

O D E

The perfect propriety of having a national judiciary, to interpret the laws made by a national legislature; and to decide upon the causes which naturally come within the cognizance of those laws, intuitively produces conviction in the mind, from only a cursory glance of the subject; and that this establishment, co-equal with the objects it involves should also be co-existent with those objects, is what as readily strikes the mind with its necessity and propriety: The application of this will discover the need of commencing the judiciary with the revenue system, as that may perhaps be almost as productive of causes subject to its inspection and decision, as of income to the public treasury; but the multiplicity and variety of disputes and contentions, which the pride, the anger, the desire of revenge, the avarice, the knavery, and the operation of the diverse prejudices and passions of mankind, give rise to renumerable, and flow as natural from their various sources, as streams from their several fountains—and their recital (if possible) would only serve to torture the benevolent mind, and wring with anguish the softer sensations of the human heart: That every moment of time, presents additional reasons for laws and regulations, among men, all will be ready to acknowledge:—How to form those laws and regulations, in a manner most advantageous, and most completely, so as to alleviate the evils, and soften the ill effects, which accrue to mankind, from an unlimited sway of their passions; as also to avoid the disadvantages, which, in many cases, must spring to them from these very forms, and the abuse of law practices; a task honorable in itself, and must be peculiarly grateful to the fine feelings which actuate the mind of the enlightened philosopher and accomplished statesman: Though the national Constitution, which is no more than general principles thrown into form, for the guide of our Legislators, and to be readily resorted to, could not take cognizance of every case and particular object; and though it has not explicitly provided for a trial by jury (that inestimable privilege of freemen) in all causes, yet it has no where opposed or forbid it: And the operation of those feelings and principles abovementioned, will, I am confident, from the characters of the men who have the plan of the judiciary system now in contemplation, prompt them to grant every latitude, in this and all other respects, which a regard to freedom and the rights of human nature demand, and which will not involve in its consequences greater evils and embarrassments, than those which it is intended to remedy;—their uniform patriotism, their tried integrity, claim this presumption upon their conduct, and the liberal mind will be hurt to withhold it:—But here suffer me again to observe, what cannot be too often urged, or too strongly inculcated, that in framing the judiciary system, a sacrifice of local views and partial prejudices, will be found peculiarly necessary, to establish it on proper grounds—to assist its great and good design—to avoid expence, and produce the most ease and benefit to the subject.—Private virtue, and public happiness, are inseparably connected; and while the comprehensive eye of the statesman takes a view of the happy effect of this principle, his able hand will be extended by all possible means to preserve the morals of the community, in giving every encouragement to virtue, industry, and good conduct, on the one hand, and by the rigid punishment of vice, in all its haggard forms, on the other;—he will nicely watch the various fluctuations, which arise from many sources, to mar the happiness of society, and carefully endeavour to preserve those balances between the contending passions and opposing interests of mankind; which, without such direction, must lead to confusion and misery, but with it, may be made to produce order and happiness.

AMERICANUS.

ARTILLERY ELECTION.

Boston, June 3. On Monday last, agreeably to their charter, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of this Commonwealth held their anniversary election.

After attending divine service, which was performed by the Rev. Mr. BARNARD, of Salem, who delivered an ingenious sermon adapted to the occasion, a PROCESSION was formed in the following order, escorted by the company, and preceded by a Band of Music, all in elegant uniform.

Lt. Gov. ADAMS.—Hon. Mr. BOWDOIN.  
The Hon. Council.  
President—and other Senators.  
Judges of the Supreme Court.  
Speaker, and other Members of the House.  
The Selectmen, and other Town Officers.  
The Clergy.  
The Hon. Consul of France,  
Continental Civil Officers.  
Officers of Cadets—Castle William—Light Infantry—Artillery—  
Fuziliers—all in uniforms, &c.  
Capt. LINZEE,  
and five other Officers of his Britannic Majesty's frigate *Penelope*.  
Honorary Members, &c.

The whole amounting to about 200, proceeded to Faneuil-Hall, where they all partook at a sumptuous and elegant entertainment.

After dinner, the following, among other toasts were given.

1. The illustrious THE PRESIDENT of the United States—  
[three cheers.] His Excellency the VICE-PRESIDENT, and the Congress of the United States. His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK. May the influence of the Federal Government be felt by, and promote the happiness of each individual under it.

