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Introduction

The supplemental documents to the debate over the Constitution in Vermont (DHRC Vol. XXIX) include sixty-three newspaper items, four official legislative acts, three letters, and one proclamation by Vermont governor Thomas Chittenden.

The documents in this supplement are all literal transcriptions and are arranged chronologically. The document number for each individual item is placed in its heading. Footnotes indicate newspaper reprintings and the sources of manuscripts.

Many pamphlets and newspaper items that either originated in or were reprinted in Vermont from other states had a regional or national circulation. Some of these items have been printed in *Commentaries on the Constitution: Public and Private* and are listed in an appendix in this supplement.
## Symbols

**FOR MANUSCRIPTS**

**Manuscripts**

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The LANDSKIP.

An ECLOGUE. May 1788.

Scene Court House Hill, Bennington.

Time of Day Sunrise.

Early I left my coach and walked abroad,
To taste the sweets the dewey blooms afford,
To view the scene around, I turn mine eyes,
While various objects greet me with surprize.
Ambrosial nature breathes her choice perfume,
The rural choirs their morning lays assume;
All noise is hush’d, fell discord lies reclin’d,
And pleasing contemplations fill the mind.
The fogs are gone, the air serenely bright,
A northern vista first attracts the sight.
Down from the hill to yonder vale I look,
There the gay orchards and the winding brook,
Extensive plowlands, meadows stretch’d to please,
Delightful fountains groves of tall grown trees,
Desporting shades, deckt with the clustring vine,
The stately elms that circling ivies twine,
The lowing herds spread o’er the grassy farm,
The fleecy flocks in pleasing numbers swarm,
The lab’ring swain that drags the fertile hill
That coming autumn may his grain’ry fill,
These strike the mind with an enlivening tho’t
Beyond the treasures from the Indies brought.
The num’rous hedges mark each different bound,
As I ascend the slowly rising ground,
The prospect brightens, with supreme delight,
Extensive plains are open’d to the sight:
From east to west as far as eye can trace,
A pleasing verdure does the landskip grace.
New scenes unfold and open to my view
As tow’rds the north the prospect I pursue,
Till distant mountains meet the bending sky,
Here the proud conflux stops the straining eye.
Now tow’rds the east fresh pleasing raptures rise,
On yonder mount, that’s stretch’d along the skies,
O’erspread with groves, and shades of different dyes.
Large ridges hill’d on ridges leave in sight,
And rise distinguish’d to the blue crown’d height.
Now o’er the high form’d summit gently gleams
The rising charmer with his sparkling beams,
Shines on the rocks, whose rustic beauties show
A graver contrast with the groves below.
The lesser ridges ring with shouts of praise,
The vale re-echoes back the artless lays,
The vocal feather’d train their ditties tell,
Each fondly strives in numbers to excell;
To strike sublimest keys distend their throats,
And fill the vallies with their echoing notes;
While strong and bold along the vale resounds,
A wild dread din, that shakes the else firm grounds,
With ratling roar it strikes the distant hills,
And their fierce tenants with amazement fills.
The vales disclose their choicest morning treats,
And opening flowers diffuse their bosom’d sweets;
Ten thousand daisies spangle o’er the green,
In all her pomp the yellow cowslip’s seen;
The virgin lillies rear their smiling heads,
And purple violets grace the verdant meads.
Here lavish nature open her od’rous store,
And balmy fragrance breathes along the shore.
As through the vale the muse her journey plies
A tall obstruction bursts before my eyes:
Black, bleak, round, bluff, high-rais’d, stupenduous height,
Ledges and craggs of rocks impede the sight,
And screen the rattl’ing serpents known for spite.
The deep rang’d groves here mock the raging blasts,
That fill less forests with extensive wastes.
Scarce to the top ascends the fanning breeze,
But folding vapours settle o’er the trees.
Stretch’d tow’rds the west a curving figure stands,
Which hides the beauty of the distant lands.
’Till opening shades a smoother region show,
And through the trees the gentle zephyrs blow.

Now just before a woody moorland spreads,
That stops the prospect of the western meads;
But sounding through the grove I often hear
The noisy swain that drives the labouring steer.
Small hills, with vales, and various fields unfold
A blooming prospect pleasing to behold.

Methinks the mount appears in all its charms
Where first Columbia drove Britannia’s arms;
There martial BAUM resign’d to potent death,
And angry PHESTER yielded up his breath.
There tories, Britons, indians fled away,
And German troops became an easy prey.
This ope’d the scene for long triumphant toils,
Victorious trophies, and enriching spoils,
That gave such honor to our infant states,
And form’d the wreath for Washington and Gates.
Hail sacred mount! Long may your honors live,
And age to age your lasting memory give;
Great MARS here first espous’d our bleeding cause,
And PALLAS laid the basis for those laws,
That were to guide Columbia’s sons until,
The FEDERAL UNION should the plan fulfil.
When gen’rous poets rank the States in fame,
VERMONT will sure a lofty station claim;
Our fertile soil and highly pleasing site,
E’er long Parnassian labours shall excite,
And lines of praise the future page shall swell,
Bold numbers rise our martial worth to tell,
Sing how we quell’d the proudest power on earth
And brought a rising empire into birth:
Through ages yet unborn our names shall live,
As long as fame and honor shall survive.


2. Vermont Gazette, 18 August 1788 (supplement)

Friday last being the day appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of the 16th of August 1777, the day of Bennington Battle, its dawn was announced by the discharge of a cannon, by the artillery company under the command of Captain Harmon. At eleven o’clock the first regiment of militia of this State, commanded by Col. Joseph Safford, appeared under arms, and at twelve formed the hollow square to the north of the meeting house in the following manner, viz. the north end of the meeting house forming the south side of the square, where a stage was erected for the speakers appointed for the day; Captain Robinson’s Lighthorse on the right of the regiment formed the west side, Captain Safford and Burnham, with their light infantry, on the left, formed the east side & the battalion companies, with the artillery in the centre, formed the north-line of the square.

The procession advanced from the Vermont Arms to the meeting house in the following order, viz.

Captain Robinson’s troop of Horse,
Captain’s Safford and Burnham, with the Light Infantry,
Civil Officers of the State,
The Clergy,
President and Trustees of Clio-Hall,
The Gentlemen appointed to speak upon the occasion,
Students of Clio-Hall,
Gentlemen Strangers,
Citizens and youth of the town.

When the procession began to move, eight cannon were discharged, one in honor of the day, and one in honor of France, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Prussia, Morocco, and the United States of America respectively. On their arrival at the meeting house, the Civil Officers, Trustees of Clio Hall, Students, &c. divided to the right and left and made way for the strangers, to place themselves on the seats previously provided in the front of the stage.

As many of the ladies and gentlemen of the singing school as could conveniently be seated on the stage, having taken their places, together with the instrumental performers, the exercises of the day were introduced by singing the following song, composed for the occasion by Mr. Haswell, set to music by Mr. Benham, tutor of the school.

Tune “FAIRFIELD.”
While Sol illumes the eastern skies,
Vermont thy plaudits yield,
See where thy rural swains arise,
And seek the emblazon’d field.

See Emulation’s glowing fire
Their ardent bosoms swell,
Each soldier shews a warm desire
To fill his station well.

See, on the right, each gallant steed,
Swift rising to renown,
Such valour caus’d a BAUM
to bleed,
And sav’d the invaded town.

Upon the left, in martial pride
See the light corps display’d,
Order o’er all their ranks preside,
To grace the grand parade.

See in the centre of the line
The deep-mouth’d thunder’s place,
Adds beauty to the whole design,
And most peculiar grace.

From right to left the martial ranks
In warlike pomp array’d.
Call loudly for their country’s thanks,
And let those thanks be paid.

Ye fair, when virtue claims the lay,
Exalt your voices high,
Each hero in the field this day,
Would shield your charms or die.
(a) The name of the Col. Commandant of the British detachment, who fell in the action, the remembrance of which this celebration was designed to perpetuate.

Mr. MARSH, Rector of Clio-Hall, then delivered a very sensible and elegant Oration, adapted to the occasion, which obtained universal applause.

The Singers and instrumental performers then entertained the audience by singing the following Hymn. Composition and music as before mentioned.

