ther. After waiting ansiderable time for others to cessary for public use, without a just compensation. do it, he had thought resper to propose the form now submitted to the house. News-papers and pamphlets were the repositories of the several amendments; those were not the proper sources; the resolve is now before the house, and they may do what they think proper

Mr. Lawrence moved, that the resolve introduced by Mr. Madison should be submitted to the consideration of a committee of the whole on the state of the

Mr. Boudinot proposed a select committee, to con-

fift of a member from each state.

Lawrence being put, was carried in the affirmative.-The house then adjourned.

Mr. Livermore was opposed to this resolve--he conceived it entirely improper for any individual member to propose any particular number of amendments, which do not take up the different amendments proposed by the several states.

Mr. Page and Mr. Lee severally rose to justify Mr. Madison; they thought themselves under great obligations to him, and conceived that the mode he had adopted was just and fair; and calculated to bring the greater caution. attention of the house to a proper point in determining the subject.

BOSTON, June 8.

A letter from captain Kendricks, dated at Juan Fernandes, in the Pacific Ocean, May 28, 1788, informs of his having arrived there from the Faulklands, the crew well, and ship (Columbia) in good condition; that he parted with the sloop Washington about eight weeks before the date of the above, and presumed she was at the island of Masafuera, having orders to touch

Several papers have announced the death of the dauphin of France, but M. NEBON, merchant in this town, who failed from ivantes the 5th of April and lately arrived here, says, "That before his departure, he did not hear of the death of the dauphin; but, on the contrary, that he was in good health.—Also, that LES ETATS GENEREAUX were not adjourned without day. His departure was 6 days after captain Chace, by whom the foregoing intelligence was brought. And that so far from the states genereaux being adjourned without day, two days before he sailed, the towns of Britanny chose their representatives to meet the 27th April, agreeable to the letter and order of the king, published in the town of Nantes, the 23d March last."

NEW-YORK, June 13. Copy of the resolution proposed by the honourable Mr. MA-

DISON, in the house of representatives, on Monday last, when the subject of amendments was under consideration: RESOLVED, That the following amendments ought to be proposed by congress to the legislatures of the states, to become, if ratified by three fourths thereof, part of the constitution of the United States.

Ist. That there be prefixed to the constitution a declaration-That all power is originally vested in and late consequently derived from the people.

That government is initituted, and ought to be exercised for the benefit of the people; which consists in the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right of acquiring and using property, and generally of pursuing

and obtaining happiness and safety. That the people have an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to reform or change their govern-

ment, whenever it be found adverse or inadequate to the purp fes of its institution. 2d. That in article 1st, section 2, clause 3, these

words be struck out, to wit: "The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made;" and that in place thereof be inserted these words, to wit: " After the first actual enumeration there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to _____, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by congress, that the number shall never be less than ——, nor more than ——, but each state shall, after the first enumeration, have at least two representatives, and prior thereto."

3d. That in article 1st, section 6, clause 1, there be added to the end of the first sentence these words, to wit: "But no law varying the compensation last ascertained shall operate before the next ensuing election of representatives."

4th. That in article 1st, section 9, between clauses 3 and 4, be inserted these clauses, to wit: The civil rights of none shall be abridged on account of religious belief or worship, nor shall any national religion be established, nor shall the full and equal rights of conscience be in any manner or on any pretext infringed.

The people shall not be deprived or abridged of their right to speak, to write, or to publish their sentiments; and the freedom of the press, as one of the great bul--warks of liberty, shall be inviolable.

The people shall not be restrained from peaceably affembling and confulting for their common good, nor from applying to the legislature by petitions or remonstrances, for redress of their grievances.

The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; a well armed and well regulated militia being the best security of a free country; but no person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be compelled to render military service in person.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without consent of the owner, nor at any time but in a manner warranted by law.

peachment, to more than one punishment, or one trial inform, that near 100 head of cattle had died in the for the same offence, nor shall be compelled to be a state of Vermont, the present backward spring preventwitness against himself, now be deprived of life, liber-

Mr. Madison observed, that it was necessary the ty or property, without due process of law, nor be usual, and their stores of hay being exhausted; they subject should be brought forward in some form or o- obliged to relinquish his property, where it may be ne-

Exceller, if that not be acktived, per excellive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments in-