After the first toast, the following Ode was sung by Mr. Rea, Col. Waters, Capt. Walls, and others.

FROM Britain's sea-girt Isle,  
Where FLORA's richest smile  
Luxuriant glows—  
To this then desert waste,  
By Savages posset—  
To be with Freedom blest,  
In calm repose:  
Our enterprising Sires,  
Warm'd with fair Freedom's fires,  
Advent'rous came,  
Here they their dwelling made,  
Their standard here display'd—  
Beneath the wild woods shade,  
Set up their claim.  
By faithless foes compell'd  
To tread the sanguine field,  
Unskill'd in war,  
This Institution made  
To teach its martial trade,  
To wield the flaming blade  
The foe to dare.  
While the same martial fire,  
That did their breasts inspire,  
Our bosoms warms,  
May we with equal zeal,  
Pursue the public weal,  
Nor fear the bloody steel,  
If call'd to arms.  
Illustrious FOUNDERS hail,  
This day your patriot zeal,  
Your Sons proclaim.  
Your names we venerate,  
Your glory emulate,  
And tell our sons how great,  
Their grandfathers fame.  
Hark! The loud trumps proclaim  
WASHINGTON's glorious name,  
Charge! Fill again,  
Fill the bowl—fill it high,  
First born Son of the Sky,  
May he never, never die,  
Heaven shout—AMEN.

After which the company marched into the square on the common, prepared for its reception—and elected Brigadier-General HULL, Captain. Major ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, Lieutenant. and Captain TURNER PHILLIPS, Ensign.

We must not forget to mention, that among the volunteers, their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties' healths were drank: Nor to omit mentioning the polite and pleasing deportment of the officers of his Britannic Majesty's frigate—who heartily joined in the universal hilarity—and who received from every one present all due attention, agreeably to the spirit of our memorable Declaration of Independence, which declares, that "we hold the King and subjects of Great Britain, as we do the rest of the world, ENEMIES in War, in Peace FRIENDS."

The Hall was elegantly decorated. At the entrance was a bower, and at the upper end Eleven connected Pillars, all of evergreen: Between the centre pillars was placed a full-length portrait of the illustrious President of the United States, over which was an obelisk, eight feet in length, designed and finely executed by JOHNSON, representing at the top the all-pervading Eye, diffusing its influence on our Fabius, with the words, "Fideles Protego," wrote over it.—In the centre, a winged Cherub, crowning THE PRESIDENT with a Chaplet of Laurel, incircling the words, "Premium Virtutis"—the words "sic itur ad Astra," on a garland extending on each side of the Cherub—and from the wall hung several judiciously placed festoons and clusters—the whole decorated with flowers of various tints—which, while dispensing an agreeable odour, struck the eye very pleasingly. Two large American colours, half displayed, and attached to the wall on each side THE PRESIDENT, had a fine effect. To the credit of the gentlemen who executed these decorations, we add, that the thousands who visited the Hall to view them, had but one opinion of them—and that an applauding one.

The PUBLIC GOOD.—An O D E.

DRIV'N out from Heav'n's ethereal domes,  
On earth insatiate Discord roams,  
And spreads her baneful influence far;  
On wretched man her scorpion stings,  
Around the assiduous fury flings,  
Corroding every bliss, and sharp'ning ev'ry care.  
Hence Demon; hence, in tenfold night  
Thy Stygian spells employ,  
Nor with thy preface blast the light  
Of that auspicious day, that gives COLUMBIA joy.

But come thou softer deity,  
Fairer unanimity!  
Not more fair the star that leads  
Bright Aurora's glowing steeds,  
Or on Helper's front that shines,  
When the garish day declines;  
Bring thy usual train along,  
Festive dance and choral song,  
Loose rob'd sport; from folly free,  
And mirth restrain'd by decency.

United, let us all those blessings find,  
The God of nature meant mankind;  
Whate'er of error ill redrest,  
Whate'er of passion, ill repress,  
Whate'er the wicked have conceiv'd,  
And folly's heedless fons believ'd—  
Let all lie buried in oblivions flood,  
And our great cement be the PUBLIC GOOD.

Enough of war the pensive muse has sung,  
Enough of slaughter trembled on her tongue,  
Then fairer prospects let her bring,  
Than hostile fields and scenes of blood;  
Since happier hours are on the wing,  
Haste! let's promote the public good.