Tune “WALLINGSFORD.”
Columbia rejoice,
Let Praises resound,
For mercies received
Each bosom should glow,
When tumult and bloodshed
Encompass us ’round,
Kind heaven in mercy
Defeated the foe.

He banish’d our fears,
And sav’d us from death,
When Howe and Burgoyne
Invaded the land;

Let joy and rejoicing
Enliven each breast,
While grateful we rev’rence
Jehovah’s command.

When BAUM had advanc’d
In hostile parade
His conquering host
To Bennington’s plains,

What swift emulation,
Our forces pervade,
What virtue and valour
Shines forth in our swains.

See FAY breathe his last,
See WALBRIDGE expire,
See WARNER and CLARK,
Existence resign,

Ye virgins and matrons
Unite in the choir,
To honor their mem’ries
In strains most divine.

May virtue and worth
Our regions adorn,
Distinguish each class,
Each station delight,
True valour and wisdom
Shine forth as the morn
Till stars fade away, and
The SUN sets in night.

(a) Messrs. John Fay, Henry Walbridge, Daniel Warner and Nathan Clark, respectable inhabitants of Bennington, who died in the cause of their country, August 16, 1777.

If the harmony and regularity of the music, was exceeded by any thing upon the day, it was by the dignity and graceful appearance of the young ladies who honored the public exercises with their countenance and assistance on the stage.

Mr. Haswell concluded the public exercise by a poetic Oration, which did him honor and gave great satisfaction to a respectable audience.

The regiment then marched to the parade, where they were reviewed by the General, and performed the necessary evolutions of the day, with a degree of precision that did them great honor in the view of every spectator present.

The gentlemen of the Clergy and the speakers on the occasion, by invitation, then waited on the officers, at Mr. Hathaway’s and partook of an elegant repast provided by them, on the occasion, where good sense, cheerfulness and festivity, kept “within the happy boundary that divides usefulness from excess.”

By eight o’clock in the evening the troops had universally retired, nor was a single man of the whole observed to be inebriated, altho’ liquor was generously presented to them universally, by their late worthy commander Col. Samuel Robinson, lately resigned, and the town was plentifully provided in every respect.

The behaviour of every soldier and citizen present, gave peculiar force to the following sentimental wish of the poetic Orator, expressed in his address to the regiment,

“But if at some far distant baleful day,
Insulting foes should urge you to the fray,
Then may the shades of heroes from above
Behold YOUR actions and YOUR deeds approve,
May the reflection fire each patriot’s soul,
Our friends and fathers scorn’d a base controll,
May no intestine jar’s your ranks divide,
Or stain the cause in which the heroes died,
But may their virtues on each soul descend
Fraught with fruition of the joys on high,
As dropt Elijah’s mantle on his friend,
When Israel’s chariot bore him to the sky.”

CORNELIUS VILLEE,
ISAAC TICHENOR,
JOSEPH FAY.
Comm’tee.

August 18th, 1788.
3. Providence Gazette, 14 February 1789

The State of Vermont have appointed the Honourable JONATHAN ARNOLD, Esq; (who is now in this Town on a Visit) the Honourable Judge ROBINSON, and ISAAC TICHINOR, Esq; as Agents on the Part of Vermont, to repair to the Place of the Session of the New Congress, and treat with that Honourable Body on such Matters interesting to said State as may be proposed to them by the Congress.

1. Reprinted: Newport Herald, 19 February; Northampton, Mass., Hampshire Gazette, 4 March; Baltimore Maryland Gazette, 6 March; Pittsfield, Mass., Berkshire Chronicle, 20 March; Pittsburgh Gazette, 4 April.

4. Vermont Gazette, 23 February 1789

It is expected that Vermont will shortly be received into the confederation, as a bill is now before the legislature of New-York to authorise congress to accede to the independence of the people inhabiting this territory.


5. New York Daily Advertiser, 6 March 1789

The Assembly at Albany passed a bill to authorise Congress to accede to the Independence of Vermont—but it was rejected in the senate.


6. Vermont Gazette, 9 March 1789

A correspondent informs, that the present situation of Vermont occasions much speculation in the United States, but it is generally believed that our admission into the Union, will be acceded to on terms advantageous to this state.


7. Connecticut Gazette, 13 March 1789


“To-morrow the Assembly [of New York] will resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, on the bill entitled ‘an act to authorize the Congress of the United States of America, to accede to the independence of the people inhabiting the district of territory called Vermont.’ This bill has had a second reading, and I think it probable, that it will pass both Houses.”

1. Reprinted: Massachusetts Salem Mercury, 17 March; Newburyport, Mass., Essex Journal, 18 March; Portland, Maine, Cumberland Gazette, and Worcester American Herald, 19 March; Winchester Virginia Gazette, 1 April; Pittsburgh Gazette, 4 April.
8. Massachusetts Salem Mercury, 31 March 1789

The Legislature of Newyork have adjourned, to meet at Albany on the first Tuesday of January next. The day of adjournment, the Senate passed a resolution to meet at the city of Newyork: On a motion to concur in the Assembly, the House was equally divided; the Speaker gave his casting vote in the negative. The Assembly had passed the bill to authorize Congress to accede to the INDEPENDENCE of VERMONT, but the Senate rejected it.

9. New York Act Appointing Commissioners to Meet Vermont Commissioners, 16 July 1789

An Act appointing commissioners with power to declare the consent of the legislature of this state of Newyork, that a certain territory within the jurisdiction thereof, should be formed or erected into a new state.

Act of Newyork passed July 16, 1789.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of Newyork, represented in senate and assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Robert Yates, Rufus King, Gulian Verplank, Robert R. Livingston, Simeon De Witt, Richard Varrick and John Lansingh, jun. esquires, shall be, and hereby are appointed commissioners, with full power to them, or any four or more of them, in their discretion, as they shall judge the peace and interest of the United States in general, and of this state in particular, to require the same, and on such terms and conditions, and in such manner and form, as they shall judge necessary and proper, to declare the consent of the legislature of this state, that such district or territory, within the jurisdiction, and in the north eastern and northern parts thereof, as the said commissioners shall judge most convenient, should be formed or erected into a new state. And every act of any four or more of the commissioners hereby appointed, in the execution of the power aforesaid, shall be as effectual to every purpose as if the same had been an immediate act of the legislature of this state.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this act contained, is intended, or shall be construed, to give any person, claiming lands in each district to be erected into an independent state, any right to any compensation whatever from this state.

1. Printed: Vermont Gazette, 27 July; Vermont Journal, 12 August. This act was repealed by another New York act appointing commissioners passed on 6 March 1790 (below).

10. Albany Gazette, 23 July 1789

On Saturday last, arrived in this city, from Bennington, the Hon. SAMUEL ROBINSON and ISAAC TICHENOR, Esqrs., Delegates from the state of Vermont, to the Congress of the United States, and on Monday morning they sat off for the city New-York.—We are told, that the object of this delegation is the admission of Vermont into the American Union.

1. The Albany Gazette, 23 July 1789 is not extant. The transcription is taken from the Connecticut Gazette, 31 July that reprinted it under the dateline “Albany, July 23.” Also reprinted in the Maryland Journal, 7 August; Boston Gazette, 10 August; New York Goshen Repository, 11 August; New Jersey
11. Common Sense
Vermont Gazette, 27 July 1789

Messieurs HASWELL & RUSSELL,

I have perused the foregoing enigmatical act of the state of Newyork, you will prevent many inquiries, and save much disputes by informing the public that it means to comprehend the state of Vermont.

This modern act though stripped of its former dress, and fine plausible robes, yet the old carcass appears in its ancient form: trick and artifice has been the uniform characterick of that government, occasioned by certain leading characters, whose exalted stations, joined with their unbounded wicked intrigues, has been capable of imposing on the judicious and honest body of the people, who have uniformly been willing to relinquish their claims to Vermont; many attempts have been made to remove, and finally settle these disputes, but every overture, by the time it reaches us, appears as though it had been ambushed, killed and scalped, and the perpetrators made their escape. This evil can only be remedied by Vermont’s assuming her former spirit. Phisicking and bleeding will not prove a sufficient remedy, without amputation. The God of nature has designed and fixed the limits of Vermont, and made the river its lasting and indisputable bounds: then let us once more resume our right, extend our jurisdiction, and include that valuable part of Newyork, which alone can render the people of that district happy, and this part of the state respectable.

