

Federalism asserts, the same having been ratified in the convention, no opposition will be made in the Assembly to the forms necessary to carry it into execution.—The conduct of the Members of the House of Delegates, a majority of whom, if I am truly informed, were last session averse from the proposed constitution, will justify this remark.—And if no opposition should be made at the ensuing session to the law for altering our constitution and bill of rights, so as to render them consistent with the new government, it is not reasonable to expect that at next November session there will be any opposition to the confirmation of such law.

After the constitution shall be ratified by nine states, the present congress is to fix a day on which electors shall be appointed to choose the President and Vice-President, and also the day on which the electors are to assemble and to ballot for their officers.—Our Legislature are to direct the manner of choosing the electors of the President and Vice-President;—the number is to be equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in this state, that is to say, eight; but no senator, or representative, or person holding an office of profit or trust under the United States, can be an elector.—The qualifications of the President are ascertained; in the Vice-President no qualifications are required.—Our Legislature are to determine what persons shall be entitled to vote for electors—whether viva voce, or by ballot, and whether the voters at large shall give their suffrage for the whole eight electors, or whether the state shall be divided into districts; for the voters in each to choose one elector, which last mode appears most eligible; in which case the Western-Shore would be entitled to choose five, and the Eastern-Shore three—and I think it probable that every person qualified to vote for Representatives, will be allowed a vote for electors of the President and Vice-President.

The next object of our Legislature will be to direct the time, place and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives—(the number is ascertained—two Senators, and six Representatives)—Our Legislature are to choose the two Senators, and their qualifications are ascertained.—No diversity of sentiment will probably arise as to the manner of choosing the two Senators, unless whether our Senate shall have an equal vote in the choice with the House of Delegates, or whether it shall be by joint ballot of the two houses; as prescribed by our constitution in the choice of our governor.—The six Representatives whose qualifications are also ascertained, are to be chosen by the people entitled to vote for members of our House of Delegates. Our Assembly are to direct the time and place, and manner of election.—There can be no difference of sentiment presumed as to the time;—as to place, the only question most probably, will be whether the voters at large shall give their suffrage for the whole six Representatives, or whether the state shall be divided into districts, for each to choose one Representative.—The manner, whether viva voce, or by ballot, can scarcely be a subject of difficulty, the first is preferred by our constitution.

But Federalism observes, if persons who opposed the adoption of the new government, should be elected members of the House of Delegates, they would "defeat it."—He must certainly have a very extraordinary opinion of the opponents of the constitution.—When once a government is agreed to by those who are to be affected thereby, it becomes the duty of every one to carry it into execution, and to procure it to be administered in a manner the most to the ease and advantage of the people.—Nor would any man of honour accept of a truit, and openly or privately oppose the sentiments of his constituents, or counteract the measures which he knew they confided in him to carry into execution.

Those, therefore, who approve of the adoption of the new government, need not fear now, that it is ratified, to choose, as Members of the Assembly, men who were opposed to it, because they thought that in its present form, unamended, it was dangerous to, and inconsistent with, the rights of the people; on the contrary, these are the most proper persons to be chosen, since they will exert themselves on the same principles to obtain amendments in a constitutional manner, and I am sure it is generally admitted, that amendments are essentially necessary.—Let me then ask the Citizens of Maryland, and the inhabitants of this town in particular, whether the violent advocates of the system, as it now stands—whether those who declare that they think the government ought to have even greater power than is given by the new constitution; or those, who profess they would be for amendments after it was ratified, but now, having obtained the ratification, throw off the masque, and declare it wants amendments, whether, I say, such characters will endeavour to procure the alterations which the most of you earnestly desire, and in the hope of obtaining which, only, you consented to adopt the government.—It would be well to consider, that leaders of parties have frequently very different views from the main body—of this the people will soon be convinced.—The principal characters in this state, and in the others, who advocate the new government, are for its adoption without any amendment at any time;—amendments would be inconsistent with the objects they have in view.—As to the people at large, of this state, I am confident ninety-nine out of a hundred, who have had opportunity of obtaining any information on the subject, are anxious to obtain amendments as soon as possible, in the mode preferred. The people of this state, therefore, who wish that amendments should be obtained, if they act wisely, will not hesitate a moment in preferring such men, who from a strong sense and conviction of their necessity, were desirous to make amendments a previous condition of the adoption, to those characters who are opposed to all amendments, and who think the system all-wise and all-perfect.

