



UNITED STATES CHRONICLE:

Political, Commercial, and Historical.



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THURSDAY, July 3, 1788.

Massachusetts STATE CONVENTION. WEDNESDAY, January 30. P. M.

HON. Mr. Adams. Mr. President—I feel myself happy in contemplating the idea that many benefits will result from your Excellency's conciliatory proposition, to this Commonwealth and to the United States; and I think it ought to precede the motion made by the gentleman from Newbury-Port; and to be now considered by this Convention. I have, Sir, said, that I have had my doubts of this Constitution—I could not, Sir, digest every part of it, as readily as some gentlemen; but this, Sir, is my misfortune, not my crime:—Other gentlemen have had their doubts—but, in my opinion, the proposition submitted, will have a tendency to remove such doubts, and to conciliate the minds of the Convention, and people without doors. This subject, Sir, is of the greatest magnitude, and has employed the attention of every rational man in the United States: But, Sir, the minds of the people are not so well agreed on it, as all of us could wish. A proposal, Sir, of this sort, coming from Massachusetts, from its importance, will have its weight. Four or five States have considered and ratified the Constitution as it stands; but we know, Sir, there is a diversity of opinion even in these States, and some of them greatly agitated. If this Convention should particularize the amendments necessary to be proposed, it appears to me it must have weight in other States, where Conventions have not yet met. I have observed the sentiments of gentlemen on the subject, as far as Virginia; and I have observed that the objections were similar, in the news-papers, and in some of the conventions: Therefore, considering these circumstances, it appears to me that such a measure will have the most salutary effect, throughout the union; for it is of the greatest importance, that America should still be united in sentiment.—I think I have not been heretofore unmindful of the advantage of such an union.—It is, Sir, essential, that the people should be united in the federal government, to withstand the common enemy, and to preserve their valuable rights and liberties.—We find in the great State of Pennsylvania, one-third of the Convention are opposed to it: Should there then, be a large majority against it, I should fear the consequences of adopting or rejecting it. Sir, there are many parts of it I esteem as highly valuable—particularly the article which empowers Congress to regulate commerce, to form treaties, &c. For want of this power in our national head, our friends are grieved, and our enemies insult us. Our Ambassador at the Court of London, is considered as a mere cypher, instead of the Representative of the United States—Therefore, Sir, it appears to me, that a power to remedy this evil should be given to Congress, and the remedy applied as soon as possible. The only difficulty on gentlemen's minds is, whether it is best to accept this Constitution on conditional amendments, or to rely on amendments in future, as the Constitution provides. When I look over this article which thus provides for it, I have my doubts—Suppose, Sir, nine States accept the Constitution without any conditions at all; and the four States should wish to have amendments, where will you find nine States to propose, and the legislatures of nine States to agree to the introduction of amendments—Therefore, it seems to me, that the expectation of amendments taking place at some future time, will be frustrated. This method, if we take it, will be the most likely to bring about the amendments, as the Conventions of New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, New-York, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, have not yet met. I apprehend, Sir, that these States will be influenced by the proposition which your Excellency has submitted, as the resolutions of Massachusetts have ever had their influence. If, Sir, this should be the case, the necessary amendments would be introduced more early, and more safely. From these considerations, and considering that your Excellency did not make a motion, with submission, I therefore move, that the paper read by your Excellency, be now taken under consideration, by this Convention.

The motion being seconded, the proposition was read by the Secretary, at the table.

Dr. Taylor liked the idea of amendments—but, he said, he did not see any constitutional door o-

pen for the introduction of them by the Convention. He read the several authorities which provided for the meeting of Conventions; but did not see in any of them, any power given to propose amendments—we are, he said, therefore, treading on unsafe ground to propose them—we must take the whole, or reject the whole. The hon. gentleman was in favour of the adjournment; and in a speech of some length, deprecated the consequences, which he said, must arise, if the Constitution was adopted or rejected by a small majority; and that the expenses which would accrue from the adjournment, would not exceed 4d. per poll throughout the Commonwealth.

Hon. Mr. Cabot rose and observed on what fell from the hon. gentleman last speaking—that the reason why no provision for the introduction of amendments was made in the authorities quoted by the hon. gentleman, was, that they were provided for in the 5th article of the Constitution.