Vermont expects soon to join the union, but we have no need to flatter or intreat Newyork to make any relinquishment whatever, we are totally out of their power, free and independent; and ought to pity and despise them. The government of the union is so wisely calculated, that the states, like little incorporated towns, have only to study their own convenience by altering and changeing the line of jurisdiction, as will best accommodate the transacting their little internal affairs, which does not immediately concern the union at large, therefore the state of Newyork can receive no real disadvantage from Vermont’s extending jurisdiction to the river; while on the other hand it readies a very great convenience in commerce, & respectability to the form of the territory; this alone can give relief, and effect the core of those overgrown and ingenious landjobbers, whose hydrophobial influence has for many years set the people mad. I am persuaded that no one can dispute this remedy, who are acquainted with the good effect the application had in 1781, when it was but partially applied, the disorder was evidently rebuked*, and mr. Duane, like a satan in ancient times, (being cast out of the people) prayed to congress for leave to enter into the swine.

Divesting Newyork of this territory cannot operate against them, except in idea, which I however judge, would sufficiently mortify them, and ballance all the pleasure they have experienced in tormenting an innocent, virtuous people, with a twenty-five years dispute. I can now plainly see the neighbouring states secretly cast a sneer of contempt and laugh the Yorkers in the face at their well timed fate; while on the other hand, with pleasure they congratulate Vermont, and rejoice that her wisdom and perseverance has placed them in independence, and reduced her enemies to pity and contempt. They all feel the bitter sting of this same spirit of the Yorkers, whose restless
and avaricious desires have seldom been at peace with their neighbours; nor have they been less indefatigable in their endeavours to impede the efficacious government of the United States, the truth of this assertion (to their eternal shame and disgrace) their recent conduct evinces. On the other hand Vermont is *federal*, and has taken the earliest opportunity of declaring her acquiescence in the new government, has appointed and authorised agents to proceed to congress, and pursue measures to remove every impediment, and join this state in union. A patriotic spirit glows in the countenance of every citizen who only waits an opportunity to render his best services to lay the foundation of the greatest empire in the universe.

*See the journals of congress 1781, the prayer and petition of Duane to congress, “to settle the dispute with Vermont, and, if possible, to stop them within their ancient bounds, and suffer him to encroach on the western savages.”*

12. *Maryland Journal, 28 July 1789*

The Legislature of the State of New-York have also passed a Law for appointing Seven Commissioners, with full Power and Authority to declare their Assent, that a certain Territory, *(Vermont)* within the Jurisdiction of that State, should be formed or erected into a new State: And *Robert Yates, Rufus King, and Gulian Verplanck*, Esquires, are appointed by the Lower House for that Purpose; to which are added, *Robert R. Livingston, Richard Varick, Simeon De Witt,* and *John Lansing, jun.* Esquires, who were chosen by the Senate.

1. Reprinted: *New Jersey Journal and the Virginia Centinel, 5 August.*

13. *Virginia Centinel, 5 August 1789*

“The Legislature of this State have appointed General Schuyler, and Mr. Rufus King Senators; and have passed an act providing for the Independence of Vermont.”

14. *Portland, Maine, Cumberland Gazette, 7 August 1789*

In the bill for appointing Commissioners for declaring the consent of the Legislature of New-york, that Vermont be a separate State, the names of *Robert R. Livingston, Richard Varick, Simeon Dewitt, John Lansing, jun. Robert Yates, Rufus King,* and *Gulian Verplanck*, are inserted.

15. *Albany Gazette, 10 August 1789*

On Wednesday last, the hon.* Moses Robison and Isaac Tichenor, Esqrs. passed through this city, on their return to Vermont—This State having, by law, appointed Commissioners, with plenary powers, to agree to the independency of that state, the above Gentlemen made no official application to Congress for their admission into the Union.

*The name of Samuel Robison was inserted in our paper of the 23d ult. by mistake.*

1. Reprinted: Massachusetts *Salem Mercury, 25 August.*
From Mercury’s Cabinet.

A letter from a farmer in Vermont to a gentleman in Newyork.

Dear Sir,

In a Bennington paper, No. 9, of July 27th, 1789 I saw a publication of an act of the legislature of Newyork, appointing commissioners with full power to declare the consent of that state, that a certain territory within their jurisdiction, lying northwardly and northeastwardly should be declared an independent state, in such manner and form as the commissioners shou’d judge most convenient for the best good of the united states in general, and that state in particular, with this proviso, that no compensation should be made by that state, to persons claiming lands in either district.

By the complexion of the act it appears, the legislature meant to extend this new state as far west as the north river. Upon this a question arises, whether Newyork had a right to grant to Vermont the jurisdiction proposed or not. At a certain time the United States flung off their dependence on Great Britain, we were then left in a state of nature without laws for the government of society; about this time Major Philip Skeen came from England, clothed with all the powers and authorities of a governor, over a certain district of lands lying northerly & northeasterly of Newyork: if so, it was no act of grace or mercy in the legislature of Newyork to grant jurisdiction where they had no right: clearly Vermont had as good right to set up jurisdiction as far as Skeen’s jurisdiction extended, as Newyork had: let that be as it may, it appears to me, Sir, most clearly, that Vermont extending west as far as the Northriver, is founded in every idea of true policy, and would be much more for the interest of the United States in general, and Newyork and Vermont in particular, than to be pinched up within the Newhampshire grants, and cut off from all water communication. Vermont is young and enterprising; had they a capital of their own every exertion that was possible for a people to make would be used, to render it a place of consequence and respectability. Trade and population would increase fast and Newyork would reap the immediate advantage of it. Since the United States are consolidated into one empire, I cannot see the advantage any state receives, by having a very extensive territory. So much only as is advantageous for trade and commerce, and adequate to the support of civil government, and making them respectable, is necessary; but for any state to extend jurisdiction to their own disadvantage, and contrary to the interest of the United States in general, is irreconcilable with every just idea of truth and natural justice, and incongruous to the idea of beings formed for rational exercises.

Newyork is rich and opulent, did her line of jurisdiction extend but a small distance north of Albany, she would be as happy a state as any in the union. They have sold the public lands, put the money into their funds, the interest of which, I trust, would be sufficient to support civil government, without any tax upon the subject, provided they were restricted to the above limits. At the same time Vermont, by extending to the northriver, would become a respectable state in the union, would be able, when called on, to afford more ample assistance to the United States than her present situation would allow.

Personal property would be as well secured in Vermont as in Newyork: It matters not to which jurisdiction personal property appertains; if any person feels
himself injured an appeal will lie to some higher court, therefore this can be no objection to extending Vermont to the proposed limits: property may be secured to individuals in setting the bounds as well as at present. If any dispute should arise, and any person lose his property by it, the public are no losers by it: property is often fluctuating, and tossed about upon the boisterous ocean of uncertainties, and seldom lasts more than three generations in one line, yet the public are no losers by it: the property still remains.

Vermont by extending to the proposed limits would become a state respectable at home and abroad, will be willing to contribute her mite for the general good, and a final settlement will take place of all disputes between New York and Vermont, all envy, malice, &c. &c. will be done away, and the union of the empire advanced.


17. Vermont Act Appointing Commissioners to Meet with New York Commissioners, 26 October 1789

An act appointing commissioners for the purpose therein mentioned.

Whereas it is of consequence, that the line between the State of Vermont, and the State of New York, be ascertained and established, and that certain obstacles to the admission of the State of Vermont into union with the United States, should be removed, which purpose to effect:

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That Isaac Tichenor, Stephen R. Bradley, Nathaniel Chipman, Elijah Paine, Ira Allen, Stephen Jacob, and Israel Smith, Esquires, be, and hereby are appointed, Commissioners, in behalf of this State, with full power to them, or any four or more of them, to treat with the commissioners that now are, or hereafter may be appointed by the State of New York; and who shall be fully authorized and empowered to ascertain, agree to, ratify and confirm, a Jurisdictional, or boundary line between the State of New York and the State of Vermont: and to adjust and finally determine, all and every matter or thing, which in any wise obstructs a union of this State with the United States. And,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every act or agreement of the said commissioners, or either four or more of them, made and entered into, and with certain commissioners that now are, or hereafter may be appointed by the State of New York, in the execution of the powers aforesaid, shall be as effectual to every purpose, as if the same had been an immediate act of the Legislature of this state.