The rights of the people to be secured in their persons, their houses, their papers and their other property, from all unreasonable searches and seizures, shall lately arrived at Rhode-Island brought in about 700 not be violated by warrants issued without probable ounces of gold dust,-300 ounces of which were fold cause, supported by oath or affirmation, or not parti- a few days since to a gentleman in the vicinity of this cularly describing the places to be searched, or the per- town, at 41. 16s. per ounce. The principal part of the ions or things to be seized.

the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed to there not being a mint established in the United After a few more observations, the motion of Mr. of the cause and nature of the accusation, to be confronted with his accusers, and the witnesses against him, to have a compulsory process for obtaining wit- have sailed from this port within these few days have nesses in his favour, and to have an assistance of coun- evinced the advancement of our manufactures, their sel for his defence.

The exceptions here or elsewhere in the constitution, made in favour of particular rights, shall not be so construed as to diminish the just importance of other rights retained by the people, or as to enlarge the powers delegated by the constitution, but either as actual limitations of such powers, or as inserted merely for

5th. That in article 1st, section 10, between clauses 1 and 2, he inserted this clause, to wit:

No state shall violate the equal rights of conscience, or the freedom of the press, or the trial by jury in criminal cases.

6th. That article 3d, section 2, be annexed to the end of c'ause 2d, these words, to wit: But no appeal to fuch court shall be allowed where the value in controversy shall not amount to ——— dollars; nor shall any fact triable by jury, according to the courte of common law, be otherwise re-examinable than may confist with the principles of common law.

7th. That in article 3d, section 1, the 3d clause be struck out, and in its place be inserted the clauses fol-

lowing, to wit:

The trial of all crimes (except in cases of impeachments, and cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the militia when on actual ervice in time of war, or public danger) shall be by an impartial jury of freeholders of the vicinage, with the requisite of unanimity for conviction, of the right of challenge, and other accustomed requisites; and in all crimes punishable with loss of life or member, presentment or indictment by a grand jury shall be an essential preliminary, provided that in cases of crimes committed within any county which may be in possession of an enemy, or in which a general infurrection may prevail, the trial may be authorised in some other county of the same state, as near as may be to the seat of the of-

In cases of crimes committed not within any county, the trial may be in such county as the laws shall have prescribed. In suits at common law between man and man, the trial by jury, as one of the best securities to the rights of the people, ought to remain invio-

8th. That immediately after article 6th be inserted, as article 7th, the clause following, to wit:

The powers delegated by this constitution, and appropriated to the departments to which they are respectively distributed; so that the legislative department shall never exercise the powers vested in the executive or judicial; nor the judicial exercise the powers vested in the legislative or executive departments.

The powers not delegated by this constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively.

9th. That article 7th be numbered as article 8th.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

Extract from a proclamation of his excellency J. Parr, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief, &c. of his Britannic majesty's province of Nova-Scotia, dated the 25th ult.

" I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and consent of his majesty's council, to publish this proclamation, further to authorise and permit, and I do hereby further authorise and permit the importation of the following goods or commodities into this province—that is to say—scantling, planks, staves, heading-boards, shingles, hoops, or squared timber of any fort; horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any fort; bread, biscuit, flour, pease, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, or grain of any fort; by British subjects, and in British-built ships, owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, for the space of fix calender months, to commence the 25th day of this inft. May, of which all persons whatever are required to take due notice.

June 18. The following account of an enormous glutton we have from good authority:-A man in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, by the name of Daniel Pennington, for the confideration of five shillings and fix-pence, eat eighty-nine hens eggs, half a gallon of mush and milk, and drank one pint and a half of spirits in one hour's time; the same bounty is offered to any man who will perform a fimilar voracious act by the person who gave the other.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to bis friend in this city, dated June 8.

"The impost bill still hangs in the senate, where many of the proposed duties are much reduced .- And the impolitic system of discrimination between states in alliance, or otherwise, done away."

Extract of a letter from Keene, (N. H.) May 28. "Last week arrived here from the state of New-No person shall be subject, except in cases of im- York, two persons who belong to this town. They ing the owners turning them out to pasture as early as

further inform, that in several towns in said state through which they passed, they could not obtain any kind of provision, and in one town they gave nine-pence for four potatoes!—They also add, that they came over the Green Mountains the 10th inst. when the snow was two feet deep thereon."

