

"tion there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that the number of representatives shall never be less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and seventy-five, but each state shall always have at least one representative."

Art. 1, Sec. 6—Between the words "United States," and "shall in all case," strike out "they," and insert, "But no law varying the compensation shall take effect until an election of representatives shall have intervened. The members"

Art. 1, Sec. 9, Between par. 2 and 3 insert, "No religion shall be established by law, nor shall the equal rights of conscience be infringed."

"The freedom of speech, and of the press, and of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and consult for their common good, and to apply to the government for redress of grievances, shall not be infringed."

"A well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, being the best security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed, but no person religiously scrupulous shall be compelled to bear arms."

"No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law."

"No person shall be subject, except in case of impeachment, to more than one trial or one punishment for the same offence, nor shall be compelled to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

"Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."

"The right of the people to be secure in their person, houses, papers and effects, shall not be violated by warrants issuing, without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and not particularly describing the places to be searched, & the persons or things to be seized."

"The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

Art. 1, Sec. 10, between the 1st and 2d par. insert—"No State shall infringe the equal rights of conscience, nor the freedom of speech, or of the press, nor of the right of trial by jury in criminal cases."

Art. 3, Sec. 2, add to the 2d par.—"But no appeal to such court shall be allowed, where the value in controversy shall not amount to one thousand dollars; nor shall any fact triable by a jury according to the course of the common law, be otherwise re-examinable than according to the rules of common law."

Art. 2, Sec. 3—Strike out the whole of the 3d par. and insert—"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

"The trial of all crimes (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service 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, the right of challenge, and other accustomed requisites; and no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, but if a crime be committed in a place in the possession of an enemy, or in which an insurrection may prevail, the indictment and trial may by law be authorized in some other place within the same state; and if it be committed in a place not within a state, the indictment and trial may be at such place or places as the law may have directed."

"In suits at common law, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved."

Immediately after Art. 6, the following to be inserted as Art. 7.

"The powers delegated by this Constitution to the government of the United States, shall be exercised as therein appropriated, so that the Legislative shall never exercise the powers vested in the Executive or the Judicial; nor the Executive the powers vested in the Legislative or the Judicial; nor the Judicial the powers vested in the Legislative or Executive."

"The powers not delegated by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively."

Art. 7 to be made Art. 8.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

ADDRESS TO HUMANITY.

PARENT of virtue, if thine ear,
Attend not now to sorrow's cry,
If now the pity streaming tear,
Should haply on thy cheek be dry,
Indulge my votive strain, O! sweet HUMANITY!

Come ever welcome to my breast,
A tender, but a cheerful guest.—
Not always in the gloomy cell,
Of life consuming sorrow dwell;
For sorrow long indulg'd and slow,
Is to HUMANITY a foe;
And grief that makes the heart its prey,
Wears sensibility away.
Then comes, sweet Nymph, instead of thee
The gloomy fiend *Stupidity*.
Oh may that fiend be banish'd far,
Tho' passions hold eternal war!
Nor ever let me cease to know,
The pulse that throbs at joy or woe.
Nor let my vacant cheek be dry,
When sorrow fills a brother's eye:
Nor may the tear that frequent flows,
From private or from social woes,
E'er make this pleasing sense depart,
Ye cares, O! harden not my heart!
Howe'er exalted or depressed,
Be ever mine the feeling breast.
From me remove the stagnant mind,
Of languid indolence, reclin'd;
Alike the foolish and the vain,
Are flagrant to the SENSE HUMANE.

It comes: it fills my labouring breast;
I feel my beating heart oppress.
Oh! hear that lonely widow's wail!
See her dim eye! her aspect pale!
To Heaven she turns in deep despair,
Her infants wonder at her pray'r,
And mingling tears they know not why.
Lift up their little hands and cry;
Oh God! their moving sorrows see!
Support them sweet HUMANITY!
Life, fill'd with grief's distressful train,
Forever asks the TEAR HUMANE.
Behold in yon unconscious grove,
The victim of ill-fated love!
Heard you that agonizing throes?
Sure this is not romantic woe!
The golden day of joy is o'er,
And now they part to meet no more.
Alight them hearts! from anguish free!
Support them sweet HUMANITY!
If heav'n in every purpose wile,
The envied lot of wealth denies,
If doom'd to drag life's painful load,
Thro' poverty's uneven road;
To thee HUMANITY, still true,
I'll wish the good I cannot do,
And give the wretch that wanders by,
A soothing word—a tear—a sigh.

Parent of virtue, if thine ear,
Attend not now to sorrow's cry;
If now the pity streaming tear,
Should haply on thy cheek be dry,
Indulge my votive strain, O SWEET HUMANITY.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 24.

Letters from Petersburg advise, that great preparations are going forward for opening the campaign. It is asserted, that the army to be opposed to the Swedes will be composed of 50,000 men, supported by 150 galleys and armed sloops.