Provided always, That nothing in this act shall be construed to give the said commissioners power to lessen or abridge the present Jurisdiction of this State; or in any wise oblige the inhabitants of the same, or any person or persons, claiming title to lands heretofore granted by this State, or the province of New Hampshire, to relinquish their claims under the jurisdiction thereof; or in any wise subject the State of Vermont to make any compensation to different persons, claiming under grants made by the late province and now State of New York; of lands situate, and being in the State of Vermont, and within the Jurisdiction of the same.

State of Vermont, Secretary’s Office Westminster, October 26th, 1789.
The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, October 23, 1789.

Attest, ROS: HOPKINS, Sec.

1. Printed: Vermont Gazette, 9 November.

18. Massachusetts Centinel, 16 December 1789

It will be recollected that Vermont is on the eve of entering into the Union. Those, therefore, who are attached to the number Thirteen will not long remain ungratified.

ISAAC TICHENOR, STEPHEN R. BRADLEY, NATHANIEL CHIPMAN, ELIJAH PAINE, IRA ALLEN, STEPHEN JACOB, and ISRAEL SMITH, Esquires, are appointed, by the State of Vermont, Commissioners to run, with the New-York Commissioners, a boundary line between that State and New-York, and finally to determine on all matters that obstruct a union of that State with the United States.

1. Reprinted: Springfield, Mass., Hampshire Chronicle, 23 December; Massachusetts Spy, 24 December; Winchester Virginia Gazette, 16 January 1790. For the Vermont act of 26 October appointing commissioners, see above.

19. Vermont Journal, 16 December 1789

ODE,

On the happy Government of the UNITED STATES.

I.
Thrice welcome, Freedom, to our land;
Fair peace extends her olive wand,
    And justice guides the reign:
A federal union binds the whole,
From Georgia to the northern Pole,
    And science smiles again.

II.
Fell anarchy now hides her head,
All lawless usurpation’s fled,
    And liberty returns
To bless Columbia’s shores again—
Establish here her sweet domain,
    While stern oppression mourns!

III.
Religion now its charms unfold,
By superstition uncontrol’d,
    Here virtue lifts her scale;
Now white rob’d innocence descends,
To guard Columbia and her friends,
    That vice no more prevail.

IV.
Our fleet will soon triumphant ride
Across the vast atlantic tide,
   And plough the watery main;
While commerce shall enrich our shores,
Bless both our baskets and our stores,
   And smiling plenty reign.

V.
Thus shall Columbia be renown’d,
From shore to shore her praise resound,
   Till TIME itself be past;
Till suns be from their orbits hurl’d,
Old chaos rush upon the world,
   And nature groan her last!

20. Vermont Journal, 6 January 1790

ODE for JANUARY 1790.
Uncounted years unheeded roll!
Consider this, O Man! controul
Desire—and learn thy fate:
Proud MAN must yield to savage Time,
Which levels EMPIRES in their prime,
   And makes the little—GREAT.
Old eightynine is past and gone!
A newyear now is hurrying on,
   And greets COLUMBIA’s Fame!
Hail! Heav’n born FREEDOM: tune thy lyre,
COLUMBIA’s freeborn Sons inspire
   With VIRTUE’s sacred flame!
Rise COLUMBIA on wings of Fame!
A new era t’ the WORLD proclaim—
   Immortalize thy TRUST!
Great WASHINGTON, the GOOD, shall reign,
And Usurpation’s proud domain
   Keep level with the dust.
OUR CONSTITUTION doth enhance
The love of Liberty in France,
   Our GREAT and GOOD Ally;
May SHE obtain the glorious prize;
And on the wings of FREEDOM rise!
   May Despotism die.
Ye FREE AMERICANS unite,
Echo the NEWYEAR’s spacious light,
   And welcome it with Joy:
Learn VIRTUE as the Seasons fly;
THY laurel’d Name shall soar on high!
Which Time can ne’er destroy.
May ALL mankind from Discord cease,
And dread Confusion yield to PEACE!
    May Science blessings lend—
    COMMERCE and AGRICULTURE thrive—
    GEORGE WASHINGTON (our FATHER) live
    Till newyears have NO END!

21. Vermont Gazette, 18 January 1790

The commissioners for adjusting the boundary line of this state, &c. appointed
by this state and Newyork, have, we are informed, postponed their proposed
conference, until some time in February next, then to be helden at Newyork.


Yesterday arrived in this city, the Hon. ISAAC TICHENOR, Esq; and this
morning he took a seat in the stage for the city of New-York. This gentleman is one
of the Commissioners appointed by the state of Vermont, with plenary powers, to treat
with the Commissioners of this state, who, in July last were, by law, vested with “power
to declare the consent of the legislature of the state of New-York, that a certain territory
within the jurisdiction thereof, should be formed or erected into “[a new?] State.”


23. Pasquinade, Vermont Gazette, 25 January 1790

From MERCURY’s CABINET.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

The following little pasquinade was handed me the other day. If you think it will
not be an insult to your motto, by publishing it you will oblige a constant reader.

At Westminster, lately, the State of Vermont,
After due consultation determin’d upon’t,
That seven good men, were sufficient to join
With Newyork, to determine the government line:
Remove all obstructions, and point out the way
For Vermont in the union her star to display.
But alas! brother freemen, I fear it will prove
We have rais’d six or seven new blocks to remove.

1. Reprinted: Philadelphia Independent Gazetteer, 5 June; Boston Columbian Centinel, 16 June;
three reprintings prefaced the poem with the following paragraph: “The delays which have prevented the
State of Vermont from acceding to the union, are the occasion of much uneasiness in that respectable, tho’
young State: And its Commissioners appointed to run the line between it and New-York, have been taxed
with tardiness. From the Newspaporial on the subject, we extract the following.”
24. Vermont Journal, 27 January 1790

On Monday last sat out for Newyork, STEPHEN JACOB, Esquire, of this town, one of the Commissioners appointed by this State to meet Commissioners of that State, for the purpose of settling all disputes, and establishing the jurisdictional line between Newyork and Vermont.—We suppose the other Commissioners have gone on from their respective places of residence, for the above purpose, according to appointment.—May the blessings of Heaven attend them—as do our prayers for their happy success.—May liberality and unanimity await, and wholly influence their deliberations—May a conciliatory and public spirit mark every procedure—May their final determination be JUST!

The result of this Commission may, perhaps, be of the utmost consequence to the political interest of Vermont, and very advantageous to Newyork; and from the ability and integrity of the gentlemen appointed, we may expect an honorable and satisfactory termination of animosities between the two States—which has been the only obstacle to Vermont’s admission into the Union.—May she speedily be encircled, and complete the favorite number THIRTEEN.

25. Theodore Sedgwick to Henry Van Schaack

New York, 31 January 1790 (excerpt)

My dear sir,

. . . The accession of Rhodeisland is in my mind no longer a doubtful event. Vermont too had not her stupid Jealousy prevented, might very soon have become a member of the union. . . .

1. RC, Sedgwick Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society.

26. Vermont Gazette, 1 February 1790

Wednesday evening last arrived in town, Stephen Jacob, Esq. one of the commissioners appointed by the assembly of this State, at their last session, for the purpose of treating with certain commissioners lately appointed by the state of Newyork, on the subject of a boundary line, &c. and for the purpose of removing any obstacles to the admission of this state into the federal union. Mr. Jacob sat out on Thursday morning for Newyork; hon. Isaac Tichenor, esquire, another of the commissioners on the part of Vermont, left Albany on Monday last, and set out in the stage for Newyork.

27. New York Journal, 4 February 1790

The commissioners on the part of the state of New-York, appointed to confer with other commissioners from the state of Vermont, on the subject of erecting a certain territory within the jurisdiction of this state, into a separate state, have been attending in this city since the 15th ult. the day appointed for that purpose. The Hon.
Isaac Tichenor, one of the commissioners from Vermont, is arrived, and the other six are expected daily to arrive, when it is probable this important business will be entered upon.


