eight. Here then we see the balance of property said to be in favor of Virginia has procured her three-fourths as much extra power, as the lives, liberties and property of all the people of Massachusetts or Pennsylvania. Power has been given to your State with no jaaring band. You (suffer me respectively to say so) of all the members of the union, appear to have the leaf cause of complaint. Permit me to remind you of the objections made on this ground by Mr. Martin, of Maryland. The opposition there afferted that cause of complaint. Permit me to remind you of the objections made or this ground by Mr. Martin, of Maryland. The opposition there afferted that the great States had too large a share of power, and you have the moit of all. The same sentiments were urged in the Connecticut Convention. Is it probable then that an allotment of power more favourable to you would be made by a new Convention? I submit to your candor whether you ought to ask a greater thare. A comparison, in point of wealth and resources, between your State and any other, is a matter I wish to touch with delicacy. I mean not to offend, but you would despise a freeother, is a matter I will to touch with delicacy. I mean not to offend, but you would deeplife a free-man that would decline the decent expression of his thoughts on so momentous an occasion. I would submit to you, whether the energy of 250,000 whites in a southern climate, surrounded by more than as many slaves, can be, or rather whether it is, equal to that of the same numbers is a northern climate. equal to that of the fame number in a northern cli-mate? Whether two or three negroes in Virginia will be found equal to one yeoman or manufacturer of Pennfylvania or Massachusetts? Whether the or Pennylvania or Maliachusetts f whether the hips, mercantile capitals, houses, and monied corporations of Philadelphia, with her growing manufactures and connections in foreign commerce, may not be placed in the scale again! the balance of wealth you may be thought to possess, when Kentucke shall become an independent member of the American union.

But, gentlemen, it will be improper to trespass But, gentlemen, it will be improper to trespass longer on your valuable time, devoted as it is to the most important concerns of Virginia.—A.

MERICA and MARKIND. Let me entreat you only to bear in mind the mide difference that exists in the opinions and views of those who oppose the new Constitution. You will find they differ as much from each other, as they diffent from the special of the plan. Were there no other people in America but the opposers of the proposed government, it will appear, on a fair statement of their various views and objections, that any Constitution which could be formed, on the principles of those in some States, would

meet with as much disapprobation by those in omeet with as much disapprobation by those in others, as they have deemed it necessary to shew to the propositions of the Federal Convention. Confider then, in the event of your rejection, in what a condition we shall be left—into what a situation we may be thrown! Thirteen jarring sovereignites—two or three contending confederacies—or a steble union, will be the mistrable and hopely internative. The measure of toreign contempt will be silled up. Infult will naturally follow, and then injuries abroad—while the certain dangers to liberty, property and peace, at bome, will sink every American, however firm, into despondency, or drive him to despair. But this will be too much.—The Convention of Virginia will never be institumental in despair. But this will be too much.—The Convention of Virginia will never be influmental in bringing such evils on the United States. No.—We will considently hope that those among you, who do not altogether approve the proposed government, will yet concur in the measure, to lave their country from anarchy and ruin. They will remember the provision to obtain amendments, and will recollect that the power will continue with the people at large in all time to come.

An AMERICAN.

Philadelphia, May 21st, 1788.

## GERSHOM JONES,

Pewterer, Coppersmith and Brazier, In Wessminster-Street, Providence, next Door to Mr. Jacob Whitman's,

MAKE S and fells all Kinds of Pewter Ware, Wholesale and Retail, warranted to be equal, if not superior, to any imported from Europe, and as cheap as can be purchated in America; also, all Sorts of BRAZIERY, viz. Brass Kettles, Coffee-Pots, Sauce-Pans, Skillers, Skimmers, Ladles, &c. &c.—He makes STILLS and WORMS, of all Sizes, on a new Constituction, proved by Experience to consume less fuel, and produce at least One per Cent. more Spirit, than the common Stills, iome of which, in this Town, containing 1500 Gallons, will run off in Ten Hours the common Stills, tome of which, in this Town, containing 1500 Gallons, will run off in Ten Hours from the Kindling the Fire under them.—He returns his best Thanks to his Customers for their past Favours, and begs Leave to inform them, and all others, who wish to encourage those useful Manufactures, and will please to honour him with their Commands, that they may depend on the utmost Punctuality and Dispatch.

N. B. Cash or any of the shore Articles, will

N. B. Cash, or any of the above Articles, will be given for old Pewter, Brass, or Copper.

A Journeyman PEWTERER, well recommended, may have constant Employ, and good Wages, by applying as above. 22-

## 70HNPEARSE

ESPECTFULLY informs the Public,
That he carries on the PAINTINGBUSINESS in all its Branches, at the Store
at the Southwest Corner of the Market. House, in
Providence.—Those who please to favour him
with their Custom may depend on the utmost Fi.
delity, and as much Dispatch as the Work will
admit.—He keeps for Sale—Paints of all Kinds,
both ground in Oil and dry;—also, Putty, Oil,
&c. &c.—He takes this Method to return his
hearty Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Providence, April 2, 1788. quelts a Continuance of their Providence, April 2, 1788.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. EPHRAIM PEABODIE, late of Providence,
Housewright, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment; and all who have Demands against said Estate are desired to bring them in for
Settlement to

JANE PEABODIE, Aiminift.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOW YE, That STEPHEN BROWN,
of North-Providence, Yeoman, on the 12th
Day of April, A. D. 1.738, at my Dwelling-Houte
at Smithfield, lodged with me the Sum of £15 121,
lawful Money; being in full of the Principal and
Interest of a Suin of Money, due from the said
Stephen Brown to Richard Harris, of Smithfield,
Yeoman, on a Note of Hand: That the said Stephen Brown hath in all Respects complied with the
Law respecting the Paper Currency; and that the
said Richard Harris hath been legally and duly notified thereof.

A MATHEMON L C Pleas

A. MATHEWSON, J. C. Pleas.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOW YE, That STEPHEN ABBOT, of North-Providence, Tanner, for himfelf, and in Behalf of his Brother Nathan Abbot, oid, on the 28th Day of April, A. D. 1788, at my Dwelling-House, at Smithfield, lodge with me the Sum of £456. lawful Money, due to Samuel Nightingale, jun. of Providence, Merchant; being the Principal and Interest of one certain Mortagage-Deed, executed by the faid Stephen and Nathan: That the faid Stephen Abbot hath in all Respects complied with the Law respecting the Paper Currency; and that the said Samuel Nightingale, jun. hath been legally and duly notified thereof.

Witness,

A. Mathewadn, J. C. Pleas.

A. MATHEWSON, J. C. Pleas.