

The number of deputies which the respective states should send to the congress, was never stipulated—nor was it material. The individual members of the congress did not vote as such. On all questions, it was as *states*, that they answered, the deputies from each state giving *one* vote without regard to the dimensions of the state, or to the number of her deputies that might be present.

Then Congress passed no laws—The practice was to *recommend* to the state to pass such laws as the public good required.

All the powers of government were deposited by the people in the state legislatures. Each state was essentially independent. Had either of the states thought it expedient to have made a separate peace for themselves, it would have been considered a violation of implied faith, but no question could have been raised, of their actual competency to do so. All the intrigues of an insidious enemy, failed to effect a single diversion of this kind; because the people, as a body, were intelligent and virtuous.

When it was ascertained that neither this form of connexion, nor the articles of confederation which were subsequently agreed to, were well adapted to the circumstances of the states, it was determined to re-model the general government. The several states appointed deputies to a general convention for the purpose of considering the subject, who framed the constitution, which was adopted by the several states, and