28. New York Morning Post, 17 February 1790

The Commissioners appointed in behalf of this state, have, within these few days past, been in treaty with the Commissioners appointed on the part of Vermont, in respect to the declaring of the Independence of that part of this state, but we regret that they have terminated their business without effecting the purpose for which they were appointed.

We learn, that one of the obstacles to a happy conclusion of the business was, a demand on the part of Vermont, to be secured against certain claims for lands, which it seems they are apprehensive would be wrested from them through the means of the Federal Court. The quantity of land in this situation is said to be about 469,000 acres, great part of which is well improved and settled on.

1. Reprinted: Maryland Journal, 26 February; Stockbridge, Mass., The Western Star, 2 March; Massachusetts Spy and Connecticut Courant, 4 March; Middletown, Conn., Middlesex Gazette, 6 March; New Hampshire Concord Herald, 16 March; Virginis Centinels, 17 March. The first paragraph alone was reprinted in the Springfield, Mass., Hampshire Chronicle, 3 March; Philadelphia Independent Gazetteer, 6 March; Pittsfield, Mass., Berkshire Chronicle, 18 March; and the February 1790 issue of the New York Magazine.

29. New York Morning Post, 17 February 1790

LEGISLATURE of NEW-YORK.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,

February 15, 1790.

A message from the Governor was received, transmitting a copy of the correspondence between the Commissioners of this state and those of Vermont, relative to declaring the Independence of that district of country.

The message and papers having been read, were referred to a Committee of the whole House.


30. New York Daily Advertiser, 19 February 1790

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 18.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for appointing commissioners to declare the independence of Vermont.

Mr. Giles in the chair.

The first enacting clause having been read, Mr. Schoonmaker moved to obliterate the same; and to insert the following:

That the Legislature of the state of New-York do hereby declare their consent that a new state may be formed within the jurisdiction and in the northeastern and
northern part of the said state of New-York, lying to the eastward of a line to be run from the northwest corner of the state of Massachusetts; and further to relinquish the jurisdiction of the state of New-York over the said district or territory lying to the eastward of the line aforesaid.


31. Vermont Gazette, 22 February 1790

Nothing has yet transpired from our commissioners for settling the boundary line between this state and Newyork, or from our delegates to Congress: there remains scarcely a doubt, however, that if the boundary line is settled to the acceptance of our commissioners, our accession to the federal union will be a matter easily accomplished, on the most honorable terms for Vermont.

The situation of this rising state, its natural strength, and encreasing population, the spirit and determination of its citizens, so evidently demonstrated by the important exertions of the Green mountain corps, &c. in the late war, are too striking and important advantages not to demand the immediate attention of Congress, and cannot fail to attract the enlightened penetration of a Washington, the instant local difficulties are removed.


32. New York Act Appointing Commissioners to Meet with Vermont Commissioners, 6 March 1790

**STATE OF NEW-YORK.**

An *Act* appointing Commissioners with power to declare the consent of the Legislature of this State, that a certain Territory within the Jurisdiction thereof should be formed or erected into a new State.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Robert Yates, Robert R. Livingston, John Lansing, jun. Gulian Verplanck, Simeon De Witt, Egbert Benson, Richard Sill, and Melancton Smith, shall be and hereby are appointed commissioners, with full power to them or any four or more of them in their discretion as they shall judge the peace and interest of the United States in general and of this state in particular, to require the same, and on such terms and conditions and in such manner and form as they shall judge necessary and proper, to declare the consent of the legislature of this state, that such district or territory within the jurisdiction, and in the north-eastern and northern parts thereof, as the said commissioners shall judge most convenient, should be formed and erected into a new state; and with farther full power to treat, conclude and agree with any person or persons, or any assemblies or bodies of people, touching the premises, or touching the ceding or relinquishing the jurisdiction of this state over such district or territory, or touching the securing or confirming of rights, titles or possessions of lands within such district or territory, held or claimed under grants from the state of New Hampshire while a colony, or under grants, sales or locations made by the authority of the government or jurisdiction now
existing and exercised in the north-eastern parts of this state, under the name or style of the state of Vermont, against persons claiming the same lands under grants from this state while a colony, or since the independence thereof; and every act of any four or more of the commissioners hereby appointed in the execution of the powers aforesaid, shall be as effectual to every purpose as if the same were an immediate act of the legislature of this state.

Provided, That such grants, sales or locations, by or under Vermont, do not extend to the westward of the towns granted, located or occupied under the late colony of New-Hampshire which lay in that part of the country aforesaid, between the north boundary of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, continued from the north-west corner thereof towards Hudson’s river, and a parallel line extended eastward from the point of land where fort Edward formerly stood, until it meets with the west bounds of any of the said granted, located or occupied towns.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whatever stipulations shall be made by the commissioners appointed by this act (with any person or persons, or any assemblies or bodies of people touching the premises or touching the ceding or relinquishing the jurisdiction of this state over such district or territory, or touching the securing of rights, titles or possessions of lands within such district) for a compensation for extinguishing the claims to lands within such district as derived under the late colony of New-York, shall be for the use of such claimants, although in such stipulations such compensation should be declared to be for the use of this state, or for the people thereof, and that nothing in this act contained shall be intended or construed to give any such claimant any right to any other or further compensation whatsoever from this state, other than such compensation which may be so stipulated as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the act, entitled, “An act appointing commissioners with power to declare the consent of the legislature of this state of New-York, that a certain territory within the jurisdiction thereof, should be formed or erected into a new state,” passed the sixteenth day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall be and hereby is repealed.¹


² 2. See the New York act appointing commissioners passed on 16 July 1789 (above).

33. New York, 15 March 1790¹

The commissioners appointed on behalf of this state, to negotiate with the commissioners of Vermont, relative to the independence of that district of country, have met the Vermont commissioners—but the conclusion of the business has been postponed until July next, when the commissioners of both parties are to meet at Stockbridge, in Massachusetts. We understand that the delay was occasioned, on the suggestion of the commissioners of this state, that the powers of the Vermont commissioners were not so full and explicit, as the nature of the case required.

¹ 1. Reprinted: New Hampshire Concord Herald, 27 April; Massachusetts Centinel, 27 March; Philadelphia Independent Gazetteer, 27 March; Georgia Augusta Chronicle, 3 April; Portland, Maine, Cumberland Gazette, 5 April. The first sentence above was reprinted in the New York Journal, 18 March.
34. Vermont Gazette, 15 March 1790

The hon. ISAAC TICHENOR, esq. arrived at home last evening, from his embassy to Newyork, by whom we learn that the commissioners of this state and Newyork, have mutually agreed to meet at Stockbridge, in Massachusetts, on the first Tuesday of July next. They closed their late conference on Wednesday the 10th inst.

35. New York Journal, 18 March 1790

We learn, that the commissioners of this state, appointed to negociate, with the commissioners of Vermont, relative to the independence of that district of country, are to meet at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in July next.

1. Reprinted: Boston Gazette, 29 March, which altered the second word of the first sentence from “learn” to “hear.”

36. Vermont Gazette, 29 March 1790

A correspondent, lately from Newyork, observes, that from the ability and candor of the commissioners on the part of Newyork and Vermont, there is reason to believe, that when they again meet, at Stockbridge, in July next, an accommodation will take place, highly honorable to Newyork and pleasing to Vermont.

Such an accommodation will prepare the way for an event greatly to be desired by every person who wishes well to national prosperity, to wit, A UNION OF VERMONT WITH THE UNITED STATES.


37. Vermont Gazette, 7 June 1790

DIED. At Albany, on Friday last, Richard Sill, esq. an eminent attorney in that city; one of the commissioners appointed by the legislature of the state of Newyork, to meet the commissioners of this state, at Stockbridge in July next, for the purpose of settling the western line of Vermont.

38. Toast to Vermont at Albany Celebration, 5 July 1790

Albany Gazette, 8 July 1790 (excerpt)

. . . 13. May the people of VERMONT have justice done them on Federal principals.

1. Reprinted: Pennsylvania Packet, 20 July, which corrected the spelling of the last word to “principles.”
39. Vermont Gazette, 5 July 1790

Yesterday arrived in town the hon. Nathaniel Chipman and Israel Smith, esq’rs. on their way to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, to negotiate the important business of their appointment, with the commissioners from the state of Newyork.

