

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

(Concluded from our last.)

ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 1. THE free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall, forever hereafter, be allowed within this state to all mankind; provided that the liberty of conscience hereby declared shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of this state.

Sec. 2. The rights, privileges, immunities and estates of both civil and religious societies and of corporate bodies shall remain as if the constitution of this state had not been altered or amended.

ARTICLE IX.

Sec. 1. All power is originally vested in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority, and are instituted for their peace, safety and happiness.

Sec. 2. No freemen of this state shall be taken, or imprisoned, or dissolved of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land, nor shall any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts ever be passed by the legislature of this state.

Sec. 3. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power.

Sec. 4. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

Sec. 5. The legislature shall not grant any title of nobility, or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for any longer time than during good behaviour.

Sec. 6. The trial by jury as heretofore used in this state, and the liberty of the press shall be forever inviolably preserved.

ARTICLE X.

Sec. 1. The business of the treasury shall be in future conducted by two treasurers, one of whom shall hold his office, and reside at Columbia, the other shall hold his office and reside in Charleston.

Sec. 2. The secretary of state and surveyor general shall hold their offices both in Columbia and in Charleston—They shall reside at one place, and their deputies at the other.

Sec. 3. At the conclusion of the circuits, the judges shall meet and sit at Columbia, for the purpose of hearing and determining all motions which may be made for new trials, and in arrest of judgments, and such points of law as may be submitted to them. From Columbia, they shall proceed to Charleston, and there hear and determine all such motions for new trials, and in arrest of judgment, and such points of law, as may be submitted to them.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall always reside during the sitting of the legislature at the place where their session may be held, and at all other times wherever in his opinion the public good may require.

Sec. 5. The legislature shall, as soon as may be convenient, pass laws for the abolition of the rights of primogeniture, and for giving an equitable distribution of the real estate of intestates.

ARTICLE XI.

No convention of the people shall be called unless by the concurrence of two thirds of both branches of the whole representation.

No part of this constitution shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in the house of representatives, and three times in the Senate, and agreed to by two thirds of both branches of the whole representation; neither shall any alteration take place until the bill so agreed to, be published three months previous to a new election for members to the house of representatives, and if the alteration proposed by the legislature shall be agreed to in their first session by two thirds of the whole representation in both branches of the legislature after the same shall have been read three times, on three several days in each house, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

Done in the convention at Columbia, in the state of South-Carolina, the 3d day of June, in the year of our Lord 1790, and in the 14th year of the independence of the United States of America. By the unanimous order of the Convention.

CHARLES PINCKNEY, President.

[ATTEST] JOHN SANFORD DART, Sec'y.

1. That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments in the constitution of this state; it is hereby declared and ordained. That the government shall be administered as heretofore, until the meeting and sitting of the legislature, to be held under this constitution.

2. And whereas the existing laws, render it highly inconvenient for the legislature to meet on the fourth Monday in November next, it is therefore ordained, that instead thereof, the members of the senate and house of representatives, be elected on the second Monday in October, and on the day following, shall meet at Columbia, the seat of government, on the first Monday in January next.

3. It is also ordained, that the commissioners of the treasury, shall with all convenient dispatch take a balance of the treasury books, which balance shall be lodged in the treasurers office in Columbia, and the original books in the treasurers office in Charleston.

4. It is the opinion of this convention, that the legislature at the first session, which shall be held under this constitution, should regulate and establish by law, all the fees of the respective courts and offices throughout this state.

5. That they also provide for the annual and final settlement of the accounts of the commissioners of the treasury, so that the pecuniary interest of the state, be duly attended to, and the persons who faithfully discharge the duties of that important office be quieted therein, and their sureties released in a fixed and reasonable time.

6. That the legislature shall make effectual provision for revising, digesting, and publishing the laws of this state, so as that a general knowledge thereof may be diffused among the citizens of this state.

7. The legislature at their first meeting, shall proceed to the election of justices of the peace throughout the state, and of justices of the county courts, where county courts are established, that all former commissions of the peace expire at fixed periods, to be declared by law.

8. That all rotation officers at the first meeting of the legislature under this constitution may be re-elected, not withstanding any time they may have before served under the former constitution.

By the unanimous order of the Convention, June 3, 1790.

CHARLES PINCKNEY, President.

[ATTEST] JOHN SANFORD DART, Secretary.

OBEDURACY.

TOWARDS the close of the late war, a Dutch ship, mounting 74 guns, having on board her supply of men, as she lay at her mooring in the harbor of Curricoa, one of the West India Islands, was suddenly blown up; the circumstances of which are as follows: the gunner of the aforesaid ship, (to whom was committed the care of the magazine, which contributed greatly to the security of his design) was, for some misdemeanor or other, that fatal morn, to receive a

dozen lashes with a rope's end—but being previously actuated by an hellish desire of revenge, he conceived the dreadful notion of communicating fire to the magazine; in order whereunto he procured a match, with which, in a victorious manner, he marched directly to the powder, consisting of two hundred barrels; on his way thither he was met by one of the cabin boys, (he being the only person preserved whereby the circumstances of this horrid affair were bro't to light) whose curiosity having led him to enquire whither he was bound with a lighted match, received this astonishing answer, "We are all going, by a sudden roaring gale, to land very speedily in the safe port of the infernal pit, where, it is probable, we shall make a warm breakfast." Whereupon the boy, mistrusting his bad design, cast himself out at the nearest port-hole, and continued swimming under water till his breath was nearly spent, and at the time of his appearance the ship was blown up, attended with thundering devastation; which was perceived in part, by the damage done to several of the nearest buildings—not to mention the mangled limbs of those belonging to the ship, which were afterwards picked up about the island.— Thus through the revenge and impenitence of one bold wretch, 500 souls were summoned before the dreadful bar of God, in an hour which they thought not of.