A Boston paper of the 10th instant says, - A vessel gold dust which is brought into the United States is re-In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy mitted and sold at a considerable loss in Europe, owing States, wherein it might be coined."

Several vessels (fays another Boston paper) which fails being all made of the product of the looms in the Duck Manufactory in this town.

S A V A N N A, (Georgia) May 28. Extract of a letter from colonel Maxwell, to lieutenant. colonel Fishbourn, dated Midway, (Liberty county) May 24.

" Last Tuesday there was a trail of Indians disco. vered, making for this settlement, by a few men em. ployed as spics. I immediately issued orders for em. bodying the militia, and three small parties were collected on the frontiers that night. On Wednelday morning as soon as Dr. Le Conte's negroes turned out of the fort, the Indians attempted to seize on them. Six fellows went out with guns; as soon as the negroes discovered the Indians they made back for the fort. and the Indians pursued them: there were some negroes in the fort with arms, who, with the doctor, fired on them, whilst those who went out armed, attacked them in the rear, which soon made them retreat, with some loss, to a sence, where they kept up a heavy fire at the fort for some time without effect. They carried off three neuroes Several parties of men foon got to the place, but pursued without waiting to collect a force sufficient to attack them. Captain Fraser, with a small party, came up with them on the fide of a swamp, which they immediately ran into, and prevented his charging them. It appears from the best accounts, that there are at least fitty in that party. The next morning they killed a man at a plantation of captain Sanders's, just below the one which he now plants; and on Friday night, they attacked a small guard within a mile and half of me; the guard beat them off with the loss of one man killed. They carried off a negro wench and a child a small distance from the place, stabbed the wench in several places with a knife, scalped her, and killed the child; the wench has come in but is not expected to live. Yesterday evening, at Mr. Stephen Baker's, three of his negroes went over the fence, who were fired on, and a wench killed and scalped. And an attempt to plunder was likewise made at Mr. James Wood's, on Friday, but the negroes discovered the savages at a distance, and made their escape. They seem to have leperated into i...all parties, and to be all round us. party is to go out to-morrow morning. It is thought, by the different trails that have been discovered since, that there are other parties come into the settlements besides that which attacked Le Conte; if so, there is no telling what their numbers are."

The two men killed by the Indians in Liberty county were Mr. Grimes and Mr. James Cole.

Regimental orders, Savanna, May 26.

An express having this moment arrived from colonel Maxwell, of Liberty county, giving a distressing and very alarming account of the depredations and murders committed by the Indians, at Le Conte's Fort and the frontiers of this county, it is therefore ordered, that the militia of Chatham county do hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. For the present the Great and Little Ogechee companies, under proper officers, will march immediately for Le Conte's Fort; a captain's command of the militia in town, and its environs, will march with all dispatch for Fort-Man, where they will take possession of the fort, and govern themselves in such a manner as will prevent any imposition from the enemy; captain Lloyd will also furnish one piece of artillery, under proper officers and men, to attend this detatchment; and the major will command the whole. The adjutant will order a town guard for duty immediately, to be kept at the court-house, commanded by a subaltern, who will mount guard every evening at 7 o'clock, to patrole the town, and prevent a surprise; the officer will call on the commandant for private orders.

BEN. FISHBOURN, Lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Chatham militia.

CHARLESTON, June 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the parish of St. John, to his friend in this city, dated May 29th, 1789. "I am just returned from a circuitous ride into the parishes of St. Matthew, Congaree, and St. Mark, down Santee, and have the satisfaction to inform you, the crops are very promising, though young, of indigo and rice. Such a spirit of industry in the field, and œconomy in families, I never before was a spectator of. I hope kind Providence will bless the endeavours of such virtuous principles, and enable the planter to meet his indulgent, though suffering creditor, the next winter, with a satisfactory payment from those parts of our country without expensive and painful recourse to law,

which at present I find too much prevails." Extract of a letter from Cape-François, to a gentleman in this city, received for captain Welfb.

"The ports Aux-Cayes, Jacquama and Jerimie are to be opened by government, after the ist of August

next; for forei and also to ex moderate duty-

ANN Captain Step rived in Patuxe man, captain 36. 10. and lo days, and all w

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Arunde Point, the one on is a very g house, kitchen within about a ing about 95 a bacco, &cc. W timber, &c. fe is a good tobac also will be off ble STOCK, hold furniture ground, and m One half the p other half indu on giving bond June 17, 17

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