

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

Chapter 1 : Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Biographical, 39

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations. In General Assembly, August 23d, an act assessing and apportioning a rate or tax of thirty-two thousand pounds lawful money upon the inhabitants of this state.

Constitution of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations PREAMBLE We, the people of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and to transmit the same, unimpaired, to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this Constitution of government. Right to make and alter Constitution “ Constitution obligatory upon all. Laws for good of whole “ Burdens to be equally distributed “ Due process “ Equal protection “ Discrimination “ No right to abortion granted. All free governments are instituted for the protection, safety, and happiness of the people. All laws, therefore, should be made for the good of the whole; and the burdens of the state ought to be fairly distributed among its citizens. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied equal protection of the laws. No otherwise qualified person shall, solely by reason of race, gender or handicap be subject to discrimination by the state, its agents or any person or entity doing business with the state. Nothing in this section shall be construed to grant or secure any right relating to abortion or the funding thereof. Slavery shall not be permitted in this state. Entitlement to remedies for injuries and wrongs “ Right to justice. Every person ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without purchase, completely and without denial; promptly and without delay; conformably to the laws. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, papers and possessions, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but on complaint in writing, upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing as nearly as may be, the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. Requirement of presentment or indictment “ Information by attorney-general “ Grand juries “ Double jeopardy. The general assembly may authorize the impaneling of grand juries with authority to indict for offenses committed any place within the state and it may provide that more than one grand jury may sit simultaneously within a county. No person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy. Nothing contained in this article shall be construed as in any wise impairing the inherent common law powers of the grand jury. Bail, fines and punishments. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted; and all punishments ought to be proportioned to the offense. Right to bail “ Habeas corpus. All persons imprisoned ought to be bailed by sufficient surety, unless for offenses punishable by imprisonment for life, or for offenses involving the use or threat of use of a dangerous weapon by one already convicted of such offense or already convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment for life, or for offenses involving the unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute or deliver any controlled substance or by possession of a controlled substance punishable by imprisonment for ten 10 years or more, when the proof of guilt is evident or the presumption great. Nothing in this section shall be construed to confer a right to bail, pending appeal of a conviction. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety shall require it; nor ever without the authority of the general assembly. Rights of accused persons in criminal proceedings. In all criminal prosecutions, accused persons shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against them, to have compulsory process for obtaining them in their favor, to have the assistance of counsel in their defense, and shall be at liberty to speak for themselves; nor shall they be deprived of life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of their peers, or the law of the land. Relief of debtors from prison. Ex post facto laws “ Laws impairing obligation of contract. No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed.

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

Chapter 2 : Foster, Rhode Island - WikiVisually

() State of Rhode Island and Providence plantations. In General Assembly, March session A. D. In General Assembly, March session A. D. This Assembly being under great concern that no attempts hath as yet been made against the enemy upon Rhode-Island, which they consider as a great d.

