7th. All common law causes between citizens of different states shall be commenced in the common law courts of the respective states—and no appeal shall be allowed to the federal court in such cases, unless the sum or value of the thing in controversy amount to 3000 dollars.

8th. In civil actions between citizens of different states, every issue of fact arising in actions at common law, shall be tried by a jury, if the parties or either of them request it.

9th. Congress shall at no time consent that any person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall accept of a title of nobility or any other title or office from any king, prince or foreign state.

10th. That no standing army shall be kept up in time of peace, unless with the consent of three quarters of the members of each branch of congress—nor shall soldiers in time of peace be quartered upon private houses, without the consent of the owner.

11th. Congress shall make no laws touching religion, or to infringe the rights of conscience.

12th. Congress shall never disarm any citizen, unless such as are or have been in actual rebellion.

And the convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of this state, enjoin it upon their representatives in congress, at all times until the alterations and provisions aforesaid have been considered agreeably to the fifth article of the said constitution, to exert all their influence, and use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the said alterations and provisions, in such manner as is provided in the said article. And, That the United States in Congress assembled may have due notice of the assent and ratification of the said constitution by this convention—it is resolved, that the assent and ratification aforesaid be engrossed on parchment, together with the recommendation and injunction aforesaid, and with this resolution: and that John Sullivan, Esquire, president of convention, and John Langdon, Esquire, president of the state, transmit the same, countersigned by the secretary of convention and the secretary of the state, under their hands and seals, to the United States in Congress assembled.

JOHN SULLIVAN, Pres. of the convention L. S.
JOHN LANGDON, Pres. of the state. L. S.
By Order, JOHN CALFEE, Sec'ry of convention.
JOSEPH PEARSON, Sec'ry of state.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 3.

It appears that in convention, at Poughkeepsie, state of New-York, the following amendments have been proposed by the gentlemen whose names are annexed, and are under consideration.

Mr. M. Smith. *Resolved*, That it is proper, that the number of representatives be fixed at the rate of one for every 20,000 inhabitants, to be ascertained on the principles mentioned in the 2d sect. of art. 1st of the constitution, until they amount to 300, after which they shall be apportioned among the states in proportion to the numbers of the inhabitants of the states respectively; and that, before the first enumeration shall be made, the several states shall be entitled to choose double the number of representatives for that purpose mentioned in the constitution.

Mr. G. Livingston. *Resolved*, That no person shall be eligible as a senator for more than six years in any term of twelve; and that it shall be in the power of the legislatures of the several states to recal their senators, or either of them, and to elect others in their stead, to serve the remainder of the time for which such senator or senators, so recalled, was appointed.

Mr. Jones. *Sec. 4, art. 1. Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that nothing in the constitution now under consideration, shall be construed to authorise congress to make, or alter, any regulations in any state, respecting the times, places or manner, of holding elections for senators or representatives, unless the legislature of such state shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance be incapable of making the same, and then only until the legislature of such state shall make provision in the premises. And that nothing in this constitution shall be construed to prevent the legislature of any state to pass laws, from time to time, to divide such state into as many convenient districts as the state shall be entitled to elect representatives for congress; nor to prevent such legislature from making provision, that the electors in each district shall choose a citizen of the United States, who shall have been an inhabitant of the district for the term of one year, immediately preceding the time of his election for one of the representatives of such state.

Mr. Lansing. *Sect. 6, art. 1.* No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the United States. And no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Mr. Williams. *Sec. 8, art. 1.* That no excise shall be imposed on any article of the growth or manufacture of the United States, or any of them. And that congress do not lay direct taxes, but when the monies arising from the impost and excise are insufficient for the public exigencies; nor then, until congress shall first have made a requisition upon the states to assess, levy, and pay their respective proportions of such requisition, agreeable to the census fixed in the said constitution, in such way and manner as the legislatures of the respective states shall judge best; and in such case, if any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition, then congress may assess and levy such state's proportion, together with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time of payment prescribed in such requisition.

July 10. It is said, That the French ministry are determined to encourage manufacturing in the United States of America, as they say, the more trade Great-Britain has, the richer she will be, which will make her a stronger and more powerful enemy to France when these two countries are at war with each other; but on the contrary, if they can transfer the manufacturing business from Great-Britain to America, and can be supplied from thence with the goods which they now get from Great-Britain, that they will thereby enrich this country and serve themselves, for as we have an alliance with them, the richer and stronger they can make us, the more they will benefit themselves. They observe, that it will not lessen their present trade with us, as we now take but few dry goods of them, and that we shall for many years continue their customers for cambricks, wines and brandy, &c.

They wish us to have a navigation act, as they say it will encourage our shipping and increase our seamen and ship-carpenters, they say then when they are at war, we will be able to assist them with our ship-carpenters and sailors; in short, they seem very sensible of the essential service they have rendered themselves by assisting us to procure our independence, and as they see we shall become a great and powerful nation, they, like sound politicians, court us for our friendship in time. We expect also, that manufacturers with large capitals, will come over to this country from England and Ireland, &c. and make their fortunes, and afterwards return to Europe and enjoy them.

It is thought, that many people of property in Great-Britain will come here and build ships, in order to reap the sweets of our carrying trade, which would answer their purpose well; they would without doubt in that case, build the vessels with the live oak of the southern states, as it is found to last longer than the oak of any other country.

Foreigners, by building vessels in America, will require a less capital to manage the carrying business than it now does by building their ships in Europe; by this manœuvre they will make sure of keeping the American seamen in their employ, and will at the same time make trade brisk in this country.

We learn from Wyoming that, in the evening of the 26th ultimo, a number of men, armed and painted like Indians, entered the house of colonel Timothy Pickering, and made him their prisoner and carried him off. The party was commanded by John Hyde; their head quarters are at the Black Walnut Bottom, where they have pinioned and confined Mr. Pickering.