After the 5th article was read, at the table, the Hon. Mr. King, observed, that he believed gentlemen had not, in their objections to the Constitution, recollected that this article was a part of it, for many of the arguments of gentlemen were founded on the idea of future amendments being impracticable.—The hon. gentleman observed on the superior excellence of the proposed Constitution, in this particular, and called upon gentlemen to produce an instance in any other national constitution, where the people had so fair an opportunity to correct any abuse which might take place in the future administration of the government under it.

Dr. Jarvis. Mr. President—I cannot suffer the present article to be passed, without rising to express my entire and perfect approbation of it.—Whatever may have been my private opinion of any other part, or whatever faults or imperfections I have remarked, or fancied I have seen, in any other instance, here, Sir, I have found complete satisfaction—this has been a resting place, on which I have reposed myself in the fullest security, whenever a doubt has occurred, in considering any other passage in the proposed Constitution. The hon. gentleman last speaking, has called upon those persons who are opposed to our receiving the present system, to show another government in which such a wise precaution has been taken, to secure to the people the right of making such alterations and amendments in a peaceable way, as experience shall have proved to be necessary.—Allow me to say, Sir, as far as the narrow limits of my own information extend, I know of no such example.—In other countries, Sir, unhappily for mankind, the history of their respective revolutions have been written in blood; and it is in this only that any great or important change in our political situation, has been effected, without public commotions.—When we shall have adopted the Constitution before us, we shall have in this article an adequate provision for all the purposes of political reformation. If in the course of its operation, this government shall appear to be too severe, here are the means by which this severity may be attempered and corrected;—if, on the other hand, it shall become too languid in its movements, here again we have a method designated, by which a new portion of health and spirit may be infused in the Constitution.

There is, Sir, another view which I have long since taken of this subject, which has produced the fullest conviction in my own mind, in favour of our receiving the government which we have now in contemplation—Should it be rejected, I beg gentlemen would observe, that a concurrence of all the States must be had before a new Convention can be called to form another Constitution:—But the present article provides, upon nine States concurring in any alteration or amendment to be proposed, either by Congress or any future Convention, that this alteration shall be a part of the Constitution, equally powerful and obligatory with any other part. If it be alleged that this union is not likely to happen, will it be more likely, that an union of a greater number of concurring sentiments may be had, as must be, in case we reject the Constitution in hopes of a better—But that this is practicable, we may safely appeal to the history of this country as a proof, in the last twenty years. We have united against the British—we have united in calling the late federal Convention—and we may certainly unite again in such alterations as in ca-

son shall appear to be important for the peace and happiness of America.

In the Constitution of this State the article providing for alterations is limited in its operation to a given time; but in the present Constitution, the article is perfectly at large, unconfin'd to any period, and may admit of measures being taken, in any moment after it is adopted. In this point it has undoubtedly the advantage. I shall not sit down, Sir, without repeating, that as it is clearly more difficult for twelve States to agree to another Convention, than for nine to unite in favour of amendments, so it is certainly better to receive the present Constitution in the hope of its being amended, than it would be to reject it altogether, with, perhaps, the vain expectation of obtaining another more agreeable than the present—I see no fallacy in the argument, Mr. President, but if there is, permit me to call upon any gentleman to point it out, in order that it may be corrected—for at present it seems to me of such force as to give me entire satisfaction.

[To be continued.]

Mr. WHEELER:

I find you a late New-York Paper, containing two Speeches against the new Constitution, which a Number of your Readers desire you to publish in your next Paper.

June 27, 1788.

Extract from the Proceedings of the CONVENTION of SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THURSDAY, May 22, 1788.