40. Stockbridge, Mass., The Western Star, 6 July 1790

This day the Commissioners appointed by the States of New York and Vermont, for the purpose of settling the disputes which have for some time subsisted between those States, are to meet in this town.

May publick good, the patriot’s greatest aim,
Pervade their councils—selfish views restrain;
May justice govern, wisdom be their guide,
In all that’s right, each party coincide:
And may their labours and united zeal,
Promote the subject’s good, the people’s weal.

1. Reprinted: Connecticut Gazette, 16 July. For a similar account, see the Boston Columbian Centinel, 14 July (below).

41. Vermont Journal, 13 July 1790

On Sunday last arrived in this town from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, the Hon. Elijah Paine, Esq, one of the Commissioners from this state to meet the Commissioners from Newyork, for settling the disputes between the two governments; by him we learn, that only one of the Commissioners on the part of Newyork attended at Stockbridge, agreeably to their appointment—He was solicitous that the Commissioners on the part of Vermont should agree to a further adjournment, as it was out of the power of a quorum of the Commissioners from Newyork to attend. They did not agree to an adjournment, but assured him, that if at any future day in the course of the year, the gentlemen from Newyork should think that any good would result from another convention, they would on notice readily meet them.

42. Stockbridge, Mass., The Western Star, 13 July 1790

Necessary engagements prevented the Commissioners on the part of New-York from attending in this town to settle (in conjunction with the Vermont Commissioners) the disputes between those States. One gentleman only from New-York attended. The Commissioners are to meet again—it is left at the option of those on the part of New-York to meet at New-York or Bennington.

43. Boston Columbian Centinel, 14 July 1790

The Commissioners appointed by the States of New-York and Vermont, for the purposes of settling the disputes which have for some time subsisted between those two States, met at Stockbridge, the 6th instant.

1. Reprinted: Danbury, Conn., Farmer's Journal, 5 August. For a similar account, see the Stockbridge, Mass., The Western Star, 6 July (above).

44. Albany Gazette, 15 July 1790

The Meeting of the Commissioners of this State & Vermont, which was to have been held at Stockbridge, the beginning of this month, for the purpose of agreeing to the independency of the latter, &c. is for the present put off.—Report says, the Commissioners of Vermont considered the act of their Legislature as not delegating to them sufficient powers for their executing the duties of their appointment.

45. New York Gazette of the United States, 17 July 1790

Extract of a letter from Stockbridge, July 9.

The Commissioners from the State of Vermont have been here, agreeable to appointment—but the gentlemen from Albany not attending—and there being only one Commissioner from the State of New-York, they were under the necessity of adjourning without doing any thing further than agreeing to meet on the 27th Sept. next, either at New-York or Bennington, which place, to be agreed upon.


46. Editorial Policy
Vermont Gazette, 19 July 1790

To correspondents. Greenmountain is received and will probably appear next week. The printers present their complements to Prospecthill, and inform, that agreeable to the motto of their paper (making themselves sole judges in the case) While DECENCY and CANDOUR guide the pen, Their press disdains th’ imperious frown of men. The printers are willing to publish for all parties, while, in their view, these essentials are attended to, and not otherwise.

1. The motto of the Vermont Gazette that appears on the masthead is: “While DECENCY and CANDOUR guide the PEN—Our PRESS shall SCORN the IMPERIOUS FROWN of MEN.”

47. Vermont Gazette, 19 July 1790

We are informed, that by reason of congress being still sitting, and some of the commissioner[s] of Newyork necessarily detained, a quorum was not formed at Stockbridge, to proceed on business with the commissioners from this state; the joint committee consequently adjourned until September next, then to meet in the city of Newyork or in Bennington, as may hereafter be determined upon.
48. New Hampshire Concord Herald, 27 July 1790

The convention of commissioners from Newyork and Vermont, lately held at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, has dissolved without doing any business—only one member attended from Newyork; they have not appointed the time of another meeting. We fear the disputes between the two governments are not likely to be settled so soon as was imagined by some people—since Newyork did not attend at this convention, and Vermont did not agree to an adjournment.


49. Vermont Gazette, 23 August 1790

We hear that the commissioners on the part of Newyork for settling the boundaries of this state, &c. have fixed on the city of Newyork for the place of their next meeting. Dispatches from them, on this subject, were received by our commissioners last week, in which the time of meeting is fixed to be the twenty seventh of September next.


50. Vermont Journal, 24 August 1790

Again Vermont is called upon to settle her boundaries.—The Commissioners appointed by this State for that purpose, have received letters from those of Newyork, requesting them to meet in the city of Newyork, the 27th of September, to negotiate the business of their mission. May their treaty prove more beneficial than heretofore, and their return announce the dawn of the rise of Vermont as the fourteenth pillar of the federal edifice.

51. New Hampshire Concord Herald, 7 September 1790

We hear that the commissioners of Newyork and Vermont have agreed to meet on the 15th instant, for the purpose of once more attempting to settle the boundary lines, &c. between the two states, that the latter may obtain a congressional admission into the federal union—and those on the part of Vermont have set out for Stockbridge, the place at which they agreed to meet the commissioners from Newyork.

52. New York Gazette of the United States, 8 September 1790

The Commissioners on the part of the State of Vermont are to meet those of the State of New-York, in this city, the 28th instant.

53. Society of Bucks Celebration
Richmond, Va., 29 September 1790 (excerpt)¹

TOASTS and SENTIMENTS.

... 15. Vermont, and may the Machiavilian corrupting policy of Great Britain never influence the councils of Freemen.


54. New York Journal, 1 October 1790⁰

NEGOCIATION.

The Commissioners of Vermont and New-York, are now convened in this city, to transact the important business for which they were appointed by the respective legislatures.—They commenced negociations on Wednesday last, but nothing has yet transpired respecting their progress.

1. Reprinted: New Jersey Journal, 6 October; Middletown, Conn., Middlesex Gazette, 9 October; Boston Gazette, 11 October; Baltimore Maryland Gazette, 12 October; Newburyport, Mass., Essex Journal, 13 October; Annapolis Maryland Gazette, 14 October; and the October 1790 issue of the New York Magazine.

55. New York Agrees to Vermont Independence, 7 October 1790⁰

To all to whom these Presents shall come.