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER, *of July* 7.

Extract from the Journals of Congress, July 2, 1788.

"The state of New-Hampshire having ratified the constitution transmitted to them by the act of the 28th September last, and transmitted to congress their ratification, and the same having been read, the president reminded congress that this was the ninth ratification transmitted and laid before them: Whereupon,

"On motion, *Ordered*, That the ratifications of the constitution of the United States, transmitted to congress, be referred to a committee to examine and report an act to congress for putting the said constitution in operation, in pursuance of the resolutions of the late federal convention.

"Appointed same day, Mr. Carrington, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Otis and Mr. Tucker."

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, July 3.

"We fondly (but in vain) expected that the ratification of Virginia would have a very serious effect on the minds of the anti-federal party, and would have constituted so forcible an appeal to their apprehensions, that it would have compelled them to adopt a system different from that destructive one they seem intent on pursuing.

"We find that the powers of eloquence and argument are unavailing; we shall therefore refrain from any further exertions in defence of the constitution.

"We shall close the whole business with a strong pathetic address to their fears and their feelings, arising from the new situation of the state, if placed out of the union, and the dreadful consequences that must ensue.

"We are waiting with great impatience for the act of congress, to put government in motion, by fixing the previous arrangements and the time for commencing proceedings under the new constitution.

"This will add much energy to our arguments, will change the nature of the ground, and will beget a new relative situation betwixt the representatives and their constituents, which was not in contemplation at the time of their being elected. This probably will be the foundation of an appeal of the minority to the inhabitants of the state.

"Next week will probably terminate our labour."

AUGUSTA, *May* 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity in Washington, Wilkes county, May 10, 1788.

"Yesterday about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we had a violent shower of hail, which lasted about 20 minutes; the hailstones were from two to nine inches in circumference; the children in the streets were beaten to the ground, and wounded, the glass windows entirely demolished, and every growing of grain. We are informed it did not extend above two or three miles from north to south, the wind blew fresh from the south-east. Between three and four o'clock the clouds dispersed, and Heaven seemed again to smile on Washington."

SAVANNA, *June* 5.

We are favoured with the following authentic account of Mr. Burnet's last gallant action with the Indians, from his letter to Gen. Jackson, and for his determined conduct he has received the general's thanks:—

Glynn county, May 10, 1788.

Dear General,

"This will inform you of an action I had with the Indians on the 30th of April. Their party supposed to be upwards of an hundred, attacked my block-house, about eleven o'clock at night. Our party which was never before so weak, several having left us, expecting no danger, to return the next morning, consisting of only four white men and three armed negroes. One of the negroes on centry out, was killed and scalped, and two of the whites were wounded early in the action. Another negro was killed, the Indians fought with a seeming determination of taking us, firing on all quarters, and frequently running up within ten feet of the block-house; but after attacking for an hour and a quarter, they were forced to retreat. They must have lost between twenty and thirty killed and wounded,* as we plainly saw several fall, which were carried off by others; and they left several arms and matchcoats behind them, which we found next morning. Our few men fought with uncommon bravery. My wound I received some time ago is almost well, and I hope before long, to be able to draw my sword against those savages again. They carried off five negroes.

I remain dear general,
Yours, &c.
JOHN BURNET."

* *The Indian party acknowledged ten killed in the action, on their return to Florida.*

By official accounts from colonel Maxwell to general Jackson, we learn, that, on the 30th ult. in the afternoon, eight Indians attempted to take off Mr. Sallet's negroes from his field, while at work; captain Summer stationed there with a party of militia, ran to their relief, but, previous to their getting so near as to succour them, the Indians had caught one fellow, tied one of his hands, and were dragging him off; the resistance he made was so violent, and their finding the guard pressing on them, induced them to shoot a ball through him, cut his throat and scalp him. Every exertion was made by captain Summer and Mr. Sallet to head them, but in vain. A trail was discovered on Monday, before that attempt on Bull-town swamp, which was followed by captain Fraser, with a party of men with dogs, but with no better success.

A party of the state troops followed the Indians a considerable distance, after the mischief at Sallet's; but their movements, on their return, were so rapid, that every exertion was ineffectual.

Since the above we are informed, the centinels at one of the stations, where the state troops are posted, in Liberty county, were fired on in the night. A pursuit instantly ensued towards the place from whence the firing came, but a very close swamp, of great extent, which was near the spot, rendered it fruitless.

June 12. We have advice from Liberty county, that on Tuesday the 3d inst. at noon, a small party of Indians came to the plantation of John Houstoun, Esq; at the Alatamaha, and near the fort killed a poor man named M'Cormick, scalped his son, and carried off three of his daughters, with a little boy. A party of men from the fort pursued the savages till dark, but could not come up with them.

RICHMOND, *July* 10.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky (Danville) June 4, 1788.

"The news from this country is exceedingly unfavourable, the Indians have done us more mischief this year, than for at least four years past. Scarce a boat can pass below Limestone but what is attacked by them, six or seven have been taken, some with valuable lading; by a prisoner which escaped from them, we are informed, that the Indians have procured a boat, or rather a kind of a floating battery, with the sides built high and bullet proof; this boat is stationed near the mouth of the Great Miami.—They lately took a boat in which was a captain Ashby with his family, a son of captain Ashby's having been very spirited in the opposition, the savages immediately put him to death, cut out his heart and broiled it, which they afterwards devoured in the presence of the unhappy father, who has since made his escape from them and come in. This is a piece of savage fury that I have never heard of being practised before. They frequently make their appearance round our frontiers, but not with the same success as on the river; three of the wretches were killed last week. Five Indians had penetrated into