CONNECTICUT GAZET

I D A Y, MARCH 14, 1788.

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0 S TON, Feb. 21. PROCEEDINGS of CONFENTION. (Continued from our last.) SATURDAY, Jan. 26. A. M.

THE conversation on the Constitution by paragraph: being ended,
Mr. Parson's moved, that this Convention do affent to and ratify this Conflictation.
Mr. Near role and said, that as the Constitution at large was now under confideration, he would just remark, that the article which respected the Africans was the one which lay on his mind—and unless his objections to that were removed, it mult, how much sever he liked the other parts of the Constitution, be a sufficient reason for him to give his negative to it.
Col. Jones said, that one of his principal objections, was the omission of a religious test.

ons, was the omifion of a religious test.

Rev. Mr. Payson. Mr. President,—After what has been observed relating to a religious test by gentlemen of acknowledged abilities, I did not expect it tlemen of acknowledged abilities, I did not expect it would again be mentioned, as an objection to the proposed Constitution, that such a tek was not required as a qualification for office. Such were the abilities and integrity of the gentlemen who constructed the Constitution, as not to admit of the presumption that they would have betrayed so much vanity as to attempt to erect bulwarks and barriers to the throne of God. Relying on the candour of this Convention, I shall take the liberty to express my sentiments on the nature of a religious test, and shall endeavour to do it in such propositions as will meet the approbation of every mind.

The great object of religion being God supersections.

The great object of religion being God supreme, and the feat of religion in man being the heart or conficience, i. e. the reason God has given us, employed on our moral actions, in their most important confequences, as related to the tribunal of God, hence I feet. has God alore is the God of the conficience, and confequently, attempts to erect human tribunals for the confeiences of men, are impious encroachments upon the prerogatives of God.—Upon these principles had these been a religious test, as a qualification for office, it would, in my opinion, have been agreat ble-mish to the instaument.

Gen. Hearm. Mr. President. After a long and painful investigation of the sederal Constitution, by paragraphs, this hop. Convention are drawing nich

painful invefligation of the federal Conflitution, by paragraphs, this hon. Convention are drawing night to the ultimate quession. A quession as momentous, as ever invited the attention of man. We are soon to decide on a system of government, digested, not for the people of the Commonwealth of Massachustets only;—not for the present people of the United States only;—but in addition to these, for all those States which may hereaster rise into existence within the jurisdistion of the United States—and for millions of people yet unborn.—A system of government not for a nation of slaves, but for a people as free, and as virtuous as any on earth.—Not for a conquered nation subdued to our will, but for a people who have sought, who have bled, and who have conquered; who under the smiles of Heaven, have established their independence and sovereignty, and have taken equal rank among the nations of the earth. In short, sir, it is a system of government forourselves and for our children, for all that is near and dear to us in life, and on the System of government for our felves and for our children, for all that is near and dear to us in life, and on the for all that is near and dear to us in life, and on the decision of the question is suspended our political prosperity or infelicity, perhaps our existence as a nation. What can be more soleann? What can be more interesting? Every thing depends on our union.—I know that some have supposed that although the union should be broken, particular slates may retain their importance, but this cannot be; the strongest nerved state, even the right arm, if separated from the body, multipus. If the great onion he bushen our country as wither: If the great onion be broken, our country, as a nation perifles, and if our country so perifles, it will be as impossible to save a particular state, as to preferve one of the angers of a mortified hand.

By one of the paragraphs of the fullem it is declared, that the ratification of the conventions of nine States, fall be sufficient for the chablishment of the constitushall be sufficient for the citablishment of the conflicttion, between the states so ratifying the same: but, fir,
how happy will it be, it not only nine, but even all the
states should ratify it.—It will be a happy circumstance, if only a small majority of this convention
should ratify the sederal system; but how much more
happy if we could be manimous.—It will be a happy
circumstance if a majority of the people of this Commonwealth, should be in favour of the sederal system;
but how much more so, if they should be unanimous. but how much more so, if they should be unanimous, and if there are any means whereby they may be united, every exertion should be made to effect it. I pre-futne, sir, that there is not a single gentleman within these walls, who does not wish for a federal goverament—for an efficient federal government; and that this government should be p seed of every power necessary to enable it to shed on the people the benign insuences of a good government. But I have observed from the first, that many gentlemen appear opposed to the system, and this I apprehend arises from their objections to some particular parts of it. Is there not a way in which their minds may be relieved from embarrassment? I think there is—and if there is, no excessions should be finated in endeavouring the doir. ertions should be spared, in endeavouring to do it.
If we should ratify the Constitution, and in student shift

If we fhould ratify the Conflictation, and influctour first members to Congress to exert their utmost endeavours to have such checks, and guards provided as appears to be necessary in some of the paragraphs of the Constitution, and communicate what we may judge proper, to our filter states, and request their concurrence, is there not the highest probability that every thing which we with may be effectually secured.—I think there is—and I cannot but flatter models that in this way, the gentlemen of the Convention will have the difficulties under which they now labour, removed from their minds;—we shall be united: The peop's of this Commonwealth and of our filter States may be united. Permit me therefore, most earnestly to recommend it to the serious consideration of every gentl.man in the Honourable confideration of every gentl.man in the Honourable

Convention,
After Gen. Heath fat down, his Excellency the Prefident rafe and observed, that he was confcious of the
impropriety, fituated as he was, of his entering into
the deliberations of the Convention—that unfortunately, through painful indisposition of body, he had been
prevented from giving his attendance in his place;
but from the information he had received, and from the papers, there appeared to him to be a great diffi-milarity of sentiments in the Convention-To remove milarity of tentiments in the Convention—To remove the objections of fome gentimen, he felt himself induced, he faid, to hazard a ropolition for their confideration—which, with the million of the Convention, he would offer in the convention, he would offer in the convention.