IT being mentioned in Convention, that it would be proper to know, from gentlemen, what were the sentiments of their constituents, with regard to the new constitution. Mr. Dollard, a member from Prince Frederick's parish, made the following speech:—

Mr. President,—I rise with the greatest diffidence to speak on this occasion, not only knowing myself unequal to the task, but believing this to be the most important question that ever the good people of this State were called together to deliberate upon. This Constitution has been ably supported, and ingeniously glossed over by many able and respectable gentlemen in this house, whose reasoning, aided by the most accurate eloquence, might strike conviction even in the predetermined breast, had they a good cause to support. Conscious that they have not, and also conscious of my inability to point out the consequences of its defects, which have in some measure been defined by able gentlemen in this house; I shall therefore confine myself within narrow bounds, that is, concisely to make known the sense and language of my constituents. The people of Prince Frederick's parish, whom I have the honour to represent, are a brave, honest and industrious people. In the late bloody contest they bore a conspicuous part, when they fought, bled, and conquered, in defence of their civil rights and privileges, which they expected to transmit untainted to posterity.—They are nearly to a man opposed to this new Constitution, because, they say, they have omitted to insert a bill of rights therein, ascertaining and fundamentally establishing the unalienable rights of men, without a full, free, and secure enjoyment of which there can be no liberty, and over which it is not necessary that a good government should have the controul. They say, they are by no means against vesting Congress with ample and sufficient powers; but to make over to them, or any set of men, their birth-right comprized in magna charta, which this Constitution absolutely does, they can never agree to.—Notwithstanding this, they have the highest opinion of the virtues and abilities of the honorable gentlemen from this State, who represented us in the general Convention; and also a few other distinguished characters, whose names will be transmitted to future ages; but I believe at the same time, they are but mortal, and therefore liable to err; and as the virtues and abilities of those gentlemen will consequently recommend their being first employed in jointly conducting the reins of this government, they are led to believe it will commence in a moderate aristocracy; but that it will in its future operations produce a monarchy, or a corrupt and oppressive aristocracy they have no manner of doubt.—Lust of dominion is natural in every soul, and the love of power and superiority is as prevailing in the United States at present, as

POET'S CORNER.

A S O N G.

By Miss H. M. WILLIAMS.
(From the first Volume of her Poems.)

NO riches from the scanty store
My lover could impart;
He gave a boon I valued more—
He gave me all his heart!

His soul sincere; his gen'rous worth,
Might well this bosom move;
And when I ask'd for bliss on earth,
I only meant his love.

But now from me, in search of gain,
From shore to shore he flies:
Why wander riches to obtain,
When love is all I prize?

The frugal meal, the lowly cot,
If blest my love, with thee!
That simple fare, that humble lot,
Were more than wealth to me.

While he the dang'rous ocean braves,
My tears but vainly flow:
Is pity in the faithless waves
To which I pour my woe!

The night is dark, the waters deep,
Yet lost the billows roll;
Alas! at every breeze I weep—
The storm is in my soul.

The MONITOR, No. 16.

It must be visible to any one who reflects but for a moment, that a disrespect for Religion must be productive of the most injurious consequences, and a firm basis for all kinds of vice.—Without Religion, there would be no safety in the world—the human species would be far worse than the brute creation—no society, no lasting or permanent government could be established or supported—the globe would exhibit a theatre of murder, rapine, perfidy, anarchy, universal confusion, and all the other attending adjectives accompanying vice—there would be no power capable of inducing us to act towards one another, but as our cruel, insatiable, inconsistent and changeable passions would instigate—we could enjoy no happiness, tranquillity or quietness of mind—there would be no justice or equity; no field for generosity, or praise-worthy actions; no instigator to urge us to cultivate honesty, moderation, friendship or disinterestedness; no firm bond of society; no affectionate, sincere, or uniform intercourse with one another: And instead of sympathizing or pitying the misfortunes of our fellow-creatures, we should add insult and derision to their complaints. Without Religion, we could enjoy no satisfaction in this life, neither could we be rendered worthy to partake of that immortal one which is to come. Without Religion, Hope, that sweet consoling companion, which alleviates the burden of distress and wretchedness, would be entirely annihilated, and consequently life would be rendered in a great measure insupportable.

How censurable then are they, who, wantonly and without reflection, introduce, support and maintain fashions which tend to depreciate, degrade, infringe and profane this sacred, this glorious, this inexhaustible blessing, which God himself, out of his infinite goodness, has thought proper to establish among us? and how careful, circumspect, assiduous and faithful ought we always to be, to keep it inviolable from the advancing studies of vicious usages?—Nothing dignifies human nature so much as a profound veneration and a due sense of the great, manifest and sublime truths of Religion.—It is the pure and untainted store of virtue and goodness; it is the source from whence true happiness flows; it is the fountain of all glorious, distinguished and meritorious actions; it is the basis of society, justice and equity: In short, it is the axis on which unfulfilled pleasures, human bliss and felicity turn.—How zealous ought mankind to be to guard its shrine, unprofaned, untarnished and uncorrupted?—what a number of powerful motives to urge the absolute necessity of keeping what relates to Religion pure and untainted! and defend it from the dangerous encroachments of intruding fashion.

**AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.
C O T T O N.**

IT must afford the utmost pleasure to every good citizen, to be informed, that the Cotton manufactory lately established in this city is in a very flourishing condition. Many of our patriotic citizens are clothing themselves with the jeans made by it.

In the course of a few years, the different wares made from cotton may supply the use of woollens, which, from the infancy of our country, and the present state of its cultivation, cannot be procured in a sufficient quantity to clothe all our inhabitants. Cotton enough may be raised in the Southern States, to clothe not only every citizen of America, but half the inhabitants of Europe.—It is much to be wished, that machines for carding and spinning cotton, similar to those now at work in Philadelphia, were established in all our county towns and villages. Germantown, in particular, should take the lead in this business. That town has been famous for the manufacturing of saddles, stockings,

and carriages.—It will be her own fault, if she is not celebrated as much as formerly for her skill and success in the manufactory of jeans, fullians, velvets, velverets, corduroys, and even muslins.

SUN-FLOWER OIL.

IT appears from experiments made formerly in this State, that a bushel of Sun-flower seeds yields a gallon of oil, and that an acre of ground planted with the seed, at three feet apart, will yield between forty and fifty bushels of the seed. This oil is as mild as sweet oil, and is equally agreeable with it in fallads, and as a medicine. It may moreover be used with advantage in paints, varnishes and ointments. From its being manufactured in our country, it may always be procured and used in a fresh state.—The oil is pressed from the seed in the same manner that cold drawn linseed oil is obtained from flaxseed, and with as little trouble.—Sweet olive oil sells for six shillings a quart. Should the oil of the Sun-flower sell for only two-thirds of that price, the product of an acre of ground, supposing it to yield only forty bushels of the seed, will be £. 32, a sum far beyond the product of an acre of ground in any kind of grain. The seed is raised with little trouble, and grows in land of moderate fertility.—It may be gathered and shelled, fit for the extraction of the oil, by women and children.

POMONA WINE.

BOIL two barrels of cyder into one. Then strain it through sand placed in a vessel made like a lye tub. Set it in a cool cellar, and after two years it will be fit for use. If kept for three or four years, it is equal to Rhenish or Malaga wines, according to the quality of the cyder. It is a most agreeable drink when mixed with water. Or to each gallon of cyder add a pint of a syrup made of the juice of sweet apples. Set them in a proper place to ferment, and preserve it afterwards in a cool cellar. In time it will become an agreeable wine.

AGRICOLA.

Philadelphia, June, 1788.

THE Society established in the City of Philadelphia for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, having considered the Situation of their unfortunate Countrymen, now Prisoners in some of the States of Barbary, and conceiving it to be within the Delight of the Institution to extend their Attention to every Species of Slavery, have appointed a Committee to obtain Information on this Subject, in order to devise some practicable Means of affording Relief to their distressed Brethren.—The Committee therefore take this public Method of requesting Intelligence from the Owners of the captured Vessels, the Friends and Relations of the Captives, or from Foreigners or other Persons, who may possess a Knowledge of the particular Situation of the Americans who have been captured, or any circumstantial Account of the Mode of Relief adopted by Nations not in Treaty with those States.

Letters addressed to any of the Subscribers will receive due Attention; and, it being the Cause of Humanity, they request this Notification may be inserted for a few Weeks in each of the News-Papers on the Continent.

James Pemberton,	Thomas Harrison,
Jonathan Penros,	Francis Bailey,
Fench Cox,	Thomas Wistar,
Richard Wells,	John Olden,
Nicholas Collins,	Caleb Lowndes,
William Rodgers,	Caspar W. Hains.
Samuel P. Griffiths,	

TAKE NOTICE!

WHEREAS HECTOR LITHGOW, who, in or about the Year 1764, served as a Private in his Majesty's 77th Regiment then quartered at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, left that Place for Great-Britain, and proceeded in the same Capacity to the East-Indies, where he died in the Year 1784, possessed of considerable Property, and by his last Will and Testament devised the same to JOHN and HUGH LITHGOW, his two Sons, who were born in the said Town of Halifax, and lately resided there, and also to FRANCES SWEETING, their Mother: This is therefore to notify the said JOHN and HUGH LITHGOW, and FRANCES SWEETING, or any of them, that satisfactory Information of the whole Transaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Messrs. Brymer and Belcher; at New-York, to Thomas Pope, Esquire. Any who may have it in their Power to give satisfactory Information with Respect to the above Persons, or any one of them, shall be rewarded for their Trouble.

The PRINTERS in the West-India Islands, and the States of America, are desired to insert the above Advertisement, and the Charge of the same will be defrayed by transmitting their Accounts to either of the Gentlemen.

JOHN PEARSE

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, That he carries on the PAINTING-BUSINESS 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 Fidelity, 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.

**JUST IMPORTED,
In the LIVELY, Capt. HUNT, and now selling, by
THOMAS PAIN,**

At the North End of PROVIDENCE,

INDIGO, of the first Quality—which will be sold for the Cash as low as can be bought as any Store in Boston, wholesale or retail.
Hog's-Lard or good Connecticut Pork will be received for Pay of any Person that will purchase a Hundred Weight.

Providence, June 25, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 17th of July next,

ALL the Real Estate of Capt. SAMUEL ATILLINGHAST, late of Warwick, deceased, situated and lying in Warwick, at a Place called the FULLING-MILL, consisting of a Dwelling-House, Store, Stable, Chaise-House, &c.—It is exceedingly well situated for a Merchant or Manufacturer, at the Head of a convenient Cove.—The Sale to be on the Premises, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.—The Conditions will be convenient for the Purchaser, and will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.

Warwick, June 12, 1788.

ANY Persons possessed of those Six per Cent. STATE NOTES, or IMPOST ORDERS, whereof a Fourth Quarter Part is ordered to be paid, and who desire to dispose of them, or to receive the Money due on them from the Treasury, may have their Business negotiated with Fidelity and Dispatch, on reasonable Terms, by applying at the Office of THEODORE FOSTER, Who has for SALE,

Ten good SHIPPING HORSES, to be delivered at any Time between the First of August and the Middle of September next.
Providence, June 19, 1788.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a good Vessel about 60 Tons Burthen,

A GOOD new DWELLING-HOUSE, opposite Capt. COMFORT WHEATON'S Store, or several Houle-Lots, either in the Main-Street or on Benefit-Street.—For Particulars enquire of JOHN WHIPPLE.
Providence, June 19, 1788.

Steuben's Exercise.

A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA being acknowledged of the highest Importance in a republican Government,—and Congress having some Time since recommended the REGULATIONS for the ORDER and DISCIPLINE of the TROOPS of the UNITED STATES, compiled by the Hon. Major-General STEUBEN, to be adopted for the Discipline of the MILITIA of the several States,—the Subscriber, in Order that the Citizens of this State may be possessed of this valuable Pamphlet, has undertaken to re-print it, not doubting but he shall meet with Encouragement.

The Books will be printed with the same Type and Paper of these Proposals, and will be delivered to Subscribers at 15¢ Rhode-Island Currency, each Book—6¢ to be paid on subscribing and the Remainder on the Delivery of the Books.—The Price to Non-Subscribers will be 18¢.—Those who subscribe for 12 Books will have one *Gratis*. Those who have Subscription-Papers are requested to return them by the first of next Month to B. WHEELER.
Providence, June 12, 1788.

R A G S.

THE highest Price given for clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS, for the PAPER-MANUFACTORY, by BENJAMIN TALBOT.
Providence, May 1, 1788. (27—)

GERSHOM JONES,

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

MAKES and sells 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 purchased in America; also, all Sorts of BRAZIERY, viz. Brass Kettles, Coffee-Pots, Sauce-Pans, Skillet, Skimmers, Ladles, &c. &c.—He makes STILLLS and WORMS, of all Sizes, on a new Construction, proved by Experience to consume less Fuel, and produce at least One per Cent. more Spirit, than the common Stillls, some 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 above Articles, will be given for old Pewter.