History of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations: The American Historical Society, Inc. When the custom obtained a greater vogue, names were taken from widely diversified sources. The surname Potter belongs to that class of English surnames which were originally derived from the occupations or callings of their bearers, of which class Smith and Cooper are also examples. The name is very ancient and is found in the earliest of English registers. It boasts a very honorable and distinguished lineage in England. The coat-of-arms is as follows: Arms - Sable a fesse ermine between three cinquefoils argent. Crest - A seahorse or. The American family has been no less distinguished. Seven immigrants of the name came to the New England Colonies in the early decades of the seventeenth century, driven hither by religious intolerance and persecution in the mother country. Many came to seek their fortunes, and many purely through the spirit of adventure. The descendants of these early Potters are of a stock than which there is no finer in America, men of patriotism, high moral stamina, stern and rugged codes of honor and business. The name of Potter has figured in the annals of the Nation from the very earliest settlements down to the present day, and has been borne by men who have achieved prominence in the professions, in the ministry, and in every department of financial, commercial and industrial life in the country. The line herein under consideration is that of the late Freeborn Potter, of Cranston, R. On April 30, , he was one of the twenty-nine signers of the following compact: Nathaniel Potter died about He was a resident first of Portsmouth, R. In he became a freeman. His will, dated October 18, , was proved November 20, of the same year. He married Elizabeth , and among their children was Nathaniel, mentioned below. He was a life-long resident of Dartmouth, Mass. Nathaniel Potter died November 16, , and his will, dated November 15, , was proved on the day of his death. Toward the close of the seventeenth century he settled in Rhode Island. He married Mary Browning, and they were the parents of several children, among them Benjamin, mentioned below. He married Mary Manchester, and among their children was Nathaniel, mentioned below. He resided all his life in Richmond, R. He married Lucy Moore, and died in February, He married Mary Sherman. He married Deborah Clark, who was born in , and died in , a daughter of Moses Clark. In he removed to Cranston, R. He was prominent in the affairs of Cranston, and a leader in civic life until the time of his death. The Potter residence, which he built on his coming to Cranston, was his residence for thirty-nine years, and there he died, February 20, Freeborn and Louisa Williams Potter were the parents of the following children: Parker, and they are the parents of a daughter, Mabel L. Potter, graduate of Brown University, now a teacher. Julia Anne, born in Cranston, was a teacher in the schools of Warwick for twenty-three years, and in various nearby localities; she is now registrar of the Roger Williams Society; Miss Potter resides in Auburn, R. Freeborn Potter was a member of the Town Council of Cranston for twenty-two years, and throughout that period worked earnestly for the advancement of the welfare of the city, and the introduction of many needed reforms, and also served on various other committees. He was a Democrat in political affiliation. A Baptist in religious belief, he was one of the founders of the Congregational church of Cranston, and one of its most liberal supporters throughout his life. He was settled as minister at Salem, Mass. In the summer of the same year he was at Plymouth, as assistant to the pastor, Ralph Smith. In the autumn of he returned to Salem, where he became assistant to the Rev. In April, , he was summoned before the court at Boston for preaching in public that a magistrate should not tender an oath to an unregenerate man, etc. He had left, however, and they were unable to find him; thirty five years afterwards he wrote of this experience: With five companions he then went by boat to Slate Rock, where he conferred with the Indians, and finally commenced the Providence Plantation. In this year, , he was the means of averting war, for he prevented the joining of the Pequots with the Narragansetts and Mohegans. On March 24, , he took

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

a deed from Canonicus and Miantonomi for the land on which he had settled, and he wrote of this: He was baptized in , by Ezekiel Holliman, and he baptized him and others. He acted as pastor of the First Baptist Church for a few years. On February 19, , he had lot 43 in a division of lands. In he served as deputy to the General Court. In , he was a member of the Town Council. Joseph Williams served on numerous important committees during his public career. He married, December 17, , Lydia Olney, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Mary Small Olney, who was born in , and died September 9, He was not in public life to any extent, and little beyond the vital statistics is known of his life. He resided in Cranston, where he was a prosperous farmer, and built there a building which later served as a hotel in Revolutionary times. They were the parents of twelve children, among them Caleb, mentioned below. He married Tabitha Fenner, and they were the parents of ten children. He died December 15, He was a lifelong resident of Cranston. His home farm was situated near Howard station in Cranston. He married Mary Stafford, who was born April 21, , and died December 28, He died July 10, , aged eighty-four years. She married, November 26, , Freeborn Potter, of Cranston. The earliest progenitor of whom we may be sure was one Captain Edward Cowell, of whom we find the record as early as , though whether he himself came from England or was born in this country cannot be ascertained. He is believed to have been twice married, though of this first wife, by whom his children were born, we only know that her name was Margaret, while some uncertainty attaches to his supposed marriage to Sarah Hobart. John, Joseph, and Elizabeth. We do not know the date of his birth nor of his death, nor yet to whom he was married, but we have a record of his son, Joseph through whom the line was continued. He made his native town his home during his entire life, and died there October 3, He was one of the patriots who first answered the call of his country at the breaking out of the War for American Independence, and continued throughout the entire Revolution in the Continental army, in which he rose to the rank of major. We find it stated of him, in an interesting diary kept by his son, that he was already a soldier, and had served in one campaign in the old French War in Canada when not more than eighteen or nineteen years of age. Like his father, he made Wrentham his home during his entire life, and died there February 23, He was married, in the year , to Jemima Metcalf, a daughter of John and Tamar Daniels Metcalf, and a native of Wrentham, where she was born in , and died August 28, They were the parents of the following children: He was married to Sarah George, and they were the parents of the following children: Hiram, Joseph, George, of whom further; John, Henry. He was an ambitious young man and made the most of his educational opportunities, becoming an expert mathematician and finally taking up teaching as his profession. He also learned the trade of wheelright, which he followed for the greater part of his life. Miss Fisher was two years his junior, having been born in , and the two were married. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Maria Fisher, born in Aug. George Oscar, born in July, ; engaged in the jewelry business at Wrentham, with a high degree of success, and died in Dec. William Gardner, who died in infancy. Henry Cushing, born in ; became a successful jeweler at Wrentham, where he died in John Augustus, mentioned below. Jeremiah Hartshorn, born in ; became a resident of Wrentham. He attended for his education the local public schools of Wrentham, where he continued to study until he had reached the age of sixteen years. He was then just on the point of graduating, when he had to abandon school to engage in the business world, where he later made so marked a success. Accordingly, in the year , he made his way to the city of Providence, R. Here he met for the first time Noel L. Anthony, which whom he was associated for so many years, the two young men being employed by the same firm. For six years Mr. His two partners, Richard Lowe and Noel L. Anthony, were both energetic and ambitious young men, qualities in which Mr. Cowell himself excelled, with the result that the business, although small enough at the outset, rapidly increased until it occupied an important position in the mercantile world of the city. It rapidly grew, however, the business being conducted under the same firm name until , when Mr. Lowe retired and Messrs.