When the Convention met in the afternoofl;

His Excellency the PRESSDENT observed, that a motion had been made and seconded, that this Convention do affent to and ratify the Conflitution which had been under confideration—and that he had in the former part of the day intimated his intention of sub-mitting a Proposition to the confideration of the Conmitting a Propolition to the conideration of the Convention. My motive, fays he, arifes from my earneft
defire to this Convention, my fellow-citizens, and the
public at large, that this Convention may adopt fuch
a form of government, as may extend its good influences to every part of the United States, and advance
the prosperity of the whole world. His situation, It's
Excellency, said, had not permitted him to enter into the debates of this Convention—It however, appeared to him necessary, from what had been advanced in them, to adopt the form of government proposed; but, observing a diversity of sentiment in the gent lemen of the Convention, he had frequently had conversation with them on the subject; and from this conversation, he was industrial to the subject of the conversation, he was industrial to the subject of the conversation. he was induced to propose to them, whether the intro-duction of some general amendments would not be atduction of some general amendments would not be attended with the happielt comfequences: For that purpose he should, with the leave of the hon. Convention, submit to their consideration a proposition, in order to remove the doubts, and quiet the apprehensions of gentlemen; and if in any degree the object should be acquired, he should feel himself perfectly satisfied. He should therefore, submit them—for he was, he said, which we have the same than the said. should therefore, submit them—for he was, he said, unable to go more largely into the subject, if his abilities would permit him, relying on the candour of the Convention to bear him witness, that his wishes for a good government were fineere. [Here bis Excellency then read bis proposition.] This, gentlemen, concluded his Excellency, is the proposition which I had to make; and I submit it to your consideration, with the sincere wish, that it may have a tendency to promote a spirit of union.

of union.

FRIDAY, February 1, 1788.

Mr. Bowdoin [of Dorchiffer] observed, that he could not but express his herey approbation of the propositions made by his Excellency, as they would have a tendency to relieve the fears, and quiet the apprehensions of some very respectable and worthy gentiemen, who had expressed their doubts, whethersome explanation of certain clauses in the Constitution, and explanation of certain claufes in the Constitution, and fome additional restrictions upon Congrefs, similar to those proposed by Excellency, were not necessary.—
But, he said, as the proposition were incorporated with the great and important question, Whether this Convention will adopt and ratify the Constitution; he conceived himself in order, and would, with the permission of the Convention, make a few general observations upon the subject; which were as sollow:

It was an answer of Solon's, when he was asked what

kind of a Constitution he had constructed for the Athenians; that he had prepared as good a Constitution of government as the people would bear: Clearly intinating that a Constitution of government; should be relative to the habits, manners, and genius of the people, intended to be governed by it. As the particular state governments, are relative to the manners and ge-

ple, intended to be governed by it. As the particular flate governments, are relative to the manners and genius of the inhabitans of each stare; so ought the general government to be an assembling of the principles of all the governments—for without this assembling of the principles, the general government will not softiciently apply to the genius of the people confederated; and therefore by its meeting, in its operation, with a continual opposition, through this circumstance it must netessarily sail in its execution: Because agreeably to the idea of Solon, the people would not bear it. It may not; therefore, be improper to examine whether the federal Constitutions, and such a one, as to give the spirit and seatures of the particular governments: For Baron Montesquiet observes, That all governments ought to be relative to their principles; and that "a confederate government ought to be composed of states of the same nature, especially of the republican kind:" And instances, that as "the spirit of monarchy is war, and enlargement of dominion; peaceand moderation, the spirit of a republic; these two kinds of governments, cannot naturally subthese two kinds of governments, cannot naturally sub-fiss in a consederate republic."

From hence it follows, that all the government of

from hence it follows, that all the government of the states in the union, ought to be of the same nature; of the republican kind, and that the general government ought to be an assemblage of the spirit, and principles of them all. A short comparison, pointing out the likeness of the general, to the particular Constitutions, may sufficiently clucidate the subject.

All the Constitutions of the states; consist of three

All the Conflicutions of the states, consist of three bratches, except as to the legislative powers, which and thiefly vessed in two; the powers of government are separated in all, and minually check each other. These are laid down as sundamental principles, in the sederal Constitution. All power is derived either mediately or immediately from the people in all the Constitutions; this is the case with the sederal Constitution. The electors of representatives to the state governments, are electors of representatives to the factor of constitutions. The representatives are chosen for two years, so are the representatives to the affemblies of some of the states. The equality of representation is determined in nearly all the states, by numbers, so it is in the sederal Constitution.

is determined in nearly all the states, by numbers, so it is in the sederal Constitution.

The second branch of legislature, in some of the states, is similar to the sederal senate, having not only legislative, but executive powers: Being a legislating, and at the same time; an advising body, to the executive. Such are the affishants of Rhode-Island and Connecticut, and the councils of New-Jersey and Georgia. The senators of Virginia and New-York, are chosen for sor years, and so elected, that a continual rotation is cliablished, by which one quarter of their respective senates, is annually elected; and by which, sa one of the Constitutions observes; there are more men trained to public business, and there will be always found a number of persons, acquainted with the proceedings of

the Constitutions observes; there are more men trained to public business, and there will be always found a number of persons, acquainted with the proceedings of the foregoing years; and thereby the public business be more consistently conducted. The sederal senators are to be chosen for fix years; and there is a rotation of cstabilished, for the teasons above mentioned, that one third of the senate is to be chosen every two years. The President, and Vice-President, answerto offices of the same name in some of the states; and to the office of Governour, and Lieutenant-Governour in most of the states. As this office is of the utmost importance, the manner of choosing, for the better security of the interests of the union; is to be by delegates, to be expressly shosen for the purpose, in such manner, as the different legislatures may direct: This method of chusing, was probably taken from the manner of choosing senators under the Constitution of Maryland.

The legislative powers of the President, are precisely those of the Governors of this state and of New-York; rather negative than positive powers; given with a view to secure the independence of the executive, and to preserve a uniformity in the laws, which are committed to them to execute.

