united? If this unaccountable degeneracy, should the theory. Suppose the instructions of a majority of superior to that of Aristides. prevail in each branch, and circumstances should the people, prohibiting the passage of a particular to be the doom of him against we render it unfale to wait for the next period of elec- bill depending in the affembly. The bill, notwith weice? should declare, be affered tion, would it not be better, at once, to refort to standing, is passed in the usual form, and has all the whom you idly affect to despite, would that grand remedy, prescribed by the 4th article of fanctions, prescribed by the constitution Will you easiness, before the decision, on the declaration? But wherefore should you Publi- maintain, that this act of affembly is unconstitutional. There is a plain and ma cola, by way of preventing a diforder, which you and therefore no law; and that the executive and laudable an dread; use constantly a medicine, which is too apt judicial ought to regard it as a mere nullity? Would voluntarily and without provocation addresses of itself to produce worse diseases? There is little you, in a court of justice, make the point, that it is fellow-citizens with discourses about himself and reason to believe, that the legislature or either no law- If you should, would you expect the court affairs—it is truly unmanly and disgusting. I branch will difregard those sufferings, of which they to make the inquiry, whether or not it was passed, when his reputation is wantonly attacked, they o and their connexions cannot fail to participate. contrary to the instructions of the people? In pursu. with patience, to hear him so long, as he confi But admitting that inflructions are binding; and ance of your principle, I imagine you would. And, himfelf admirting too, that they ought not to be given, if your doctrine be right, the court ought, undoubt- of modelly. However as I have fome reason except on important occasions; how apt will popu- edly, to institute the inquiry. I would then demand satisfied, that the public on no occasion wifer lar men be, whenever disappointed in a savourite " by what authority" they do this? Do they derive hear a man speak of himself, I shall conclude, measure, to tell the people it was of infinite import it from the constitution, or an act of assembly, or an out doing that, which, at first, I intended. My con tance, and that, by rejecting it, the legislature had adopted British statute, or the provision of the com- ments on the proceedings relative to the editor of turned their backs upon the people. Take now a mon law? The more we confider this " bleffed doc- late publication that hereafter appear, provided paffage from your old and my new acquaintance, Mr. trine" of infructions, figured by the people, con- shall be convinced that they are necessary, or the

es ended, they must bear the burthen, as much as own judgment; the more we shall be convinced, others, and, when they die, the teeth of their that, not being mentioned in this compact, nor in of children will be fet on edge with the four grapes, any preceding or subsequent law, the doctrine is althey have eaten. But it is hard to delude, or together inadmissible upon any other ground.

With which the inhabitants of this city have been seen for which, a been so much assisted, is entirely gone; in constants of the corrupt so many. Men do not, in matters of the There have been great occasions, on which, a been so much assisted, is entirely gone; in constants of this city have been great occasions, on which, a been so much assisted, is entirely gone; in constants of the corrupt so many. 44 corrupt so many. Men do not, in matters of the as highest importance, yield to slight temptations,

" for betraying their country." nal inftructions," and confider the method of reduc- the old form, to place it in new hands. I need not ing it to practice. On a recent occasion, the mode remind you of the English revolution in 1688, or of adopted was nearly the same, as has heretofore been the late astonishing revolution in America. Did any attempted, to bind individual reprefentatives. In man, on occasions like these, ever think of going each county, were papers carried about among the about with a paper, requesting and arging to fubpeople; and, if it had so happened, that a majority scribe, one after another, men who either knew noemission, these local instructions would have been what became of the paper after they were freed from tatives, but upon the whole house of delegates, and fuches paper was to obtain a redress of all grievances ? its members are not endowed with extraordinary pri- knowledge and feelings. They affembled together expense of refining. That when a fofficient que vite members are not endowed with extraordinary pri- knowledge and feelings. They affembled together expense of refining. That when a fofficient que vite members are not endowed with extraordinary pri- knowledge and feelings. They affembled together expense of refining. That when a fofficient que vite members are not endowed with extraordinary pri- knowledge and feelings. They affembled together expense of refining. That when a fofficient que vite with their dig- in every part of the country; and one opinion they shall be prepared, public notice will be feat