No more our tears again shall flow,  
Shut are the portals of our woe.  
Bright ey'd HOPE, thy pleasing power,  
Gilds at length the present hour,  
Every anxious thought beguiles,  
Dresses every face in smiles,  
Nor lets one transient cloud the bliss destroy,  
Of this auspicious day, that gives COLUMBIA joy.

The POLITICIAN.

AN EXTRACT.

A Politician should have a large and elevated soul. It is not sufficient, that his penetration is rapid, that his judgment is acute, that he is possessed of that vast and happy species of imagination which invents, distributes, connects; which sees at once the whole, and all its parts; which puts the mass in agitation, and gives warmth and vigor to all its dependencies: He must join to all these an elevation of sentiment, or his character is imperfect.

SKETCH of PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1789.

Hon. MICHAEL J. STONE member from Maryland appeared in the House, and took the oath.

Mr. GOODHUE introduced a petition from NICHOLAS PIKE of Newbury-Port, Massachusetts—the prayer of which was, that Congress would pass a law, to secure to him his property in a work which he had published with great labor and expence, entitled A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC—this was referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill to secure to authors the benefit of their publications.

Upon motion it was voted, that the several petitions from Tradesmen and Manufacturers, should be transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. MADISON, agreeably to notice, moved that the House now form itself into a committee of the whole, upon the state of the Union, to take into consideration the subject of amendments agreeably to the 5th article of the Constitution.

Mr. SMITH (of South-Carolina) suggested the inexpediency of taking up the subject at the present moment, in a committee of the whole, while matters of the greatest importance and of immediate consequence were lying unfinished. The great business of the revenue appeared to him to claim a constant and uninterrupted attention till completed—he moved therefore, that instead of referring the subject to a committee of the whole, a select committee should be raised, to take into consideration the amendments proposed by the several States.

Mr. JACKSON—I am opposed, Sir, to taking up the subject of amendments to the Constitution, till we have had some experience of its good or bad qualities.—The Constitution may be compared to a ship that has never yet put to sea—she is now laying in the dock—we have had no trial as yet; we do not know how she may steer—what sort of a helm she carries—we can not determine with any precision, whether she sails upon an even keel or no—Upon experiment she may prove faultless, or her defects may be very obvious—but the present is not the time for alterations.—Very important and urgent business now requires the attention of this honorable body—business of such consequence as that of revenue, without which the constitution is of very little importance in itself considered.—Should amendments now be taken up, it will be months perhaps before we can get through with them—mean time the important interests of our constituents are sacrificed. The State that I have the honor to represent, has ratified the Constitution without specifying any amendments, they are satisfied with it, in its present form; till experience shall point out its defects—I move therefore, Sir, that the consideration of the subject of amendments be postponed till the first day of March, 1790.

Mr. GOODHUE observed, that though he considered it as being premature to take up the subject of amendments at the present time; yet he could not conceive the propriety of postponing the matter to so long a period—it certainly was the general idea that amendments should be considered, and a regard to the wishes of our constituents required that they should be attended to as soon as public interest permitted.

Mr. BURKE made some objections of a similar import with those which fell from Mr. Goodhue—and thought that the subject of the revenue, was of the greatest importance to be immediately attended to.

Mr. MADISON observed, that the subject had been postponed from time to time—that the members might have opportunity more fully to make up their judgments upon it—a fortnight has elapsed since the first assigned period, and if the motion for a further distant period should be adopted, it would be construed into a design, to take no serious notice of the business—the propositions for amendments to the constitution came from various quarters, and those the most respectable, and therefore to give some degree of satisfaction, it seemed necessary, that Congress should as soon as possible, attend to the wishes of their constituents.—He did not propose that a full investigation should immediately be gone into—but to quiet the apprehensions of a great many persons, respecting the securing certain rights, which it was supposed were not sufficiently guarded, he thought it necessary, that Congress should commence the enquiry, and place the matter in such a train as to inspire a reasonable hope and expectation, that full justice would eventually be done to so important a subject.—He therefore renewed his motion for the House to go into a committee of the whole, that the investigation of the business might at least commence.

Mr. SHERMAN supposed, that taking up the subject of amendments at this time would alarm more persons than would have their apprehensions quieted thereby.—He thought that the necessity of amendments would be best pointed out by the defects, which experience may discover in the constitution.