The executive powers of the President, are very similar to those of the several States, except in those points, which relate more particularly to the union; and respect ambassadors, public ministers and consults. If the genius of the people of the States, as expressed by their different Constitutions of government—if the similarity of each, and the general spirit of all the governments, concur to point out the policy of a considerate government; by comparing the sederal Considerate government.

one more applicable to the people, to the different flates, and to the purposes of the union, than the one proposed? Unless it be contended that union was un-necessary.

If a republic is fenall, favo Baron Montefquieu it is deflroyed by a foreign force a if it is large, it is roused by internal imperfection:" "Fase Patential for you make." And if mankind had not contrived a confederate republic, fays the fame author, " a Configuration, that has all the internal advantages of a republican, and the external force of a monarchial go vernment," they would probably have always lived under the tyramy of a fingle perion. Admitting this principle of Baron Montelquies's, the feveral States are either too finall to be defended against a foreign renemy, or to large for republican conditations of government. If we apply the first position to the different States, which reason, and the experience of the last war, point out to be true, a confederate governmental. war, point out to be true, a contenente governments mecessary. But if we admit the latter position, then the several governments, being in their own nature imperfect, will be necessarily deltroyed, from their be-

imperfect, will be necessarily delitoyed, from their be-ing too extensive for repoblican governanents. From whence it follows, if the foregoing principles are true, that we cought to adopt a consecution, pre-feming the different States well calculated for republican government; For if they are not, their corrup-tion will work their defruction feparately, and if they are defined for destruction, from their natural imper-fection, it will certainly be more advantageous to have them deflroyed collectively, than separately, as in that case, we should fall under one great, national govern-

But if the advantages of a confederacy, admitting But if the advantages of a confederacy, admitting the principles of it to be good, are day confidered:—That it will give fecurity and permanence to the feveral States, not only again flore, or invafage, but against internal diffuses, and wars with one another; if the wars in Europe, arifing from juring, and opposing interests, are a public calamity:—If it is for the behorrid devaltations on this continent. To fecure the States against such calamities, it will be necessary to effabilit a general government, to adjust the diffuses, and to fettle the differences between State and State. For without a confederacy, the feveral States, being diffinet fovereignties, would be in a state of nature, with respect to each other; and the law of nature, which is the right of the ffrongell, would determine the disputes that might arise. To prevent the operawhich is the right of the ftrongelt, would describe the dispute that might arise. To prevent the operation of so upul a title, it o afford protection to the weakent State, against the strongest, rofecure the rights are compared to a recomment of any of the State; weeked State, against thethrouget, roference the rights of all, against thetenoreachments of any of the State; to balance the power of all the States, by each giving ap a position of its forereignys, and turkely between pays and the states, and the states, and the states of the states, are also pictle of a confederacy.

But the advantage of a main on of the States, are consided to more fafety from within, or from without, They extend not only to the welfare of each State, but even to the interest of each of the states.

The entired no which the States have faiftered for the whole the States.

The mister is which the States have faiftered for the states of the states.

The manner in which the States have Justice to the want of a general regulation of trade, is so notorious, that little need be faid upon the fubject, to prove that the continent has been exhausted of its wealth, for the want of it; and if the evil from the not regulated to the state of the approbation. for the wax of it; and if the exil from the not regulating it; is not peckly remedied, by placing the recalling posters in the shaul of Congress, the liberius of the people. On the independence of the States, will be irretrievably loit. The people feeling the inconvenience of places of government, that inhead of relievant, increase their perplexities, inflead of regulating trade upon proper principles, induced of improving the natural advantages of our own country, and opening mentions of the perfect of the proper period period of improving the natural advantages of our own country, and opening men forces of weath, our hand have fine in their variety. lue, our trade has languished, our credit has been dai-Can we expect, in fact a State, that the people will long continue their allegiance to fydens of government, whether airing from the weakseft, of their administration, or the initializers of their principles, mainfartane, or the initializers of their principles, and the state of the state o Can we expect, in fuch a State, that the people will bers, the case and independence of its yeomany. For the want of this have our taxes most oppressively fallen the want of this have our taxes most opportencely fallen apon the most useful of all our citizens, our huiband-men; while trade for the want of its being confined to proper objects, has ferved rather to ruin, than to enrich those that have carried it on.

Shall we then let causeless jealousies arife, and distract

Salai we then it cucidedly alonder arife, and diffrat our council;—fullow et partial view and local per-pelation; influence our decisions; or failt we wish a proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the conditions proposed, and terred proposed of the ty, the flatry, and the welfare of our country. I might go on Sir, and point on the final confe-quence of rigiding the Combination, but as I have on the composition of the conference of the convention, for the final further other proposed of the convention of the convention, for the I have already made. On the general question, on the propositions of his Excellency the President, after Mr. Bowdoin, the fol-

lowing are the observations of the Mr. Adams. As your fixcellency was pleafed Yellerday to offer for the confideration of this Convention, certain propositions intended to accompany the ratification of the Conflictuion before us, I did myfelf the honour to bring them forward by a regular motion, not only from the reflect due to your Exfive, nor only firm the tripled due to you like. Collecty, but from a circa convident in my cost and important purples which you had not very construction of the converge five first, and quieting the appreciations of extensions the first and quieting the appreciations of the converge first and quieting the appreciations of the converge first and quieting against an under all the convergence of the convergenc

of obtaining alterations in fome other parts of it, of which they are folicitors flouid be made. I will not which they are injections mould be made. I will not repeat the reasons I offered when the motion was made, which convinced me that the measure how under conderation will have a more speedy, as well as a more certain influence in effecting the purpose last mention-ed, than the measure proposed in the constitution be-