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

Chapter 3 : William Hutchinson (Rhode Island) | Revolv

The history of Rhode Island is an overview of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations and the state of Rhode Island from pre-colonial times to the present.

Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations The original deed to Providence, signed by Chief Canonicus In , Roger Williams settled on land granted to him by the Narragansett tribe at the tip of Narragansett Bay after being banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for his religious views. He called the site " Providence Plantations " and declared it a place of religious freedom. In , Anne Hutchinson , William Coddington , John Clarke , Philip Sherman , and other religious dissidents settled on Rhode Island after conferring with Williams, [3] forming the settlement of Portsmouth which was governed by the Portsmouth Compact. The southern part of the island became the separate settlement of Newport after disagreements among the founders. In , Providence, Portsmouth, and Newport united for their common independence as the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations , governed by an elected council and president. The King of England granted Gorton a separate charter for his settlement in , and Gorton named the settlement Warwick in honor of the Earl of Warwick who had helped him obtain it. Colonial relations with Indians[edit] Roger Williams meeting with the Narragansetts The early relationship between New Englanders and Indians was mostly peaceable. Squanto was a member of the Wampanoag tribe who stayed with the Pilgrims in Plymouth Colony and taught them many valuable skills needed to survive in the area. Roger Williams won the respect of his Colonial neighbors for his skill in keeping the powerful Narragansetts on friendly terms with the Colonists. Metacomet , the chief of the Wampanoag Indians, was known as King Philip by the settlers of Portsmouth who had purchased their land from his father Massasoit. British naval forces under Captain James Wallace controlled Narragansett Bay for much of the Revolutionary War, periodically raiding the islands and the mainland. The British raided Prudence Island for livestock and engaged in a skirmish with American forces, losing approximately a dozen soldiers. Newport remained a hotbed for Loyalist sympathizers who assisted the British forces, so the state appointed General William West of Scituate to root them out in the winter of 1777. British forces occupied Newport from 1777 to 1778, pushing the Colonial forces to Bristol. The Battle of Rhode Island was fought during the summer of 1778 and was an unsuccessful attempt to expel the British from Narragansett Bay, although few Colonial casualties occurred. The Marquis de Lafayette called the action the "best fought" of the war. The British were forced to concentrate their forces in New York and consequently left Newport. The French under Rochambeau landed in Newport in 1778, and it became the base of the French forces in the United States for the remainder of the war. The French soldiers behaved themselves so well that, in gratitude, the Rhode Island General Assembly repealed an old law banning Catholics from living in Rhode Island. The first Catholic mass in Rhode Island was said in Newport during this time. The State of Rhode Island was the last of the 13 states to ratify the United States Constitution May 29, 1790, only doing so after being threatened with having its exports taxed as a foreign nation. Rural resistance to the Constitution was strong in Rhode Island, and the anti-federalist Country Party controlled the General Assembly from 1790 to 1792. In 1792, anti-federalist politician and Revolutionary War General William West led an armed force of 1,000 men to Providence to oppose a July 4 celebration of the state ratifying the Constitution. In 1808, Rhode Island passed the first abolition law in the Thirteen Colonies, banning African slavery, [13] but the law was not enforced by the end of the 17th century. By 1808, the slave population of Rhode Island was 6. In the late 18th century, several Rhode Island merchant families began actively engaging in the triangle trade , most notably the Browns for whom Brown University is named. In the years after the Revolution, Rhode Island merchants controlled between 60 and 90 percent of the American trade in African slaves. Stephen Hopkins , a signer of the Declaration of Independence , introduced a bill while serving in the Rhode Island Assembly in 1774 that prohibited the importation of slaves into the colony, and this became one of the first anti-slavery laws in the United States. In February 1780, the Rhode Island Legislature passed a compromise measure for gradual emancipation of slaves within the state. All