and truffees. binding by " national instructions," you have told me But I will not again tread over that ground. fixed by the national voice. How is it, we find the repeat and enforce my principal politions and argumanner adopted, without previously consulting the Iments Should the voice of the people, at any sime, people. There is indeed an old law maxim, somus decidedly declare for an ordinary measure of policy, ratibabitio retrotrabitur et manaato aquiparatur. That land no after circumstances should change the comis, according to this maxim, any man of competent plexion of affairs, it will be prudent for the legislazeal and affurance may affume an office belonging to ture, upon the principle of avoiding a greater evil, no other. He may prepare a draugh: of intructions; to submit Should in plainly appear, that the naand, if a majority shall fign them, it will be the same tional soice proceeds from delution, and that obedithing as, if the people had previously agreed on that come would be a tal to our interests, the legislature mode. I will not perplex the case, by supposing a would be instuch circumstances, as render its most number of different draughts, carried about by dif. difficult to determine what ought to be done a ferent people. Suppose one of the self-created . But should, at any time, the activity and perseofficers hands to the senate a paper, purporting to be werence of a party of let of men prevail forfar, as by instructions of a majority of voters in Anne-Arundel. mere dint of perfuasion, to obtain the figuratures of The fenate not being representatives of Atne-Arundel, a large majority of their fellow-citizens to instructions may very probably be inclined to reject it. But then . Camed by themselves, I should hold those papers so the fenate is informed, that there are nine other pa- far from laying the foundation of an indispensable pers, containing instructions from nine other counact, that the legislature pught to make a determined are in hopes to overtake them.

ties; and that these, taken altogether, convey the point of withstanding an innovation, which might the instructions of the CHARLESTON. July
mational sense of Marylando. The senate thereupon speedily averthrow the falutary institutions of the determines to receive them all. However, these pa- constitution, wWhen there is not the least shadow of a letter from Savannes, dated July le fenate is not, on any principle, precluded from examining into their authenticity, the number of voters in each county, whether the names appearing belong to men refidir e, and having a right of fuffrage in the respective counties, and whether these names were fet down by the owners, or with their confents. Suppose, that, after a minute, laborious, expensive investigation, the senate finds, one or more of the variety of forms, all tending nearly to the same point. The legislacure mast be perplexed in framing

I have selected a few circumstances, to expose the lately adopted method of conveying the national sense, which was to lay the foundation of a law, and ty man of candous and intelligence, after taking the pened, a compel the lenate to adopt that measure, which, trouble of peruting our whole controverly, would As it has been un happing thed, they with it

Individuals who would dare to fland against the refents without any imputation of corrupt views, they had openly declare, whether I ment undepender of a corrupt fenate and house of delegates before unanimously rejected. Let us now return to hath manifested a regard for ment undepender of a corrupt fenate and house of delegates before unanimously rejected. Let us now return to hath manifested a regard for troling and prescribing to each branch of the legisla- the public withes to see them. They may make prejudicial wars, ignominious ture, which notwithstanding, agreeably to our fa- Annapolis, et treaties, and unjust laws. Yet when the fession is cred compact, is to be at full liberty to exercise its August 2, 1787.