Your Excellency's first proposition is, " that it be Your Excelleney's hirt proposition it, " that it be explicitly declared that all powers not expressly delegated to Congress, are referred to the several states to be by them exercised." This appears to my mind to be be by them exercifed. This appears to my mind to be a formary of a bill of right, which, gentlemen are anx was to obtain; it gemoves a doubt which many have catertained erfpecting this matter, and gives af-forance that if any law made by the federal govern-ment thall be extended beyond the power garned by the proposed Confluxino, and inconfilent with the Conflictation of this late, it will be an error, and adjudged by the courts of law to be void. It is confo-nant with the fecond article in the prefent Confederation, that each flate retains its fovereignty. freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly de-

right, which is not by the conferentian expertity size-legated on the United Stars in Copyris of include-ers of the Conference of the Conference of the Conference over the condell of their nature, the farngest great again the executomics of goors is and loops the powel of this country will alway be then wardful, land to quiet the applications of general conference is a superioration of general conference of the Congreti hould exercise an unrestantable content on places antimator of obling reletions, which by the 4th Act. of the 4th art. are to be preferabel in each factory the lightness releves they to the control of the conference of the control of the control of Congress. I have the my fears left this control should infringe the free in of elections, which ought ever to be held facred. Gentlemen, who have objected to this controlling power in Congress, have expref-fed their willes that it had been refrided to such flares as may neglect or refuse that power veited in them, and to be exercised by them if they please. Your Excellency proposes in subfrance the same refriction which, I should think, cannot but meet with their full

approbation.

The power to be given to Congress, to lay and col-lect taxes, doties, imposts and excises, har alarmed the sect taxes, dottes, imposts and excites, har alarmed the minds of fome gentlemen. They tell you, fir, that the exercise of the power of laying and collecting direct taxes might greatly diffres the feveral thates, and render them incapable of raifing monies for the payment of their respective that elebry, or for any purpose. They say the impost and excite may be made adequate They fay the impôt and creife may be made adequate to the publice energeacies in the time of peace, and ale why the laying direct taxes may not be confined to a atime of war. You are pleated to propote to us, that it be a recommendation that "Congress do not lay direct taxes but when the moster artifage from the impost and excise thall be furthered for the paths original."—The profect of approaching war might necessarily create an expense beyond the production of impost and excise it. But when would deliben or impost and excise it. But when would be deliben or impost and excise it. But when would be deliben or impost and excise it. But when would be deliben or impost and excise it. the government have the necessary means of providing to other refources befides impost and excise? The peo will have a just confidence in a Legislature of their own election. The approach of war is feldom, if ever without observation: It is generally observed by the people at large; and I believe no legislative of a free country would venture a measure which should directly touch the puries of the people, under a mere pretence, or unless they could their to the people's fatisfaction. that there had in fact been a real publick exigency to

that there had in fatt been a real publick exigency to judify it.

Your Excellency's next proposition, is to introduce the indictment of a grand jury before any perion shall be tried for any crimorally which he may incur infamous punishment, or lost of life; and it is followed by mous punishment, or lofisfilife; and it is followed by another, which recommends a trial by jury, in civil actions, between citizens of different flates, if either of the parties shall requeld it. These and several oth-ers, which I have not mentioned, are so evidently be-neficial, as to need no comment of mine. And they are all, in every particular, of so general a nature, and o equally intereiling to every State, that I cannot but perfeade myfelf to think, they would all readily join with us in the measure, proposed by your Excellency, it we should now adopt it. — Gentlemen may make addi-tional propositions, if they think fit; it is prefumed that we shall exercise candour towards each other; and

that whilst on the one hand, pentlemen will cheerfully that whilf on the one hand gendersen will cheerfully agree to any proposition inscended to promotine agreed to any proposition increased to promotine agreed to any proposition increased to promotine agreed union, which may not be incomilied to with their own mature judgment; others will not be making fail, and may be secured, out only one mature in the making of an angle in the secure of the mature of the

(To be continued.)

I. O. N. D. O. N. December 5.

At a meeting of the Soctes of Holland and WellFeitland upsus the Gibt. II. Van Bertelman, Pendiouter of Helland, never, three senathins of the Enstate of the Continued of the Continued of the Contract of Cw. and M. (eff. 1, c. to, box to compress of the Contract of Googlood, on the States for thirt charges for a sent of Googlood, on the States for thirt charges from the tract, which having been agreed to, Van Breisch be-red; which having been agreed to, Van Breisch and pletings revolution which And recently taken place, such as the Continued of the Continued of the Contraction of the Continued of the Con
traction of the Continued of the Continued of the Con
traction of the Con
tr from the reftoration of his Royal Highnefs the Stadfader, holder, with peace and happinefs to the diffraderd States, by the powerful interposition of Profits and Great-Britain, and contrasting in forcible terms the similarity of their deliverance with that of Great-Brifamility of their fellerance with that of Greathing at the absorption, from people and anitory at the control of the control o

ta of the faid fum.

When the United forces of the emperor of Germany When the United forces of the emperors Germany and Empriso for Ruffa, are constaled with tobic of the Sultan, every one mult fee that if the two former fall upon the latter, the Turks, unleft inported by forme great powers mult necellitrily be driven out of Europe. The Auftina many confish of nearly 300,000 mee, the most regular and beld diciplined in the world—That of Ruffa form 350,000; but as great numbers of these are Calmanks, and other irregular troops, the Russian army ought not to be estimated at more than 200,000 regulars. The Ottoman forces of all denominstions amount to 447,454 men, of whom 207,462 are infantry. But in this number are included 120,000 men employed in the navy, and in Conflantinople, and fome neighbouring cities, where their prefence is abfome neighbouring cities; where their presence is ab-foliutely necediary to keep the populace within bounds; fo that the Turks cannot bring into the field more than 277.455 men: A force infinitely too finsil to cope with 100,000 of the finell troops in Europe. Able generals who have feen the Auditian troops, do

whom the Emperor is now affembling in Hungary, they would not be afraid to meet the whole force, regular and irregular, that the Ottoman empire can op-