From the ANTIGUA JOURNAL, EXTRA. * June 11.

Correct list of the Ships under immediate orders of equipment for sea. At Plymouth. At Sheerness. At Woolwich. At Deptford. At Portsmouth. At Chatham.

* This Journal contains the proclamation mentioned in the St. Kitts Basterre Paper—which turns out to be nothing more than the British King's message received here by the Packet some weeks since.

Last night a very hot press took place in the Road and Harbor of St. John. We hear that upwards of 100 Seamen were collected from the different ships.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THERE are many persons who boast of their moral virtue, honest principles, and heroic fortitude, that have not a single ray of the above named properties, in their homogeneous mass, that illumines and brightens the human soul: those most deficient in virtue and the noble principles which dignify the man, are the most apt to swell the zephyrs with their own fame.

This is a great mark of vanity, strong proof of want of common sense, and sufficiently evincive of misapplied education on an unvirtuous mind—"virtue without knowledge makes enthusiasts; and knowledge without virtue makes devils; but both united, elevate to the top of human dignity and perfection."

Universal self-approbation, arises from ignorance and enthusiasm—and universally defaming and reprobating the public and private conduct, is a species of opprobrium that flows from an ireful and corrupted source; those that drink deep of this fountain will be tinged with such slandering principles, as the water of time cannot cleanse and purify; therefore avoid depravity in the dress of honesty, for it may delude innocence and corrupt virtue itself.

Disappointed ambition, connected with a vindictive spirit makes a reprobate.

May not wickedness and ignorance, together with certain physical causes on the moral faculty, or total absence of the moral faculty, be justly considered the parents of cowardice?

A certain philosopher of the present age, in his philosophical oration, or enquiry into the influence of physical causes on the moral faculty, has given the history of the celebrated SERVINS character, and there appears to be a total absence of the moral faculty, while the chafin, produced thereby in his mind, seems to have been filled up by a more than common extension of every other power of his mind; he was treacherous—cowardly—deceitful—a liar, and blasphemer, &c.—produced in consequence of the loss of the moral faculty.

A large impression of this paper having been struck off from the commencement of the second vol. April 14.—Those who incline to become subscribers from that period, may be furnished with the numbers complete.

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

A GENTLEMAN remarkable for his aversion to revealed religion, some time ago, in a large company, among whom was Dr. Franklin, indulged himself in a number of remarks dishonorable to the Christian faith, and warmly opposed all who defended it: when, turning to the Doctor, he appealed to him for the truth of his assertions. That good old man made this laconic wise reply: "IT IS SAFEST TO BELIEVE." This declaration, considered as the mature decision of one of the most enlightened sages, after upwards of fourscore years experience in the learned and active world, is of no little weight in the scale of human opinion, on the most important question in the universe.

LONDON.

An estimator of the services of the Rev. Mr. Wesley observes, that in the constant labour of upwards of 60 years, reckoning his discourses, &c. at two per day, which is 730 a year, they amount in all to 43,900! What is more extraordinary, the literary labours of this gentleman are so numerous, that for many years past ten persons have been constantly employed in the branch of printing. Mr. Wesley's library, according to a public valuation lately made by his order, was estimated at 4000.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, agreeable to an ACT of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

Table with columns: PRIZE of, £.3000, £.2000, £.1000, £.500, £.200, £.100, £.50, £.20, £.10, £.5, £.2, £.1. Total 7950.

8346 Prizes, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000
16654 Blanks, }
Subject to a deduction of Fifteen per Cent.

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raise a part of the sum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does so much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers presume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the sale of Tickets, especially as the success of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which must otherwise be laid to reimburse the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be sold by the subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.
New-York, 6th March, 1790.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donald's estate, within this state, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790. New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w.1y.)

James F. Sebor, and Co. Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market, WHERE they negotiate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as usual. New-York, April 8, 1790. 't.

The Mail Diligence, FOR PHILADELPHIA, LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, Ten minutes after Eight o'clock every morning except Sunday. Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790. }

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island Securities, of every denomination, by EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, Water-Street. New-York, April 17, 1790.

CONTINENTAL AND STATE SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD, AT NO. 196, WATER-STREET, A generous price will be given for Military Rights of Land and Jersey Paper Money. May 4.

THE Creditors of Col. ELISHA SHELDON, of Salisbury, are hereby notified, That the Subscribers being appointed Trustees of said SHELDON's estate, will attend to the business of their appointment on the first Monday of August next, at the house of JACOBUS DAVIS, in said Salisbury, agreeable to the Act of Assembly.—The interest of the creditors requires their general attendance. HEZEKIAH FITCH, } Trustees. JOHN BIRD, } Salisbury, (Connecticut), June 28, 1789.