(LXIId YEAR.) 15, 1727. MARTLAND bly to make late the 19th he real estate ght to posses he parties to ZER, OZER, ALL, YOUNG. A Y, MAX 37 1787. To the Hoson which if they faceceded, their liberties and rights proceeding as on the hold of many and importance of the fable of legislator, with the preference of the people, are by many that they for content the point. At most little myelf willing to acquire in it, and the merr over which is lived in the property of addressing the following of legislator, with the other branch, whole attention the estuding minding representatives of the people, are by many imported to be the more immediately interested in the more of dividing my featurests. The line of dividing my featurests in the case of dividing my featurests are one proposed for bappen, in an established go many in the strength of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first occurr, in the interference of the collective following my featurests whole accessive the presentative for the people, are not the point. At most lived my featurests in the content has been a subject to the proposed of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people in affairs of legislation. Without the first of the people i 10, 1787. itend to ap. the enfaine tract of land t, and other HE propriety of addressing the following lines to your Sir, will appear from the lines to your Sir, will appear from the lines to your Sir, will appear from the lines to matthe and importance of the subject on which they treat. You are placed that branch, whose attention the easuing remarks may most properly lay claim to. The more immediate representatives of the people, are by many second to be the more immediately interested in ACKSON. 23, 1787. ne next gene. g. him to fell viz. Berry's d forty-leven lolly Spring, nable him to due from faid debted to the in, fettie and able to theme mini2rator iain Berry. immediately enter on the subjects?

Dofter Swift, in one of his Irish tracts, exposes the absurdance of the subject of the subject on the affairs of Ireland, and who extracted their reasons, and examples from the liferies of other countries, applying them to a nation, totally different from these countries, in government, situation, and circumstances. In another tract he says, " of the like nature are innumerable errors committed by crude and short thinkers, who reason upon general topics, without the least allowing for the most important circumstances, which quite after the nature of the case."

The former of these observations I shall venture to apply to those writers, and talkers amongst us, who not connected. The extent of that privilege is evident from this confideration. Let it be supposed, that a congress makes, the most prefing application to the government for troops and maney aco desend the frontiers of the states, which are plundered and wasted, and whose inhabitants are tortured and massacred, by a savage merciles enemy; let it be supposed borneur improbable, that that thranch of the learness with his as the keeping of the purice, out of negotian considered to until the strings of its ause an immediate acquiescence in some of its pres or propositions does not take place; it is no y 16, 1787. intend to apconfirm the ounty, called grandeur, or pleasure of a tew.

I speak the language of one, who is the fate of the governed, whitever may on those, who plonounce themselves, patriots patrons of liberty. I am interested in equal hand the conductions of liberty. I am interested in equal hand the conductions of liberty. I am interested in equal hand equal rights, and I know that whatever to the singure, or destroy a free government injures of the patriots of conceive in such a case, the military patrons both.

Under such a constitution as I have above deep this is natured for or conceive in such a case, the military of the property depending of that privilege, that an apprehension of danthat there is a necessity, a constant necessity, the such as the patriots of the conduct of the such appearance of the grant in the legislature of the grants of the grants of the conduct of this brarch. This branch is it could be a such of the conduct of this brarch. This branch is it could be such as all, ideas, and the conduct of this brarch. This branch is it could be such as all, ideas, and the conduct of this brarch. This branch is it could be such as all, ideas, and the conduct of this brarch. This branch is it could be such as all, ideas, and the conduct of this brarch. This branch is it could be such as all, ideas, and the conduct of this brarch. This branch is it could be such as all, ideas, and the conduct of this brarch. This branch is it could be such as all, ideas, and the conduct of the such as all, ideas, and the conduct of the such as all, ideas, and the conduct of the such as all, ideas, and the conduct of the such as all, ideas, and the conduct of the such as all, ideas, and the conduct of nds, which I and to be re-N POSEY. ril 4, 1787. cribers, apply to those writers, and talkers amongst us, who siply to those writers, and talkers amongst us, who are constantly quoting the practice of the people of England, and the sentiments of those authors, who have consined their speculations to the British government, and of course are only applicable to the particular case, and situation of that country. The authors who have treated of the British confitution, have attributed all the danger, to which that government is exposed, to those branches of the brillature, who do not receive their delegation from T. Alfo a farhoms long, dispose or, on country pro-Y, and Co. E D, regislature, who do not receive their delegation from the people; that is, to the influence they may ob-tin over their representatives, by means of which, they will be able to carry matters according to their . USTATIA, ld Spirit, beft dom, and by consequence isimical to the interest of that to estimate in our of those what population it.