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 5. A L E X A N D R 1 A, Feb. 5.
Laft week, between the hosp of cight and nine
o'clock in the swening, two daring villans, on horizback, rode up to the boale of Mr. Hanter, flipsyright,
on the lower end of Fairfas Street, one of whom diffmounted and entered a room in which Mr. Honter
war fitting with a young child, and a facel if ther fluffand
was at home. on bring authoreside in the negative, he
was at home. on bring authoreside in the negative, he faid it made no difference as he wanted the money, and peremptorily demanded it, when Mrs. Hanter. being much frighted gave a firstle; the villain in-flantly drew a dagger, threatening if the ettered ano-ther word, he would plunge it in her breaft.—At the fame time the raical who was mounted, called out, if the helitates, kill the child .- Luckily the maid heard her mifrets feream, and came in a hurry into the room, which so alarmed the villain that he mounted his horse,

and they both rode off.
FREDERICKSBURG, February 14. FREDERICKSBURG, Schragt 14.
A gratifism from the Welden Country informs, that the Shawards with or I fadinity, who were fettled about the Minne river, and were the mult roubledness about the Minne river, and were the mult roubledness with the state of Schrackey had, Sading that the with the trade of Schrackey had, Sading that the with the trade of Schrackey had, Sading that the with the trade of Schrackey had been supported by the state of Schrackey had been supported by the state of Schrackey had been supported by the state of the

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, Nov. 13-" Monday last theinhabitants of this city were alarmed by the greatest flood ever re-membered by the oldest inhabitant here : it began at feven in the morning, and continued until feven in the evening : all the cabins on the fide of the river were carried away befides a number of mills, cows, pigs and hay :---the chief part of the city was laid under water, particularly in John-street, it was the

troft dreadful fight that ever was beheld a the people were driven to the upper part of their house, and were former to the upper part of their house, and were foreformer, and perfections, and perfections and perfect and p france being carried away, and could not at-tempt to fave an article. The flood came fo-rapidly at the rear of the houses that it swept away every thing that came before it. In Irith-town the water was 6 feet ! in Green ftreet, Green's bridge, Horfe-barrack, Black mill, Frier'sbridge and Lee's-lane, there were feveral cabins entirely covered . the breweries and tan-vards are almost destroyed : from the rear of the houses nothing was to be seen but one entire fee. All the wood that was cut in Dunmore was carried off. In Thomaftown fcarce a house remains flanding The college is entirely furrounced, and the bridge near the college was carried off. A

young woman was buried in the ruins of a house the was endeavouring to make her efcape from, and has not fince been found .-The people of Dunmore were obliged to climb up the trees where they remained 48 hours in a melancholy fituation, the violence of the flood being fo great as to render any attempt to elieve them impracticable. Thank God none of them were loft. The damapes fuffained by the inhabitants must be very confiderable. The gentlemen have made a ful feription for the poor people who have doft their all "

dolf their all."

N E W Y O R K, March 4.

It appears by the proceeding of the South-Carolina
Legiflature, that every man in both Houfet were in
favor of the new conditution. At their Legiflature is
much the most numerous in the Union, in proportion to their number of free white inhabitant, this extr ordinary unanimity affords an undubitable proof that we shall four reckon South-Casolina among the memwe find four reckon South-Casolina among the mem-bers of the sew confederacy. Their Legislature must confit of above 200 perions, for Charleston his 30 members. It may be jully find, South-Carolina is and opelent, enlighteed, and yet a very fring Bate.— Their Convention were to meet vesterday, it being the

300 March.

3 No. (Now Developed) page of the tight is been to No. (Now Developed) De the brief only. Cape.

Been to fillware paragraph : On the brief only. Cape.

Therefore, in the flow Soil, heaving a from Bustlews, and the state of th steland, basad for Cheirlyten and Ballimer, in Merling for Menrica; then gifter listing normalism and and delaying for Sweets to give red and the state of words to give the state of the s ants, they determined to return on brand, but an approach the beat a muffet was fired at them which killed one the bast a majer was freed at them courts attack one of their number. They also mentioned that 32 perform had died on the passing. Copt. Teemson arrived here on Saturday with 50 of they unsprittante people; 20 of them over launch on Long-Bland.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Dec. 29.

" At length it has been mutually agreed between this country and France, to appoint commissioners of coch holg with all powers as pass a communication of the convention, which thinking the first receipted levels, the of the arvive, be carried coupleady into effect, the of the arvive, be carried coupleady into effect, and the convention of the co

stream, y verte bream) left the recomming free child, dree in care of the hopfe, mide paint my they retired hereft, and flot from the they retired hereft, and flot from the they would be the flower which, at it is fall in the country, coun built of flow and flower, the things, at it is fall in the country, coun built of flow and flower, the flow risk free at the isy, and communicated in the bounds.

fruct when a rede was the foret, and unffer, by which ac-cident they arest who influsty diversard.

Capt. Hopeley Yeaton, so, the pleft his part Dec. 9. In about 2 hours after, his net with a fewere gale of sindy, which blew him off the coast, and entirely disabled his fails and rigging. Due 1, 4th he rush althree upon a reef of rocks off Hermhala where he, with his crew, remained until to o'clocknext more -They were then taken off and fafely landed at Be muda. The floop was loft, but part of her rigging and part of her cargo was faved was brought by two of the hands. Capt. Yeaton and the remainder of the hands was at Bermuda, when our informants left that place.

BOSTON, March 16. BOSTON, March 16.
The Rev. EZRA CONANT, on the 20th ultimo, was ordained a Gofpel Bithop, and received the pathoral charge of the Church of Chrith, in Winchelter, (N.H.) The unanimity and affection of the faid church

(N.II.) The unarisative and infediment for fail clumb, and religious fociety reduct in flustation of the young Hilliam prevailable, prevailable editions of resing this distinguishment, and the results of the charge committee of Citizens, of different Cliffies the Week pall, they UNANIMOULY agreed worse their failings, fair his Receilment OIIM PANCOCK, Edg. as Governor and the hom. SAMUEL and MA. Edga as Licentensia. Governor, for the year enluing.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity, affores a core

A gentleman of undenbred veracity, affired a cor-respondent, that his Sevelency Jona Corrison, Eng. Gevernor of Rhode Illand, I decidedly in favour of the adoption of the federal Confliction—he was there-fore hurs at facing in one of the late papers an attack

fore hart at breing in one of the late papers an attack upon him, as being in an opposite principle.