A REPUBLICAN.

Baltimore-Town, May 11, 1788.

H A G U E, February 24.

THEY write from Utrecht, that two criminals were last Saturday punished there, both Auxiliaries, one of them, who, at the time of the unlawful Magistracy, killed a Soldier for crying out vive Orange, was condemned to be whipped, marked with a G. and imprisoned for 12 Years. When he had received the Punishment, and was ordered to kneel before the Judges, he obstinately refused to do it, and when he rose up he cried out, Long Live the Patriots; he was immediately re-conducted to Prison, instead of being carried to a House of Correction, and we do not doubt but that for his Stubbornness he will be punished more severely. The second was condemned to be whipped and imprisoned for four Years; he had the Impudence to appear in Public with a white Cockade, in the middle of which was a Fleur de Lis.

L O N D O N, February 28.

Such is the nature of the tribunal before which Mr. Hastings has been brought, that should he be convicted of every charge advanced against him, fine and imprisonment are the only punishments the court can inflict. A commutation can be made

be inflicted capitally, but then it must be for what is commonly understood to be a capital crime, as murder, &c.

March 6. So voluminous is the body of evidence pro and con. relative to Mr. Hastings, that it may be safely affirmed that no man on either side can comprehend the right of the cause, who has not for years given his days and nights to the subject. It has none of the simplicity of a *meum and tuum* business, or a common case of criminality in the inferior courts. It is complicated, intricate, and extensive, beyond what any one can suppose, who has not, like the manager of the impeachment, bestowed years upon the study of it. The Dutch have sent an ambassador to our court. He arrived a few days ago.

The treaty between this country and Holland is so far agreed upon, that not the smallest doubt remains of its being immediately ratified.

It is said to be an undoubted fact, that the Austrians have failed in a second attack against Belgrade.

Two Persian Princes have offered to assist, at their own expence, the Ottoman Power, the one with an army of 30,000, the other with 20,000 men, on condition of being raised to the dignity of Bathaws of three tails. These generous offers have been accepted of, and a firman despatched with the brevets required.

The WAR is to open against the TURKS with the siege of four important places at once; and it is no longer denied, that the Courts of VIENNA and PETERSBURGH are determined to annihilate the OTTOMAN power in Europe—possess themselves of the Black Sea, the Crimea, and Constantinople—and, in order to prove their excessive generosity to the rest of Europe, they have graciously declared they will leave the other Sovereigns in quiet possession of their respective dominions, with full permission to trade freely to all the GREEK islands; which, as they yield nothing, and are worth nothing, are to be left open to all the world.

The exile of the DUKE OF ORLEANS has prevented his intention of being present at the trial of WARREN HASTINGS; Esq; which he otherwise would have been.

MONSIEUR DE CALONNE's return to France is most ardently wished for by his countrymen, and is certainly an object now in negotiation. The French Monarque feels the censure of all Europe for his conduct to so great, so good a Minister.

Prayers are put up in all the churches at Vienna, for the success of the Emperor's arms against the Infidels.

The Russian Squadron, destined for the Mediterranean, under the orders of Admiral Greig, is to be composed of three ships of 100 guns, eight of 74; four of 65, six frigates, two bombs, and eight chibucks.

MR. KEON was executed on Saturday last at Dublin, for the murder of a gentleman whom he unfairly killed in a duel.

In Holland dissensions still run high, and the PRINCE OF ORANGE, by no means considers himself secure in the restitution of his rights—many of the people wish for a constitution similar to that of England, but the best politicians among them consider the scheme as impracticable, as being incongenial with the genius of the people, or incompatible with the situation of the country.

March 22. Advice from Rome mention, that two young Indians from Goa were arrived there, in order to be educated in the College, for the propagation of the gospel. They disembarked at Civita-Vecchia.

S A L E M, April 29.

We are informed, that Mr. Jonathan Gavett, an Ingenious mechanic of this town, has contrived a very useful machine for the sowing of seeds. It is said, by those who have seen both, to be much preferable to that which Mr. Dalton mentions, in his letter to the committee on agriculture, published in the mercury, No. 78 and 79. In the use of the latter, it appears, that the furrows are first "marked with a very small plough," that after the seeds are sown, they are "covered with the head of a rake," or with some other implement; and that "it requires a flight of hand to manage it;" whereas Mr. Gavett's performs, with one effort, all the operations of marking the furrows, sowing the seed, and covering it—and requires no flight of hand, but may be used by any child capable of performing any manual labour.—The machine is simple in its construction, and may be made for a trifling expence.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 10.