PARIS, MAY 7.

On Tuesday last about twelve o'clock at noon, his Majesty opened the Assembly of the States General, by a speech from the throne, which was received with loud acclamations. The Queen was seated near the King, on his left hand; Monsieur, and the Comte d'Artois, at a small distance on the right; Madame, and Madame Elizabeth (his Majesty's sisters) with Mesdames Victoire and Adelaide (his Majesty's aunts) on the left hand behind the Queen. The other Princes of the blood, with some Dukes and Peers, were also on the right; the Marshals of France, with others of the same rank, were on the left; the Garde des Sceaux were also on the left, and the other great officers of state were on the right of the throne. The Duc d'Orleans, who is the only Prince of the blood chosen deputy to the States General, took his seat as such amongst the nobility. The Ministers were seated close under the platform on which the throne was placed. As soon as his Majesty had finished his speech, the Garde des Sceaux and Monsieur Necker addressed his Majesty and the assembly; and at about four o'clock in the afternoon the King rose from his seat, and adjourned the meeting to the following day.

MAY 14.

THE ARRET that excludes the substitutes, (*the suppléants*) from being admitted to the Assembly of the States General, positively declares that none shall have the privilege of attending the meeting but in cases of the incumbent's disease, and in such cases, if no subject should have been named to succeed the Representative, the Electors are to be convened for the purpose of choosing another.

The States have hitherto been taken up in examining their Deputies commissions. It was first proposed to have this operation performed by the three orders in common; but the nobility and clergy insisted on each Order examining its own members. This was done with a view to baffle the pretensions of the Commissions, who would have all matters relative to the States to be decided, not as formerly by the plurality of orders, which would make but three votes, but by the majority of voices, which would produce as many votes as the assembly is composed of members; and in this case the third class would be always sure of a great majority; for, besides that their number is equal to the two other orders, many partisans may be found among these ever disposed to favor the views of the Tiers Etat.—Many worthy rectors of parishes, most of whom have been unanimously approved of by the people, are openly espousing the interest of the third class, and express a manifest antipathy for all the dignitaries, viz. Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, and their connections. The same spirit may be said to exist in the inferior nobility. This is the reason why the commons were so earnest in soliciting government to grant them a more equal representation than they enjoyed in former assemblies; alledging, that as they actually constituted the nation, and their number was, in proportion to the other Orders, more than 24 to 1, the least they could expect was to form one half of the General Assembly. This claim seemed so just, that His Majesty granted it, notwithstanding the contrary decision of the Notables, who had been previously assembled to examine their claim, and who voted by a great majority, in favor of the form used in convening the last Assembly of the States General in 1614. This was looked upon by every body as a real and signal victory gained by the Commons, nor was it in the least abated, but that at the meeting of the States, every thing would be decided by the plurality of votes taken individually; for it would have been needless and illusory to increase their number, if they were not to acquire an additional influence in the Assembly; and such must certainly be the case if the suffrages are to be taken collectively from the three Orders. Mr. Neckar in his speech at the opening of the Assembly, seemed inclined, to the great astonishment of the public, to favour the latter mode of voting, and although he palliated the matter, by saying, that in some cases the former might be preferable, such a doctrine was very much against his own principles in the King's Council, where he openly avowed a different opinion.

The above short paragraph will serve to explain why the three classes, or more properly speaking, the high ranks of the nobility and clergy are not to agree, for it is they, who being extremely rich, would be loth, in all probability, notwithstanding their specious concessions, to have an act pass that might expose them to pay strictly what they ought.

The Clergy of this metropolis have closed at last their scrutiny. The Archbishop of Paris and four exemplary Rectors were unanimously chosen among the number.

Mr. Guy Target, as well known for his philanthropy, as he is celebrated for his eloquence and enlightened mind, has been elected a Delegate to the States General, for the Eastern district without the walls of Paris.

The Commons of Provence have lately had a medal struck in honor of M. DE LA TOUR, their Intendant: Though unadorned, yet its inscription must be highly pleasing to so good, so upright a citizen—"The Commons of Provence offer this small, but sincere token of their gratitude to CHARLES DE LA TOUR, who has been their friend these forty years." In the letter which accompanied the medal were these words—"As in the days of Henry the Great, his brave soldiers had but to look at his conspicuous plume of white feathers in order to rally and pursue the path of glory—so let this medal, distributed among us, by recalling to our minds the unanimous sentiment which inspired the adjudging it to that worthy citizen, become a warning to us in the political career we are going to enter, that we may have no other object in view but the welfare of our country."

LONDON, MAY 18.

A Russian cutter has taken a Swedish brig from Bostock, off Ellsineur, and carried her to Copenhagen, which is the first signal of the marine war commencing again.

Russia has strengthened herself not only by making new levies in her own dominions, but also by debauching the troops of Poland: Ten thousand Cossacks have actually declared for Russia, and marched to join Field Marshal Romanzow.