Friday a Refolve passed the hon, host of representatives (but not by a very "Pull." yote, the majority being but eleven) for partioning and restoring to the privileges of a freeman, the famous Capt. Luke Day who for fome time past has been configed in the goal i

who be found the spill has been configed in the goal in the found of the spill has been configed in the goal in the first of the spill has been contributed in the first own being in that the spill has been contributed in the spill has been contributed by the spill has been unest a Eus (opensed). Enft Greenwich. HARTFORD, March 10.

at East correspond.

Great Opposition was made in the Conventional Mea-Hamphine, so that take which is the Conventional Mea-Hamphine, so that take which earlier so yet a light or things the conventional measurement of the United Dispose of the Mined Land Conference of the Conventional Measurement of the Conference of Great Author was inhuncient. Le was any stands of the importance of having religious men for our rulers—boneft mer—men baring rootsofusf; But where floudd the line be drawn? Religion did not confidence. mount the line be drawn? Religion did not confill in outwird appearance.—A man might make fair pre-tenuous, and yet be a hyporite at heart—A tell wealt never be binding on an Athieft, a man of no religion. The Doctor confidered the paragraph as one of the greated ornaments of the Confliction.

NEW-LONDON, March 14. NEW-LONDON, March 14.
The inglainer of two Two Buts is then profess from the Buts and the region for the growth of the two posteriors are regionally by ground a factor of the state of the regional two districts on the state of the state of

Siften bave puffed an all, from rubich the following

par graph is rates win. . . Be it enalled by the General Affembly, and by the Bit counts by the General Agentsy, and by the authority through it is berely audies. That the found Monday in March infl. be, and the fame is berely appointed, the day for all the freemen and freeholders within this flats, to converse in their refereive town-meetings affembled, and to deliberate upon, and determined thank thous infinit by the two to the contract of the contract of the flats. goots; the fast test for a 11 sty, and emmunicated it.

off to the being, which was in financial to be the second of the second

fhall hereafter be gully of flealing or felling any free person for a flave, knowing the said person to fold to be tree, and thereof shall be lawfully convicted, the person to convicted shall tuffer death without the benefit of

rgy. The fecret of being always easy .- An Italian Biffers The feerer of being always exis,—the Indian Dilya-pragated triving pran different unifour repirings, and mit with main applican in the dishurges of his proposal fraction, without were terroring to lead in manuacter for the minute privated of its mode topic activate other con-cesses whether the thought in templifiches statistics, one day when the Jerlan of he would commonwhere the feet of home and ways. Engl.—The explicit the tild man, I can test you the way lang-do; explicit has in mo. I can tast you have present couple, in which your is his maling any idea of your of his found begun his to explicate lengths of you you is his found begun his to explicate lengths of your or has been about the history makes and has been a figure of the state of the history makes and the history makes and the history has been about a plant of his way in the history and the most has interest—I was not already wrong it it when a work to interest—I was not already wrong it it when a work to interest—I was not already wrong it it when a work of the interest. I wan the stream and the land was a which the million—that a life of the land while the depring it plant—where all was come and which the way had have the proposal for more and which the land was yet himself a found to a come and which the land was yet himself a found to a come and which was the land of the land was the land of the lan

Died, Mrs. SARAH GOULD, widow, aged 81. THOMAS ALLEN'S Marine LIST.

Thursday, Maich 6th. Pleasant, ferene, warm mor-Felday, 7th. Hazy morning, wind N.N.W.-me-

dian W.S.W.
Saturday, 8th. Hazy morning, wind N.N.W.
Sailed, Brig Brothers, George Hallam, for Cape-

Francis School Barry, We. Warner, for South Carolina Schooler Parry, We. Warner, for South Carolina School, ptb. Hasy morning, wind N.W.A.N. Mondey, roth Hary morning, wind N.W.A. Francis and N.W. and Francis and N.W. and Francis and N.W. and Francis and N.W. and School Barry M. Carolina and N.W. and S.W. A. School M. A. School Barry, and N.W. and S.W. and N. School Barry, wind S.W. Arrived, budes Lody Washington, Culter, from Naw. Yash.

- Chappel, ditto.

For SALE, by TRACY & COIT.

in Nowich,

B OHEA Ten, of the first quality by the nodification of coorse.

Pepper and Indice by the decem.

Day Goods, Orecenes, and Liquiers, by retail

A finall quantity of accellent Path Ham.

A few bartist and half barties of choice Point

ALL perfors having open accounts with fairly accellent performance of the performance of t

ALL perions having open accounts with fail TRACY & COIT, are defired to made in immediate festionated. Those especially, whose in immediate festionated due at shatimass, and fill femin impaid are notified, that a speed fettlement will present the faint being lodged in attornies hands for collection.

4w Norwich, March 12, 1788;

Wanted to perchafe by the Subjeriber About twenty low priced Horfes, fix or eight good and likely Horfes; as alfo twelved or fourseen head of good fhipping Oxen; to Be paid for in Gaffe.

New-London Coffee-house, March 13, 1788.

W A N T E D,

A Man who is faithful, and capable of oversteen, and working on stam. Good encouragement will be given by the fulficible mean the Rope, Errys.

SARAH DURFEY.

New-London, March 1, 1784.

New-London, Marth 15, 1253.