BE IT KNOWN, That Robert Yates, John Lansing, jun. Guliian Verplanck, Simeon De Witt, Egbert Benson, and Melancton Smith, Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled “An Act appointing Commissioners with power to declare the consent of the Legislature of this state, that a certain territory within the jurisdiction thereof should be formed into a new state,” passed the sixth day of March last, DO hereby by virtue of the powers to them granted for the purpose, declare the consent of the Legislature of the state of New-York, that the community now actually exercising independent jurisdiction, as the STATE OF VERMONT, be admitted into the United States of America, and that immediately from such admission all claim of jurisdiction of the state of New-York within the state of Vermont shall cease, and thenceforth the perpetual boundary line between the state of New York and the state of Vermont shall be as follows, viz. Beginning at the northwest corner of the state of Massachusetts, thence westward along the south boundary of the township of Pownall to the southwest corner thereof, thence northerly along the western boundaries of the township of Pownall, Bennington, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Sandgate, Rupert, Pawlet, Wells, and Poultney, as the said townships are now held or possessed to the river commonly called Poultny river, thence down the same through the middle of the deepest channel thereof to East Bay, thence through the middle of the deepest channel of East Bay and the waters thereof to where the same communicate with Lake Champlain; thence through the middle of the deepest channel of Lake Champlain to the eastward of the islands called the Four Brothers, and the westward of the islands called Grand Isle and Long Isle, or, the Two Heroes, and to the westward of the isle La Motte to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude. And the said Commissioners do hereby declare the will of the Legislature of the state of
New York, that if the Legislature of the state of Vermont shall on or before the first day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, declare, that the state of Vermont shall, on or before the first day of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, pay to the state of New-York the sum of thirty thousand dollars, that immediately from such declaration by the Legislature of the state of Vermont, all rights and titles to lands within the state of Vermont, under grants from the government of the late colony of New-York or from the state of New-York, except as herein after excepted, shall cease; or, if the Legislature of the state of Vermont shall not elect to make such declaration, then that, except in cases where the grants from New-York were intended as confirmations of grants from New-Hampshire, all rights and titles under grants from the government of the late colony of New-York, or from the state of New-York to lands within the state of Vermont, which may have been granted by the governor of the late colony of New-Hampshire shall cease, and the boundaries according to which such grants from the government of the late colony of New-Hampshire have been held or possessed shall be deemed to be the true boundaries; and the said commissioners do hereby further declare the will of the legislature of the state of New-York, that all rights and titles to lands within the state of Vermont under grants from the government of the late colony of New York, or from the state of New-York and not granted by the government of the late colony of New-Hampshire, shall be suspended until the expiration of three years after the governor of the state of Vermont for the time being shall have been notified that a commissioner to be appointed by the state of New-York after the first day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and to reside and hold a public office at the city of Albany, shall have entered upon the execution of his office: And if within one year after such notification there shall be delivered to such commissioner, either the original or a certified abstract containing the date, the names of the grantees, and the boundaries of a grant from New-York, and if thereupon, at any time before the expiration of the said term of three years above mentioned, there shall be paid to such commissioner at the rate of ten cents per acre for the whole or any parcel of the lands contained in such grant from New-York, all right and title under such grant shall, in respect to the lands for which payment shall be made, cease, and a receipt under the hand seal of such commissioner specifying the lands for which payment shall be made shall be evidence of the payment. And in default of delivering the original or such certified abstract of the grant to the commissioner within the said term of one year for that purpose above limited, all right and title under the grant in respect of which there shall be such default of delivery shall cease, but where the original or certified abstract of the grant shall be duly delivered to the commissioner, and if thereupon payment shall not be duly made to the commissioner, the right and title under the grant in respect to the lands for which payment shall not be made, shall remain, and suits for the recovery of such lands may be prosecuted in the ordinary course of law, provided the suit be commenced within ten years after the state of Vermont shall have been admitted into the union of the United States, otherwise the right and title under the grant from New-York, shall in such case also cease. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the said Commissioners have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the seventh day of October in the fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

ROBERT YATES

(L.S.)
JOHN LANSING, jun. (L.S.)
GULIAN VERPLANCK (L.S.)
SIMEON DE WITT (L.S.)
EGBERT BENSON (L.S.)
MELANCTON SMITH (L.S.)
Witnesses.
RICHARD VARICK,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
SAMUEL JONES,
ROBERT BENSON.

1. Printed: New York Daily Advertiser, 11 October, and reprinted twelve times by 6 November:

56. New York Journal, 8 October 1790

It is reported, from good authority, that the commissioners of New-York and Vermont, have amicably agreed in the important business of their mission, and that it is the prevailing opinion, that no obstacle remains to impede the accession of Vermont to the FEDERAL UNION.


57. New York Gazette of the United States, 9 October 1790

The commissioners of New York and Vermont have amicably adjusted the important business of their mission; the result is, that Vermont is dismembered from the state of New-York, and the New-Hampshire grants, so called, are acknowledged to be valid. Thus the way is open for the admission of Vermont into the Federal Union.

2. The reprinting in the Columbian Centinel, 16 October, substituted a different concluding sentence: “Thus we may safely anticipate, that soon after the meeting of the Legislature of the Union, in December, a FOURTEENTH STAR will be added to the Federal CONSTELLATION.”

58. Vermont Journal, 19 October 1790

On Thursday the 7th of October, the Commissioners from the States of New-York and Vermont, closed their negotiation, in which a relinquishment to all claims of jurisdiction by the government of New-York, east of the line commonly claimed by Vermont, was agreed to, and a total extinguishment of all claims under grants from New-York, which interfere with claims under grants from New-Hampshire; and an extinguishment of all claims under grants from New-York, which are covered by grants from Vermont, on certain conditions, which are submitted to the Legislature of Vermont.—Should they think proper to accede to these terms, which are very easy for
the Vermont claimants, the landed property of Vermont will, perhaps, be fixed on so stable a basis as any in the United States.

59. Governor Thomas Chittenden: Proclamation of Thanksgiving and Praise
Castleton, Vt., 20 October 1790'

By his excellency
THOMAS CHITTENDEN, esquire, governor, caapaingeneral, and commander in chief, in and over the state of VERMONT.

A PROCLAMATION.

The supreme Disposer of events, having been graciously pleased so to order the providential occurrences of the year past, as to call loudly for the praise and adoration of individuals and of community at large—and as a public acknowledgment of the inestimable and unceasing bounties of a gracious and merciful GOD, is at all times an incumbent, and ought to be a delightful, duty, to every rational mind.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with advice of my council, and at the request of the general assembly, to appoint, and I do hereby appoint, Thursday, the twentyfifth day of November next, to be observed as a day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAISE throughout this state.

AND I do hereby earnestly recommend to all persons residing within the same, strictly to observe said day:—that we may, with united hearts, render unfeigned praises to the munificent Bestower of every desirable gift—for the manifold mercies of the year past, both of a public and private nature;—that it has pleased him to preserve the healths and lives of our citizens;—that he has, in his infinite mercy, crowned the labor of the husbandman with plentiful harvests;—that he has caused a spirit of unanimity to pervade all ranks of people among us—and preserved us from internal feuds and foreign invasions;—and humbly to implore a continuance of his aid in directing the councils of this state;—that he would so order events, that the negociations already began, may succeed;—and that all obstacles may be removed which has heretofore prevented a union of this state with the united states;—that he would bless the united states of America—succeed their councils at home and negociations abroad; preserve and strengthen their union; bless their allies, and render the connexion formed with them, mutually beneficial;—that he would grant wisdom and council to their legislative, executive, and judiciary departments;—that he would prolong and render eminently useful the life of the president of the united states;—and that he would establish and build up the peaceful kingdom of GOD our SAVIOUR throughout the world.

GIVEN under my hand, in the council chamber in CASTLETON, this 20th day of October, A.D. 1790, in the 14th year of our independence.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

By his excellency’s command,
JOSEPH FAY, secretary.

GOD save the PEOPLE.

1. Printed: Vermont Gazette, 1 November 1790; Vermont Journal, 2 November.
60. Vermont Act Paying New York $30,000
28 October 1790

ACTS and LAWS, passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, at Castleton, October session, 1790.

An act directing the payment of thirty thousand dollars to the state of Newyork—and declaring what shall be the boundary line between the state of Vermont and the state of Newyork—and declaring certain grants, therein mentioned, extinguished.

Whereas Robert Yates, John Lansing, jun. Gulian Verplank, Simeon Dewit, Egbert Benson, and Melancton Smith, esquires, commissioners, appointed by an act of the legislature of the state of Newyork, entitled, “An act appointing commissioners with power to declare the consent of the legislature of the state of Newyork, that a certain territory within the jurisdiction thereof, should be formed into a new state,” passed the sixth day of March, anno domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, did, by their certain act on the seventh day of October, instant, at Newyork, by virtue of the powers to them granted, for the purpose among other things, declare the consent of the legislature of the state of Newyork, that the state of Vermont be admitted into the union of the united states of America, and that immediately from such admission, all claims of jurisdiction of the state of Newyork, within the state of Vermont, should cease, and thence forth the perpetual boundary line between the state of Newyork and the state of Vermont, should be as follows, viz. beginning at the northwest corner of the state of Massachusetts, thence westward along the south boundary of Pownal to the southwest corner thereof, thence northerly along the western boundaries of the townships of Pownal, Bennington, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Sandgate, Rupert, Pavlet, Wells, & Poultney, as the said townships are now held or possessed, to the river commonly called Poultney river, thence down the same through the middle of the deepest channel thereof to Eastbay, thence through the middle of the deepest channel of Eastbay and the waters thereof, to where the same communicates with lake Champlain, thence through the middle of the deepest channel of lake Champlain to the eastward of the islands called the Fourbrothers, and the westward of the islands called Grandisle, and Longisle, or Twoheroes, and to the westward of the isle la Mott, to the fortieth degree of north latitude; and the said commissioners, by virtue of powers to them granted, did declare the will of the legislature of the state of Newyork, that if the legislature of the state of Vermont, should, on or before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninetytwo, declare that on or before the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninetyfour, the said state of Vermont would pay to the state of Newyork the sum of thirty thousand dollars, that immediately from such declaration by the legislature of the state of Vermont, all rights and titles to lands within the state of Vermont, under grants from the government of the late colony of Newyork, or from the state of Newyork, (except such as is therein excepted) should cease—therefore—

It is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, That the state of Vermont, shall on or before the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninetyfour, pay the state of Newyork thirty thousand dollars. And the treasurer of this state for and in behalf of this state, and for the purposes mentioned in the act of the commissioners aforesaid, shall pay to the state of Newyork, the sum of thirty
thousand dollars, on or before the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninetyfour.