An act passed by the legislature of Massachusetts, at their last session, in addition to and for amending the Excise Acts, by the first clause enacts, "That after the 1st day of May next, in addition to the duty already laid, there shall be paid, on every gallon of Madeira wine, 8d. On ditto of other wines 3d. On ditto of foreign rum and other foreign distilled spirits 3d. On ditto of New-England rum 2d. every pound of bobba tea 3d.—ditto of other Indian tea 6d. On ditto of coffee 2d. cocoa 3d. On every hundred of lemons 1s. On every cwt of raisins 2s. Every pound of manufactured sugar imported 4d.

Baltimore, May 16.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Paris, to his Friend in this Town, dated February 3, 1788.

"I have much satisfaction in informing you, that the Laws constituted by the Federal Convention, have made great noise in Europe.—In England they are so much admired, that they have been printed, and are profitable to the Printer.—Every body praises them, but more than they otherwise would, did they not flatter their Laws, which they esteem the most perfect. In France, they are highly esteemed also, and the Sentiments upon them more liberal.—The Parliaments of France, but particularly that of Paris, for some time past have endeavoured to clip the Wings of their Monarch, to prevent his high Flights, and in fact have lately succeeded in their Attempts, by establishing Laws upon more liberal Principles than heretofore. Since the American Revolution, they have been seeking after something, and at last, like a Divine Charm, have met with that which opens their Eyes, and restores them to Light; the late Laws, of which we are speaking, have produced those Effects—they have been before the Parliament of Paris as a Model of Wisdom, to be copied after.—They were there amply discussed, and most ably defended by a Majority of the House; however, there was one Member violent in his Opposition; but from one of his Speeches you will find that Prejudice influenced him. "Do you think," says he, "Gentlemen, that an old Nation, like this, will take for its Model the Laws of an Infant Country, which does not yet know how to carry the Bread to its Mouth? No!" This you see is ridiculous, and not only repugnant to the Opinions of some of the greatest Politicians, but even to Nature and common Sense; and contradicted by innumerable Facts, many of which were pointed out to him, the next Day, by the Count De Mirabeau, who took an Opportunity of exposing him in the public Papers, and therefore of extolling America to the Stars, by saying that, in less than Thirty Years, it would become the most renowned Empire of the Four Parts of the World; and this I can tell you, is a very general Opinion. The Objections here to the Constitution are, that the Presidents ought not to be Chosen during their good Behaviour, but for a certain Time only, that the Honour may not be a Matter of too much Contention, which would nat-

urally be the cause of Bloodshed, Slaughter, Anarchy and Confusion; that the Executive and Legislative Powers ought to be separated, and that there should be a Bill of Rights.—The States of Holland, sensible of the rising Progress of America, from considering its Resources, its Commerce, and the Disposition of its Inhabitants, have offered Congress, through the Hands of Mr. Jefferson, the American Ambassador at Paris, a Loan of £. 80,000 Sterling; to be delivered as soon as there is a permanent Government established.—certain that their Money will be more secure in the American Funds, than in any other whatever.—Their Reasoning is sensible, and founded upon just Principles.—They say, that America is large and extensive, and must soon become opulent from its Commerce; that since the Peace, they have sunk Eight Millions of their Debt, and have still a Principal to sink the Capital entirely, that which no other Country whatever, thinks of, and that after that is once accomplished, America will be one of the most free and unembarrassed Nations in the Universe.—To give you an Idea more particularly of the Opinions of the Hollanders, an American Gentleman has purchased a Number of Continental Certificates, at 42 per Cent, with which he went to Holland, not expecting to make any thing by them; but when he arrived there, he found the Inhabitants so well disposed towards the Americans, and having so good an Opinion of their Property, that he sold his Certificates at 60 per Cent. to the amount of £. 150,000 Sterling.—This you may depend upon as a Fact, for I have it from the best Authority."

In the British House of Lords, on the 21st of February 1784, after the debate on the important question, that the Managers on the part of the House of Commons, should be directed to state their arguments and adduce their evidence on all the charges against Mr. HASTINGS, before he should be called on for his defence; a division took place, and it was decided in the affirmative, 88 against 33.—Against this resolution the following strong and argumentative PROTEST has been entered:

D I S S E N T I E N T.