mongit a free prople, the national voice has been quence of which the Jews, and other merch "No man ferves the devil for nothing-fmall wages beard. It has then constituted a law of the most ex- have returned, and trade is restored to its a se will not content those who expose themselves alted kind. The occasions I mean are, when the channel. An agent from the United States of An to perpetual infamy, and the hatred of a nation people have found it necessary, for the preservation rica, and another from the court of Peterson of their rights, to interfere; and either make a total, have arrived, and established factories which prom Let us now quit for a while the theory of " natio- or a partial, change in their government, or, under to be very fuccessful, especially as each is mana of voters in each of ten counties, had figned for an thing about the subject, or were totally indifferent held binding not only upon the respective represent his importanity? Did any man ever suppose that not only upon the house of delegates, but upon On the great occasions, just mentioned, and more the senate likewise. Now the senate, although particularly the last, the people acked from their own nities for life, were intended, by the constitution, only, respecting the main question, prevailto be as independent in legislation, as the orders of ed. In cases like these, the national sense is nobility in the countries mentioned in your reference, collected without fetting down names, and the ma-The idea that senators are representatives of the peo- stional voice is always decisive. And, on octasions ple of Maryland, is no more just, than is the idea, only of evident necessary like these, ought any man that the king, and the house of lords, are represent to folicit the national voice. I think, it may fafely tatives of the people of England. The notion too be affirmed, that never, before the late appeal, was of fenators being only deputies or truffees of the peo- it any where attempted, to procure the muthority of ple, and heretore fu jest to their direction, whilf the people at large, as a legal constitutional power, they all as fenators, is just as well founded, as that of acting confidently with the other confitutional powthe king and house of lords being deputies and ers, to oblige the regular legislature to adopt a measure truffees, and therefore controlable by the people. of mere domestic policy, concerning which a wariety You remember all which Locke fays about deputies of opinions had indeed prevailed, but which till and truffees; and yet Locke does not place them on very lately, had been reprobated by all the best chathe fame footing, as you would place our deputies racters in the fate. If history records any other in-Rance, I doubt not, that, in the most decided man-You must, at least, allow, the method of convey- ner, it centures the attempt. (Never was it known ing the national fenfe is no where prescribed. Who that, a determined attempt in the people at large, to then has authority to declare that, about which the exercise an authority, did not produce a copyulsion, conflictution and the laws are filent ? The right of or a suspension, or a diffelutions of the government. is " paramount" to the constitution. The manner When an adversary appears to me disposed to misconthen of exerciting this right perhaps ought to be coive every thing I can fay, I shall always take care to

pers not being on the footing of theriffs returns, the a provision in that constitution for conveying the ... It may be relied on for a fact, that there wi senie of the people, so as to leave the legislature no no Creek war, for they have lent down a friend thing more than the mere forms of reading a first and talk to our governor as Augusta, about five days lecond time, passing, engrossing, &c. &c. when I say go. The origin of the dispute, which it was thoug there is no provision made any where for this most would drive the Creek nation to war, stole from important purpole. I am almost ashamed to have la- circumstance of a young Indian hanging hims boured to long, and against such an adversary, in who was held in confinement as an hostage at A disproving a doctrine, which I am sure must have ap- gusta last Aprile. His relations could never be my peared prepollerous to almost every intelligent man, to believe but that he was murdered-they deter Self-created officers guilty of a thousand frauds and To soon as it was fairly stated. Your efforts, to touse ned on retaliation, and accordingly they killed I forgeries. What then? Why then they may hold the public indignation against the man, whom you white man, and scalped them. A party of the themselves not bound by those papers. Suppose a represent as endeavouring to break down the best went immediately in pursuit, fell in with a hunt guard to their liberty, can tend only to your own party of ladians, but a dishonour. It is impossible they should produce the 5 of them. If hings stope intended effect, on any mind, that will attend to supture. The dudiant acted what is faid on both fides, and to the whole conduct propriety on the occasion-they fee of each of the men. Would to Heaven! That ever who explained and lemented the a

TO VERY appearance of the petitential disords to gain the most powerful protection and recomme dation of government.

His majesty the king of Sardinia has eigen to all foreign confuls resident in his dominion fostile falt bas been lately discovered near the mon tain called Alofta, about two miles from the Cagliani, the capital of Sardinia. That able number of men are now employs the falt, which is naturally to pure, as so need advantages from battering their may materials manufactures which will be taken in exchan .-His majesty for the encouragement of toreigner promifes no more duty, on exportation thall-bee acted than five four per tun, for the term of t The quellion terment appropriation

leaft doubt

By an advertisement in the Amsterdam Gazette the soch inft, we are informed, that an vingeno shilosophic physician refiding in that city, a Dellier, has lately applied inflammable air to secies of amusement very different from any this nitherto attempted. Atter an intense application for feveral years to the subject, be has contrive with which he represents various figur ad devices by means of the electric Buid, His n hine is thirteen feet to length and of Gmilar beigh three, refervoirs properly adapted thereto, conta the inflammable air, and 60 000 different, place one- to another, have each a particular fo The exhibitions produced by t vithout smell or fmoak, and the fre afformes t Batras of a letter from a cent their eleape, and gave the starm. The Francisco thieves, who are supposed to have made the Indian nation. A party is out after