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said line described in the said act of the said commissioners, shall henceforth be the perpetual boundary line between the state of Vermont and the state of Newyork, and all grants, charters or patents of land lying within the state of Vermont, made by or under the government of the late colony of Newyork, except such grants, charters or patents, as were made in confirmation of grants, charters or patents, made by or under the government of the late province or colony of Newhampshire, are hereby declared null and void, and incapable of being given in evidence in any court of law within this state.

State of Vermont, secretary’s office, November 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 28, 1790.

Attest.

ROSWELL HOPKINS, sec.

1. Printed: Vermont Gazette, 6 December; Vermont Journal, 21 December.

61. Boston Columbian Centinel, 3 November 1790

VERMONT: Another political event, much and long desired, the last month gave birth to. The State of New-York, by a publck decree, signed by six Commissioners, has consented, “that the community now actually exercising independent jurisdiction as the State of Vermont, be admitted into the United States of America, and that immediately from such admission, all claim to the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, within the State of Vermont, shall cease.” There are some conditions annexed, respecting the New-York grants, &c. which, without a doubt, Vermont will accede to, and thereby add, to use a favourite figure, another STAR to the Federal CONSTELLATION.

1. Reprinted: New York Daily Gazette, 12 November; Philadelphia Independent Gazetteer, 13 November; Maryland Journal, 19 November; Maryland Herald, 30 November; and in Appendix IV of the Philadelphia American Museum, 1790 (p. 38).

62. Vermont Gazette, 8 November 1790

Extract of a letter from Newyork, dated October 30.

“You cannot but be sensible that candour has graced the conduct of this state in its late negociation with you: I am glad to find your legislature have ratified our conditions. The sum of £9000 is but a trifle, if it terminates contention, and establishes amity between neighboring states. Many among us (especially members of the law) argued, that ten cents per acre would not have amounted to half the sum; but when we reflect what a scene of contention it might have opened, and how expensive determinations at law would have been, the ruin of numbers seems to have been contained in the latter, while scarce the idea of difficulty is involved in the former. Those who are of an antifederal turn both among you and us, will start objections to your accession to the union: among other matters, the payment of a quota of the public debt may be held up as a bugbear: but when any man of common capacity, reflects on the exertions made and making to discharge these demands; when he takes into view the growing state of our commerce, and consequent encrease of the public revenue
by impost and excise, the result of the reflection must be, that direct taxation can never arise from present debts, and through the mean of indirect taxation you already pay your full proportion towards supporting the federal government.—I affirmed that you paid your full proportion—you indirectly pay much more while deprived of the benefits of representation. The prevalent wish here, is perpetual union between New York and Vermont, and a just proportion of northern influence in Congress.

“Perhaps it may not be amiss to remark, that the tranquility of the union is an evidence of the goodness of the federal constitution. How soon after its adoption does the animosities of the most antifederal states subside to peace. May providence conduct you to the union, and happiness be the result.”

1. Reprinted: Albany Gazette, 18 November; New York Daily Advertiser, 24 November; Philadelphia Gazette of the United States, 1 December; Philadelphia General Advertiser, 2 December; Stockbridge, Mass., The Western Star, 7 December; Annapolis Maryland Gazette, 9 December; Boston Saturday Evening Herald, 13 December.

63. New York Journal, 11 November 1790

Extract of a letter from a member of the legislature of Vermont, to his friend in Bennington, dated October 19.

“Business at present goes on slowly; probably it will last us three weeks longer: I have no doubt but the terms offered by New York will be excepted [i.e., accepted] of, and a convention called this session.”


64. Vermont Journal, 16 November 1790

FOR SALE, at the Printing-Office, Windsor,

THE CONSTITUTION of the United States of AMERICA, as agreed upon by their DELEGATES in CONVENTION, September 17th, 1787: Together with the ARTICLES of AMENDMENT, as adopted by the Congress of the States, in the year 1789.—(Vermont being called upon to accept or reject this Constitution, renders it highly necessary that all her citizens be fully acquainted upon what they are about to act.)


65. Philadelphia Gazette of the United States, 17 November 1790

The State of Vermont has passed an Act for calling a Convention, to deliberate upon, and agree to, the Constitution of the United States. The members are to be chosen the first Tuesday of December; and the Convention is to meet on the first Thursday of January next, at Bennington.

66. Connecticut Norwich Packet, 26 November 1790

The Legislature of Vermont have authorised and appointed a Convention to assemble the first day of January next, to consider of the expediency of adopting the American Constitution.


67. Boston Columbian Centinel, 1 December 1790

VERMONT.

The Legislature of this State, has called a Convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States—to meet at Bennington, in the next month. The terms of the decree of the State of New-York, with this State, have been complied with by the Legislature.


68. Tench Coxe to Lewis R. Morris
Philadelphia, 20 December 1790 (excerpt)

. . . I observe your intention to give me the information I requested after your return from yr. Legislature. I hope the same letter will announce the Adoption of the Constitution by your State, on which I observe the Convention are now sitting—

I am with great regard & esteem dr Sir

1. FC, Coxe Papers, Series II, Correspondence and General Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

69. New York Daily Gazette, 31 December 1790

Vermont, coming forward to be one of us.

70. John Steele to North Carolina Governor Alexander Martin
Philadelphia, 27 January 1791 (excerpt)

. . . Vermont legally seperated from the State of New york in Convention met did on the 10th. Int adopt the federal Constitution by an unanimous vote which of course makes that community a distinct member of this Union . . .

I am Sir with great consideration and esteem your most humble Servant

1. FC, Governors’ Letterbooks and Papers, State Archives, North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources.

71. Vermont Gazette, 14 February 1791

Among the advantages that will accrue to Vermont in consequence of her accession to the federal union, that a regular establishment of posts will be a circumstance extremely gratifying to the enquiring mind. By this means the interesting concerns of our extensive empire will be constantly and expeditiously conveyed to us, and domestic felicity heightened by an easy communication with distant friends. It will
doubtless be deemed a matter worthy attention to bring the mail from Canada through Vermont. An office may be established at Burlingtonbay, from whence to Bennington the post will ride through a fertile country, the population of which advances perhaps equal to any part of America.

The present winter exhibits favorable prospects to Vermont: emigration is truly great: more than double the number of families are moving daily than was even seen among us before. The plentiful harvests of last year will afford an abundant supply to the industrious emigrant, while the labour of his hands will augment the value of an extensive, fertile country. Attention to agriculture and manufactures in Vermont, together with her accession to the union, will give a fresh spring to commerce, consequently encrease our circulating medium, and diffuse rewards to industry in every direction throughout the state.

The federal bird extends her well plum’d wing
Millions unborn her fostering care shall sing,
APPENDIX

Items Reprinted in Vermont Contained in
Commentaries on the Constitution:
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VERMONT NEWSPAPERS, 1787–1788
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Vermont Journal, Windsor

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| CC:13  | Newport Herald, 12 April 1787  
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| CC:14  | Benjamin Franklin’s Election to the Convention  
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| CC:18–A| Albany Gazette, 3 May 1787  
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| CC:18–E| Massachusetts Worcester Magazine, 24 May 1787  
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CC:46–A Maryland Journal, 3 July 1787
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CC:63  Pennsylvania Gazette, 15 August 1787
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CC:66  Philadelphia Independent Gazetteer, 22 August 1787
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CC:68  Pennsylvania Gazette, 22 August 1787
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CC:69  Philadelphia Freeman’s Journal, 29 August 1787
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CC:818–C  New York Convention Circular Letter, 26 July 1788
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CC:845  The Confederation Congress Calls the First Federal Elections
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