NOTICE is the chy given that the hon. Court
Not allowed feet much from the date breed,
he allowed feet much from the date breed,
for the crelitors to the cluster of Wilham Douglats,
cluster allowed feet much from to being in their
for the crelitors to the cluster of Wilham Douglats,
cluster allowed field others that the cluster of the
tring them in the field other that the cluster of arecovery. CORTOR DOUGLASS.

New London, Nath 10th, 17th
New London, Nath 10th, 17th

BY order of the hon. Court of Probats, for the diffrith of New-1 ondon, to be fold at Public Vendue, or Saturday the 15th int. 2 o'clock P Mail the etaic of Aona Mintoth, late of New-1 ondon, decased, at the late dwelling house of faid descased, in New-London.

JOSHUA COIT, A'm'r.

New-London, March 12, 1788,

BOSTON, Feb. 28.

To fire commonwealth, convenied at the flate-bough, in this town—and a querum of both Branches being affimbled, a joint committee was appointed to wait on his excellency the Governor, to inform him, that they were ready to receive communications, Ge-Accordingly, at 5 o'clock, his Excellency met both Branches, convened in the Representatives' Chamber, and delivered the following following S P E E C H:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Haufe of Representatives,
H L Letters which I have received in the re-

cefs, the Secretary will lay before you, they are not of fuch importance, as to claim any particular notice from me at this time.

The adjournment of the General Court, for the

space of one week, became necessary, in order to give the members who were also members of the late convention, an opportunity of returning home before the meeting of the legislature. 1 could have wished that meering of the legislature. I could have wished that the Proclamation of adjournment had been of an earlier date, but the Session of the Convention, by the amportance of the business before that body, was protracted beyond what was expected. I flatter myself that this will be satisfactory, as well to those of you gentlemen, who having not heard of the adjournment, have been some clays waiting in town, as to those who may be apprehensive that the business of the present Session will demand a longer time than can be conveniently afforded at this session of the year.

niently afforded at this seaton of the year.

I have nothing of more importance at this time, to I have nothing of more importance at this time, to recommend to your deliberation, than the lands of the Commonwealth. It is fearedly necessary to remark that this state, from its particular situation, as well as from the noble ardor of its citizens in desence of their liberties and independence, hath accumulated a very heavy debt; the interest of which arises to ninety thousand pounds annually; this consideration alone, gentlemen should induce us by every possible exertion consideration that peace of the Commonwealth, to diminish the principal. In order to this, the great quantities them should induce us by every possible exertion consident with the peace of the Commonwealth, to diminish the principal. In order to this, the great quantities of unappropriated territory both in the eastern part of the government, as well as the immense track lately ceded to us by the State of New-York, afford ample resources, if wisely and expeditiously improved by that sprint of unanimity and discernment which I flatter myself will always distinguish your conduct when the interest of the people is so deeply and essentially engaged in the result of your deliberations.

I am forry that my duty urges me to mention to you the necessity of a small tax, but the Treasury is so far exhausted, that the business of the government must cease its progress unless a tax is granted.

Since the last setson, Luke Day, one of those persons for whose ariest a bounty was offered in consequence of an act of the legislature, has been taken by some of the citizens of New Hampshire, to when one hundred pounds has been paid, upon their delivering, him into the custody of the sherist of the county of Sussolk. Could the late unhappy commotions be thrown into oblivion, consistently with the honor of government; and the faiety of the people, I persuade myself, it would give satisfaction.

fatisfaction.

In the beginning of your last session, I laid before you the Constitution and Frame of Government for the United States of America, agreed upon by the late General Convention, and transmitted to me by Congress. As the 13 flem was to be submitted to the people, and to be decided upon by their Delegates in Con-

ple, and to be decided upon by their Delegates in Convention, I forbore to make any remarks upon it.—
The Convention which you appointed to deliberate upon that important subject, have concluded their fession, after having adopted and ratified the proposed plan, according to their resolution, a copy whereof, I have directed the Secretary to lay before you.

The obvious imbecility of the Consederation of the United States, has too long given pain to our friends, and pleasure to our enemies; but the forming a new system of Government, for so numerous a people, of very different views, and habits, spread upon such a vast extent of Territory, containing such a great variety of soils, and under such extremes of climate, was a task, which nothing less than the dreadful apprehension talk, which nothing less than the dreadful apprehension of losing our national existence, could have compelled

et loing our national exilience, could have compelled the people to undertake.

We can he known to the world, only under the ap-pellation of the United States; if we are robbed of the idea of our union, we immediately become separate nations, independent of each other, and no less liable to the depredations of foreign powers, than to wars and bloody contentions among to our selves. To pretend to exist as a nation without possession powers of cobloody contentions amongst ourselves. To pretend to exist as a nation without possessing those powers of corce, which are necessarily incident to the national character, would prove a statal solecism in politicks.—
The objects of the proposed Constitution, are defence against external enemies, and the promotion of tranquility and happines amongst the States. Whether it is well calculated for those important purpose, has been the subject of extensive and learned discussion in the Convention which you appointed. I believe there the Convention which you appointed. I believe there was never a body of men assembled, with greater purity of intention, or with higher zeal for the public interest. And although when the momentous Question was decided, there was a greater division than some expected, yet there appeared a candour, and a spirit of Conciliation in the minority, which did them great

honour, and afforded an happy prefage of unanimity amongst the people at large. The so many of the amongst the people at large. Tho fo many of the members of the late Convention could not feel themfelves convinced that they ought to vote for the ratifi-cation of this System, yet their opposition was conduc-ted with a candid and manly firmness, and with such

ted with a candid and manly firmels, and with fuch marks of integrity and real regard to the public interest, as did them the highest honor, and leaves no reafon to suppose that the peace, and good order of the government is not their object.

The amendments proposed by the Convention, are intended to obtain; a constitutional security of the principles to which they refer themselves, and must meet the willness of all the states. I feel myself assured, that they will very early become a part of the Constitution, and when they shall be added to the proposed plan, I shall consider it the most perfect system of government, as to the objects it embraces, that has been known amongst mankind.

mongR mankind.