This, Sir, is true of the English government but what has this to do with us? Have we a king at medical to those of the king of English government but what has this to do with us? Have we a king at medical true in his miles, the observance of each with powers, equal to those of the king of English of the fame manner, and have place, may which would most proped with members, in the same manner, and have ingented the fame principles as the house of lords in bably the body the body frequency and despited, and despited, and despited be actually the body the body frequency of the head or heart of that man, lowing one may not be for. Is either branch of court in the legislature polessed of or does it presented to powers.

These questions may be unnecessary, but the following one may not be for. Is either branch of court in the legislature polessed of or does it present to powers.

It and in the consequence of the question, extent in the consistency of preserving and exercising the rights of its military for the legislature popular present to the question, extent the might be pitted and pardoned; but a faulty heart they not lost, when the members depart, would deserve stither commission, or mercy. If there we take the deserve of private citi. there we followed a character, nd Coffie, to on reasonable withes, and having from their exalted fituation in the flate, a feparate interest from the commonalty of the ration, they will use this influence to increase their grandeur, and benefit themselves to the injury, prhaps to the sain of the main body of the peo-LIAMS. del county, nent on, and to Dr. John Lord Bolingbroke carries this idea with him throughout him temarks on the history of England, fide of South throughout his remarks on the history of England, and frequently repeats it in his differtation in parties. To this force he refers all the dangers arifing to that constitution. In the earlier part of the English history, that is, foon after the Norman congests, he observe, "that the king, the basons, the clergy, were all fin reality enemies to public liberary. Their parts, were so many factions in the strength of the lagistation, at the continual attempts of the latter, at, and before that period, and frequently fine, strength of the latter, at and before that period, and frequently fine, strength of the latter, at and before that period, and frequently fine, strength of the latter, at the continual attempts of the latter, at and before that period, and frequently fine, strength of the latter, at the continual attempts of the latter, and before that period, and frequently fine, strength of the latter, but unforces which were favourable to their particular, but unforces between the general interest and no transfer of d valid, and s will appear UTLAND. h 31, 1787. John Shuttis-South river. for one, from re, and scara to the degree of private citis there be so deluded, or so abandoned a character, a may be imagined by many, hat even der those who know him, make the application. no transfer, Shuttleworthy may be imagined by many, that even the are unnecessary. I myself should so, had not, to say the least of up, a tempted to be the branch of our legislature. The who have been instrumental in this also , I will not pretend I all sure, if these persons as, their success will prove the constitution and government ACKUBIN. continue to be soun ied in the ears of every listener, against the doctrine I support. But if he will restect as well as litten, the actusion must quickly vanish. scular, but unfavourable to the general inferest and iberty of the nation, required the strictest agention of the people to heir affairs, and a continual watch-stantioner their representatives, less they should be BRS and Co A general affembly composed of freemen and equals, not elevated above their conflituents, but e strong beer ereby advised, ried on under by their own deliberate choice, and that only for thort periors, unprivileged by diffind perioral rights or rank, can never in a mind unrainted her filmers over their representatives, less they should be givin made a party it their measures. Notwith anding to judy the ray caution of their side, this was sometimes established, as we observe in the reign of Richard the 2d. more who procured packed parliament of mentimposed of the su the shires and towns by his authority, wholly senses to suppose the suppose of the suppose of the suppose of the people." The consequence of which was, that Is the suppose of the sist standard, which was set up against the side, Sir, in single than any instance of this kind occurs in the bills. This gives the people instance of this kind occurs in the bills. This gives the conflictuous and government rights or rank, can never in a mind untainted by introduction, become their proper prejudice, and not differenced by a faction, be com-d, or that they can with any pared to a British parliament, headed by a British parliament, headed by a British parliament, the one government, take place.

The conflictuous means can only in such minds be adopted, as a rule of the conflictuous means can only in such minds be adopted, as a rule wners. 10 the bufiness in h for thipping vill be paid to made by the conflictation, of conduct in the other, of the legislature, it is but, let us, Sir, take this subject up on a more son, over which you prepared so a particular case. Reasons that are applicable to a particular case. Reasons that are applicable refed at all, or if not to every government, and that airse out of the named of course sense, and political integrity, decisive that are of the thing ought, and will be with men of ment, and of course sense, and political integrity, decisive describing the particular treatise on civil course. brewed at the d losses have made by the conflitution, favour the b of the legislature, it is ed to obferve, d before the the aff flands, which was set up against the fide. I alludged fide. I allu y of barley of and CO. fense, and political integrity, decinived Mr. Locke in his treatise on civil government, describing the nature and extent of legislative power fays, that it is the superime power of the commonwealth, and that nothing has he power of law but what it shall appoint our fant to its rest. This power is limitted to the pasting good. A power to See the resolution of compress for raising a treep of light book in the state of allersland, 20 Oslober, 1280. John Roberts, requested to hich I fiberiely there can be horrest they were park of and general those, who hall rationed from erived from re defired te Iministrator ななるななななる is-Street.