"1st. Because we hold it to be primarily essential to the due administration of justice, that they who are to judge have a full, clear and distinct knowledge of every part of the question on which they are ultimately to decide: and in a case of such magnitude, extent and variety as the present; where issue is joined on acts done at times and places so distant, and with relation to persons so different, as well as on crimes so discriminated from each other by their nature and tendency, we conceive that such knowledge cannot but with extreme difficulty be obtained without a separate consideration of the several articles exhibited.

"2d. Because we cannot with equal facility, accuracy and confidence, apply and compare the evidence adduced, and most especially the arguments urged by the prosecutors on one side, and the defendant on the other, if the whole charge be made one cause, as if the several articles be heard in the nature of separate causes.

"3d. Because, admitting it to be a clear and acknowledged principle of justice, that the defendant against a criminal accusation should be at liberty to make his defence in such form and manner as he shall deem most to his advantage; we are of opinion that such principle is only true so far forth, as the use and operation thereof shall not be extended to defeat the ends of justice, or create difficulties and delays equivalent to a direct defeat thereof: and, because we are of opinion that the proposition made by the managers of the House of Commons, if it had been agreed to, would not have deprived the defendant in this prosecution, of the fair and allowable benefit of such principle taken in its true sense; in as much as it tended only to oblige him to apply his defence specially and distinctly to each of the distinct and separate articles of the impeachment, is the only mode which the respective merits of the charge and of the defence can be accurately compared and determined, or even retained in the memory, and not to limit or restrain him in the form and manner of constructing, explaining, or establishing his defence.

"4th. Because, in the case of the Earl of Middlesex, and that of the Earl of Stafford, and other causes of much less magnitude, extent and variety than the present, the house has directed the proceedings to be according to the mode now proposed by the managers on the part of the Commons.

"5th. Because, even if no precedent had existed, yet from the new and distinguishing circumstances of the present case, it would have been the duty of the House to adopt the only mode of proceeding, which, founded on simplicity, can ensure perspicuity, and obviate confusion.

"6th. Because, we conceive that the accepting the proposals made by the managers, would have been no less consonant to good policy than to substantial justice, since by possessing the acknowledged right of preferring their articles as so many successive impeachments, the Commons have an undoubted power of compelling this House in future virtually to adopt that mode which they now recommend; and if they should ever be driven to stand on this extreme point, jealousies must unavoidably ensue between the two houses, whose harmony is the vital principle of national prosperity; public justice must be delayed, if not defeated; the innocent might be harassed, and the guilty might escape.

"7th. Because many of the reasons upon which a different mode of conducting their prosecution has been imposed upon the Commons as alleged in the debate upon this subject, appear to us of a Bill more dangerous and alarming tendency than the measure itself, for as much as we can hear with the utmost astonishment and apprehension, that this Supreme Court of judicature is to be concluded by the instituted rules of the practice of inferior courts, and that the law of parliament, which we have ever considered as recognized and revered by all who respected and understood the laws and the constitution of this country, as neither form, authority, nor even existence, a doctrine which we conceive to strike directly at the root of all parliamentary proceeding by impeachment, and to be equally destructive of the established rights of the commons, and of the criminal jurisdiction of the peers, and consequently to tend to the degradation of both houses of parliament, to diminish the vigour of public justice, and to subvert the fundamental principles of the constitution.

- PORTLAND, DEVONSHIRE, BEDFORD, CARDIFF, DERRY, WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM, STAMFORD, LOUGHBOROUGH, CRAVEN.

For the 1st, 2d, and 7th reasons

MANCHESTER.

TOWNSHEND, HARCOURT, LEICESTER.

On the first of March last the trial of Mr. Hastings, in the British House of Peers, (which attracted the attention of all ranks of people in London) was adjourned for 6 weeks, in order to give time to the Judges to go the Circuits. Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Boston, May 6, 1788. "By Mr. Conyngham, of Philadelphia, who arrived here this Morning, from New-York, we received the agreeable Intelligence of the Adoption of the Constitution by your State, on which Event I sincerely congratulate you—it was received here with Demonstrations of Joy! Peals of Bells, and Firing of Cannon, announced the good News to the Public."