Genilumen,
As that BEING, in whose hands is the government
of all the nations of the earth, and who putteth down
one, and raiseth up another according to His Sovereign Pleasure, has given to the People of these States, a rich and an extensive Country, has in a marvellons manner given them a flanding among the nations of the World
has bleffed them with external Peace, and internal Tranquiity;—I hope and pray, that the gratitude of their Hearts may be expressed by a proper use of those their Hearts may be expressed by a proper use of those inestimable blessings,—by the greatest exertions of Patriotism,—by forming and supporting Institutions for cultivating the human understanding, and for the greatest Progress of the Arts and Sciences—by establishing Laws for the support of Piety, Religion and Morality, as well as for punishing Vice and Wickedness,—and by exhibiting on the great Theatre of the World, those social, public and private Virtues, which give more dignity to a people, possessing their own Sovereignty than Crowns and Diadems afford to Sovestreign Princes.

Treign Princes.

Every matter of a public Nature, which may occur worthy of your notice, shall be communicated by Meffage, and in every concern tending to promote the public welfare, I shall be happy to concur with you, and be ready at all times to give every possible dispatch to the business that may come before von.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council Chamber, Feb. 27, 1788.

The following copy of an original letter from queen Elizabeth, to Heaton, Biftop of Ely, it taken from the Register of Ely.

Proud Presente,

Understand you are backward in complying with

your agreement; but I would have you to know, that I who made you what you are, can anmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by ———, I will immediately unfrock you.

Your's as you demean yourfelf,

Heaton, it feems, had promised the queen to ex-change some part of the land belonging to the See sor an equivalent, and did so, but it was in consequence of the above letter.

CASH

Given for good clean dreffed

X

By JAMES TILLEY. New-London, March 5th, 1788.

C A S H given for Old SILVER and GOLD,

By EZRA DODGE,

Clock and Watch maker.

N.B. Wanted, a fleady, well minded Boy, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the above occupation.
New-London, March 6, 1788.

TO BE And possession given the 25th of March inftant, A convenient new

Dwelling-House,

Two flories high, four rooms on a floor, with a good garret, and a cellar under the whole, compleatly finished; also a good garden, &c. pleatently fituated on the main-flreet, near the head of the mill-cove in this city. For terms, apply to WILLIAM WINTHROP.

New-London, March 5, 1788.

HE hon. Court of Probate, for the diffriel fo THE hon. Court of Probate, for the district for East-Haddam, have allowed seven months from this date, for the creditors to the estate of BARNABAS PEAS, late of Hebron, in Tolland county, decassed, to bring in their claims against said estate; those who neglest to bring them in by said time, will be deharted a recovery.

ELIHU MARVIN, Adm'r. Hebron, Feb. 20, 1788.

N. Company

TO BE I. RT. And possession given the first of April next,

A Farm lying at Gothen in the Great-Neck, New-Lon-London. The Land is of the fifth

London. The Land is of the fifth quality for grafs, &c. and the fituation very pleafant. For further particulars, enquire of ELIZABETH HURLBUT.

New-London, March 5, 1788.

To be SOLD or LET, The Rope-Ferry in New-London, with House and Land adjoining, and possession immediately given. Enquire of THOMAS DURFEY.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the Blacksmiths' business, an active Lad, about 14 or 15 years old. Enquire of JOHN GORDON,

New-London, March 5, 1788.



A fast-fuling SLOOP, Burthen about twenty Tons, and well found, to be fold on very reasonable Terms .- Inquire of Joseph Skinner, in New-London.

For CHARLESTON, The Schooner HARMONY,

HUMPHRY CRARY, mafter. YING at Stonington-Point; to fail by the tenth of March. For

freight or passage. apply to the matter on board, or to GARDINER CARPENTER, at Norwich-

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Imported directly from LONDON,
To be fold by Wholesale and Retail,
At as low prices as can be purchased at any drugs gift's flore in this State, by NATHANIEL MANN, and Co.

N.B. Cash, Pot and Pearl-Ash, Wheat, Rye and Indian Corn, will be taken in payment.
Hebron, Feb. 26, 1788.

Fifty quintals FISH, to be fold at the lowest rate for Cash, Pork of Corn, at Tilley and Miller's wharf. New-London, Feb. 26, 1788.

Cash given for all kinds of Shipping FURRS, By EBENEZER BACKUS, of Windham.

Dec. 25, 1787.

CASH given for Hatters' and Shipping F U R R S, by JOSEPH EMERSON. New-London.

OTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have any demands on the estate of DORCUS SPAFFORD, deceased, late of Wilksbarre, of the state of Pennsylvania, are requested to exhibit their claims before me the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next. And all who are indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and save themselves expenses. Consant attendance will be given at the subscriber's house in Wilksbarre.

ELISHA BLACKMAN, Admir. Wilksbarre, Jan. 17, 1788.

For fale on the promises on the following days of

May next,

O much of the real effate of the following perfone, for Lawrence's certificates or foldier of much of the real entare of the following personness out before 1785, orders on civil lift, and hard money, as will pay their flate and town taxes due to us the fubscribers, with coft of sale, viz. Thomas Bowhea, deceased, Thomas Hancock, Petes Darrow, deceased, Peter B. Harris; Hervy Perou and John Hertell, non-residents, William Rogers, (Hogneck) non-residents, on the 2d day; Daniel Chapman and Capt. William Prince, non-residents, on the 3d; Stephen Allen, on the 5th; Charles, on the 3d; Stephen Allen, on the 6th, and James Nobles on the 7th, by us.

SAMUEL BRAIDFORD, JOSHUA RAYMOND, jun. Collectors.

AMASA LEARNED, Administrator to the (estate of Nathaniel Coit, jun. collector, deceased. New-London, Feb. 26, 1788.

LINSEED-OIL,

To be fold by THOMAS C. GREEN: