



## FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

*Further Remarks on the American Constitution, by a Foreign Spectator—from our last.*

THE constitution incorporates all the states as members of one body with a federal and generous spirit. Representatives and direct taxes are apportioned among them, according to their respective numbers, with proper allowances for the inferior value of persons not free. Art. 1. sect. 2. By this the people are wisely regarded more than property; because a multitude of virtuous, brave, industrious people is the real strength, glory, wealth, and prosperity of a country; especially in America, where no necessity renders great numbers indigent, consequently dependent, poor in spirit, and in many respects less valuable as men and citizens. By the 3d sect. 1st art. a generous indulgence is shown to the smaller states, who delegate two senators equally with the greater. In cases when the house of representatives chooses the President, the votes are also taken by States. Art. 2. sect. 1. All duties, imposts, and excises are uniform through the United States; likewise the rule of naturalization, and the laws on bankruptcies. No preference is given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. Art. 1. sect. 9. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Art. 4. sect. 2. &c. It would be very unjust and impolitic to grant all the States an equal right in the house of representatives. Voting by States though according to the established proportion, would only keep up a local antifederal spirit; it is therefore laid aside, even in the senate, notwithstanding the indulgence mentioned—The United States in Congress assembled, should consider themselves as provinces of one empire: Every member of either house is a federal citizen, sent there to think and act for the prosperity and glory of the UNION, and should never desire any thing for his own State, but an equitable share in the general happiness, which must be the result of united wisdom and federal virtue.

The federal constitution has a careful regard to personal rights and liberties. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, is only suspended "when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." "No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law shall be passed," art. 1. sect. 9. "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed," art. 3. sect. 2. "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted." Art. 3. Sect. 3. The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and have fixed salaries. Art. 3. sect. 1. consequently can with more impartiality do justice both to the union, and individuals. For the protection of individuals the judicial power is wisely extended to "controversies between a state, and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; and between those of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states." Art. 3. sect. 2. In every country state criminals may sometimes, from particular circumstances, especially their wealth, power and influence, defy the common resources of public justice; they must then be checked by the immediate hand of government—But in cases of such magnitude, when atrocious guilt must be severely punished, the most scrupulous regard should be paid to innocence. On this principle one part of the legislature impeaches, and the other tries. In this constitution, the senate, when sitting upon a trial, shall be on oath or affirmation; no person can be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present; neither can their judgment extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit under the United States; though the party indicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judg-

ment and punishment, according to law. Art. 1. sect. 3.

Virtue and wisdom are the two great qualifications of a legislator; but it is not easy to point out the degrees of either by general external marks. A people generally virtuous will form a pretty good moral judgment of characters—otherwise the laws can at best only disqualify those persons, who have been convicted of actions proceeding from uncommon selfishness, want of humanity, and weak sense of honour. Where institutions for learning are general and well contrived, public examinations in general politics and national affairs might be of excellent use—this cannot as yet be done in America. Property alone is never a safe criterion. In the old countries one half of the wealthiest people are dissipated, soppish, indolent, luxurious, profligate, as inclination and fashion lead, and inferior in knowledge to men of lower fortunes; because, except nature has liberally given superior sense and goodness, wealth is too often regarded by the possessor, as a substitute for every good quality; especially in a corrupt age—gold is not seldom a passport through a mean and selfish world, and opens to blockheads and knaves an avenue to the highest stations. Swift remarks, that in Great Britain the greatest ministers and military commanders have generally been commoners, or younger brothers of noble families. In America great proprietors are often ignorant and uncultivated from the defect of public education, and other peculiarities of a young country. Property in a certain degree, determinable by the state of manners and national circumstances, is very valuable, as it is a means of education, independency and the exertions of great talents. But very moderate property is sufficient for all this in a republic. It also creates an interest in the general welfare, equal with that of superior wealth in most cases, in others more or less according as national property in its various forms is affected by public measures. One hundred a year is as necessary to the happiness of one family, as 1000 to that of another. Besides property is not the principal, much less the only object of political union.—Life, personal liberty, tranquillity, virtue, honour, are great objects, and according as they affect ourselves, friends and connections, in many cases more important than property. The Federal Constitution has adopted qualifications least equivocal, natural and political age. The first will generally be attended with superior degrees of virtue, and knowledge. Men are wicked principally from the violence of passions, erroneous judgment of the real pains and pleasures of life, and ignorance of the real consequences of virtue and vice, in all their combinations and remote events. At the age of 25 the heat and hurricanes of youth are over—a considerable stock of moral knowledge must also have been acquired by every man of sensibility and reflection—if happy enough to have hitherto steadily kept the path of honour and virtue, he will not easily deviate hereafter—if guilty of some youthful errors, he will probably be reclaimed by maturing reason, and that manly ambition, which now or never must animate the breast. At this age after the advantages of a liberal education are obtained; and a deficiency of it is in a great measure compensated by a general knowledge of the world, and that experience in civil affairs, which every young man of parts must have acquired by acting on juries, arbitrations, at elections, &c. during the four years he has been of age. The age of 30 is the meridian of life. The luminary of reason has rose to its zenith—all the noble affections are warm and vigorous, firm integrity, high sense of honour, love of fame, patriotic virtue, ardour and perseverance in public affairs. A noble treasure of political knowledge must now have been collected from theory and experience, and will be happily employed by that love of business and public affections, which Providence has so wisely made the passions of manhood. A steady virtue may reasonably be expected from men who are not enchanted with the love of pleasure, nor tossed by turbulent passions; who having probably spent the half of life, must know its real good and ill, the delusion of so many painted clouds, the final vanity of sublunary scenes, and the immortal value of a noble mind. The addition of five years required for the office of President, is not superfluous. By this, he might have been a representative five years, and a senate five more; or have bore some very high offices either in a State,

or the Confederacy. In this first magistrature of the United States an exorbitant ambition is the most dangerous quality—this passion abates as the calm evening of life approaches, and gives a solemn warning of the melancholy shades that envelope for ever all human grandeur.

Age is a great consideration in regard to the dearest connections of life. How will this affect my wife and children? says a man of sensibility on every important occasion. Rulers, that love a partner for life, with one child in the cradle, others lisping the tender prattle, or blooming in the graces of youth, have given the nation great security for their good behaviour. This will be the situation of delegates in Congress, under this regulation, while republican manners recommend early marriages.

In a country with ample resources for industry, men of probity, temperance, and sense, may before 30 years of age considerably improve a small paternal estate, and sometimes acquire one from nothing; and thus without material injury to their interest, be enabled to dedicate some years to the agreeable and honourable service of their country.

The qualification of political age is founded on the well known fact, that foreigners cannot for a considerable time attain a perfect knowledge of the government, laws, manners, and interests of a country, nor with the best dispositions, until many years be weaned from particular sentiments and habits, and perfectly incorporated into the body politic.

## MISCELLANY.

Mr PRINTER,

THE new Bridge over Malden Ferry, has been publicly "announced, by authority," to have been opened; and toll to have been received on Saturday last.—The proprietors have also thought proper to order a discharge of cannon upon this event—I suppose, by way of evidence of the fact.—These arguments as they are both loud and conclusive, will not be disputed—But may we not inquire, from mere curiosity, whether it would not have been quite as unexceptionable in the directors of this very pleasing business of toll gathering, had at least been deferred until the receipt of it had been more in unison with the letter of the law—It is indeed certain, that the Bridge, would be passable even in a worse situation than it is at present—but as the passage was intended to have been safe, as well as practicable; and as the security of passengers is almost the only condition which the government has thought proper to exact in behalf of the public—the directors, perhaps, would appear full as disinterested, if they had not been quite so alert on this occasion—the fact is, that not only the railing is deficient, but the planks are loose and insecure, on one side of the bridge; so that a wild horse, or luckless rider, might cool a very honest citizen in the stream, to the great danger of his life.—I do not know how far the proprietors may consider this as safe, but I believe nobody would think it agreeable, unless of a very warm constitution.—Your correspondent would only suggest to the legislature, if another bridge is to be erected, whether the directors should be permitted to lay wagers. N.

For the CENTINEL.

THIR sagacity of Cassius is surprising!—it can be equalled by nothing, but his concatenation of causes and events—premises and consequences—"priests and jesuits!"—yea, "political jesuits"—well done Redundus—"clerical impositions"—Popes and infallibility!—powder-pot and Guy Faux!—priests and jesuits!—Wonderful discoverer of popish plots and treasons! Cassius, thou art a matchless investigator; it was reserved for thy profundity to develop the real character of Numa.—This is an age of discoveries—We might have gone blind-fold until doomsday but for the "flashes of thy patriotism"—thou art a meteor indeed!—thou art the "luminary," yea the "brightest," that ever flashed upon the "hemisphere of Massachusetts."—Happy the age which rejoices in the splendour of thy "flashes," and the lustre of thy "merit."—O discoverer of discoverers! huc for THEE, we common folks, weak and ignorant, might have gone on in our blind career, and still have sucked in the specious poison, "mentioned ever with favours," that fell from the pen of Numa

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CASTALIAN FOUNT.

GRAND CONSTITUTION :

Or, The PALLADIUM of COLUMBIA : A NEW FEDERAL SONG.

FROM scenes of affliction—Colombia opprest— Of credit expiring—and commerce distrest, Of nothing to do—and of nothing to pay— From such dismal scenes let us hesten away.

The Muses no longer the cypress shall wear— For we turn our glad eyes to a prospect more fair: The soldier return'd to his small cultur'd farm, Enjoys the reward of his conquering arm.

Our trade and our commerce shall reach far and wide, And riches and honour flow in with each tide, Kamschatka and China with wonder shall stare, That the Federal Sripes should wave gracefully there.

With gratitude let us acknowledge the worth, Of what the CONVENTION has call'd into birth, And the Continent wisely confirm what is done By FRANKLIN the sage, and by brave WASHINGTON.

The wife CONSTITUTION let's truly revere, It points out the course for our EMPIRE to steer, For oceans of bliss do they hoist the broad sail, And peace is the current, and plenty the gale.

With gratitude fill'd—let the great Commonweal Pals round the full glass to Republican zeal— From ruin—their judgment and wisdom wellaim'd, Our liberties, laws, and our credit reclaim'd.

Here Plenty and Order and Freedom shall dwell, And your Spayfes and Dajfes won't dare to rebel— Independence and culture shall graciously smile, And the Husbandman reap the full fruit of his toil.

That these are the blessings, Columbia knows— The blessings the Fed'ral CONVENTION bestows. O! then let the People confirm what is done By FRANKLIN the sage, and by brave WASHINGTON.

Our Freedom we've won, and the prize will maintain By Jove we'll Unite, Approve and Unite— And hurra for Convention again and again.

The WEEKLY MONITOR.

TO what shall I liken the kingdom of Heaven? is an interrogation of our Saviour which implies more than the mind may readily imagine.

But the inquiry is so often made by our Saviour; it is used as an introduction to so many different parables, that from these considerations, as well as from the literal sense of the passage, we have to conclude, that the kingdom of Heaven, or true religion, appears under such various modes as that it is very difficult to determine by what metaphor it may best be illustrated—by what it may not be represented.

The principle of religion must ever be the same: There is the same spirit;—and the rule of life is the same—shou shalt love the Lord with all thy heart, and thy neighbour as thyself; but that the modes may vary we may infer from the consideration that religion has been established under different dispensations, and it is no more inconsistent with the exercise of Religion, that it should appear under different modes in the same dispensation, than that it should appear under different dispensations.

That the modes of religion must vary, we may conclude from the declaration in Scripture, that though there be the same spirit, there are diversities of operations: and that they do vary we may infer from the passage, which introduces this Monitor, and from a candid attention to the experience of christian society: from both of which it must be acknowledged, that religion has not in all cases the same forms, and consequently that

it is not confined to any particular denomination of Christians.

While, therefore, from no mode which is not inconsistent which the experience of Religion, we may exclude, even in thoughts, its principles, let us conduct towards those who exhibit evidence of religion, as though they were actually brethren.—It is the charity of many, while they profess to be liberal, and to look upon several denominations in the church as christian, to be so partial in favour of their own, as that it would be impossible for any person to tell, how they could be less liberal if they were to consult only the private interest of their own society. But such must surely be yet strangers to the scripture, whereunto shall I liken the kingdom of Heaven?

Elkanah Hawkes,

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of this town, that he has opened an EVENING-SCHOOL for the instruction of youth, in the School-Room lately occupied by Mr. GRIFFITH, near Concert-Hall. In the terms of admittance, much attention will be paid to the benefit of those who may apply. Any who may wish to know the terms will be pleased to call at said School-Room, or at Mrs. WHITEWELL'S in Brattle-Street. Boston, Oct. 5, 1787.

Abraham Hunt

RESPECTFULLY informs, that at his WINE FACTOR'S Office, opened in State-Street, opposite the North-East corner of the State-House, Persons applying will be supplied with WINES of every kind, at low prices—just samples will be given—and his experience makes him a judge of their quality. WINES stored in an excellent cellar, on low commissions. Wines and other Liquors, in a disordered state, restored—Wines refined—also Cyder in the proper season (from November to February) on moderate terms, and in a method which must give satisfaction.

Persons having Wines, &c. on hand, who wish to turn them into cash, or exchanged for other articles, by depositing them in his cellar (in which his employers may inspect them, with the accounts of sales, every day) or by leaving samples at his office, may depend on his exertions for their benefit. If encouraged in this line of business, he will with fidelity, honour, secrecy and dispatch, endeavour to insure a continuance of confidence—and with gratitude acknowledge every favour.

NEW AUCTION-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the publick at large, that he has opened an AUCTION-OFFICE the north side of Faneuil-Hall Market. Those gentlemen who should be kind enough to favour him with their business, in that line, may depend on the strictest attention and punctuality being paid, the publick most humble servant, PETER GREENE.

Ginseng.

WANTED a quantity of GINSENG, for which Cash, and a good Price, will be given. Inquire of the Printer. Boston, October 3, 1787.

Mitchell,

JUST arrived from England, has opened a Shop, at the Corner House, at the foot of Back-Street and Black-Horse-Lane, leading to Charles'-River Bridge, Where may be had,

Syndy English Goods, just imported—Broadcloths, yard-wide Hunters, 10-4 scarlet Cloth, scarlet Knaps and Beavers, Shalloos, Camblets, and other Stuff Goods—Buttons assorted, printed Cottons and Linens, Lawns, &c. together with a number of other articles, which will be sold at very low prices. Sept. 19, 1787.

To be SOLD, CHEAP, THAT valuable Building, known by the name of CONCERT-HALL. Inquire of WILLIAM TURNER.

WANTS EMPLOY, A PERSON acquainted with every branch of the DISTILLING-BUSINESS. Inquire of the Printer.

[Consignments.]

Daniel Sargent, jun.

At No. 15, on the LONG-WHARF, has just received, A QUANTITY of Russian and Raven's DUCK—IRON—common blue-and-white CROCKERY, pencil-wrought Ditto, of various colours, SHEETING—RICE, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, and VARNISH, N A N K I N, excellent Jamaica RUM, of high proof, and sundry other articles, which he would sell at a reasonable price for CASH. Sept. 19, 1787.

JUST ARRIVED,

And to be sold, by

James Huyman,

At his STORE, on FOSTER'S Wharf, GENUINE Holland's Gin in Cafes and jugs, Pitch of the best quality. Also, An assortment of Calicoes, Cambricks, Dowlasses, Bretagnes, Platillas, Sheetings, Ticklenburgs, Looking-Glasses, &c. Sept. 26.

Andrew Campbell's

EVENING-SCHOOL (opposite the Friends' Meeting-House)

IS now opened.—The price is very moderate—not exceeding Twelve Shillings, per quarter, to those who pay at entrance.

N. B. Those who incline to acquire the AMERICAN method of Book-Keeping, in all its extensive branches, will be taught, at publick and private hours, on reasonable terms. Boston, September 20, 1787.

Osgood Carleton,

HAS opened a School, in State-Street, near the Long-Wharf, for teaching Arithmetick, Navigation, Surveying, Algebra, Geography, Aitronomy, Mensuration, the Use of Globes, &c. He has opened an Evening-School, for teaching the same branches. Those who wish to be taught may apply to him at his School, or at Mr. TANT'S, at the Eastern Coffee-House, State-Street. Boston, October 6, 1787.

Redford Webster

INFORMS his Friends and Customers, That he has removed from Union-Street to the sign of the MORTAR, four doors Northward of the Draw-Bridge in Ann-Street, where he has for S A L E,

Drugs and Medicine, genuine. Attendance at all hours. Sept. 26.

For NEW-YORK,



THE Schooner

NEW-YORK PACKET, Thomas Barnard, master; will sail in 10 or 14 days, having part of her cargo engaged—For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at Spear's, (formerly Treat's) Wharf. Boston, 3d October, 1787.

For LONDON,



THE remarkably strong

UNION, ARTHUR HOLE, Master, now lying at Governour Hancock's wharf—will sail as soon as loaded, and has ALL her cargo ready to take on board—For passage apply to HERMAN BRIMMER, At his Store on Greene's Wharf, or to the Captain on board.

N. B. The Captain wishes to sell (on very reasonable terms) An 8-inch Stream Cable, Two 3 1/2 inch Tow Lines, and Two Coils small Cordage. Oct. 3.

HIGH-WATER, RISING and SETTING of the SUN, &c. in BOSTON, Lat. 42° 25' N.

Table with columns for dates (O9ober, 6 Sat., 7 Sun., 8 Mon., 9 Tues.), times (Hi. Wa., O r. & f.), and remarks (18h past Trinity, St. Dennis, C. C. P. Biddeford).

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