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

children of slaves born after March 1 were to be "apprentices," the girls to become free at 18, the boys at 21. By 1860, the census reported only five former Africans enslaved in Rhode Island. In 1833, an Abolition Society was organized to secure enforcement of existing laws against the trade. During the 19th century, Rhode Island became one of the most industrialized states in America with large numbers of textile factories. The state also had significant machine tool, silverware, and costume jewelry industries. All efforts at reform failed in the face of rural control of the political system. In 1842, Thomas Dorr drafted a liberal constitution which he tried to ratify by popular referendum. The rebellion gained little support and failed, and Dorr went to prison. The conservative elements relented, however, and allowed most American-born men to vote, but the conservative rural towns remained in control of the legislature. These comprised 12 infantry regiments, three cavalry regiments, and an assortment of artillery and miscellaneous outfits. Rhode Island used its industrial capacity to supply the Union Army with the materials needed to win the war, along with the other northern states. In 1862, Rhode Island abolished racial segregation throughout the state. The Gilded Age[edit] Nelson W. Aldrich pushed for protectionist tariffs The fifty or so years following the Civil War were a time of prosperity and affluence that author William G. Anthony and his later protege Nelson Aldrich , along with war hero Ambrose Burnside , all Republicans, dominated politics during this time. Aldrich, as US Senator, became known as the "General Manager of the United States," for his ability to set high tariffs to protect Rhode Island " and American " goods from foreign competition. After the war, the state was hit hard by the Spanish Influenza. Senator and Governor, T. Green In 1900, Governor Theodore Francis Green and Democratic majorities in the state House and Senate replaced a Republican dominance that had existed since the middle of the 19th century in what is termed the "Bloodless Revolution. The Democratic Party presents itself as a coalition of labor unions, working class immigrants, intellectuals, college students, and the rising ethnic middle class. Cranston Mayors Edward D. The state income tax was first enacted in 1893 as a temporary measure. Prior to 1893, there was no income tax in the state, but the temporary income tax soon became permanent. The tax burden in Rhode Island remains among the five highest in the United States, including sales, gasoline, property, cigarette, corporate, and capital gains taxes. As of [update] Rhode Island has heavily Democrat-controlled legislatures; both U. Senators and Congressmen, and all statewide offices are held by Democrats. The state has been carried by Democrat presidential candidates in every election since

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

Chapter 4 : Rhode Island Naval Militia - WikiVividly

United States Rhode Island Providence State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations. In General Assembly, April 21, [electronic resource]: An act in addition to an act intituled, "An act for the relief of persons of tender consciences, and for preventing their being burthened with military duty."

Webster was entered for the defendants; and, on his motion, the oause was continued with leave to plea, answer, or demur. Webster; and on the 22d of February, , by agreement of counsel, it was ordered by the Court, that the complainant file a replication to the answer of the defendant, within six months from the last day of January term, , or that the cause shall stand dismissed. That after the granting of the letters patent, before set forth, and prior to the granting of the letters patent afterwards set forth in the bill to the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, the tract of land comprised within the limits of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, had been colonized and settled with a considerable population by emigration, principally from England and the colony of the Massachusetts bay; and that the persons who had so colonized and settled the same, were seised and possessed by purchase and consent of the Indian natives, of certain lands, islands, rivers, harbours and roads, within said tract. And, in particular, the lands belonging to the town of Providence, Pawtuxet, Warwick, Nisquammacock, alias Pawcatuck, and the rest upon the main land in the tract aforesaid, together with Rhode Island, Block Island, and all the rest of the islands and banks in the Narragansett bay, and bordering upon the coast of the tract aforesaid, Fisher Island only excepted, together with all firm lands, soils, grounds, havens, ports, rivers, waters, fishings, mines royal, and all other mines, minerals, precious stones, quarries, woods, wood grounds, rocks, slates, and all and singular other commodities, jurisdictions, royalties, privileges, franchises, preheminences, and hereditaments, whatsoever, within the said tract, bounds, lands, and islands, aforesaid, or to them, or any of them, belonging or in anywise appertaining. The description of the territory then granted, so far as the same is important in this case, was the following: After stating the efforts made by the two states, both whilst colonies and after they became independent states, for the determination of the line, up to Certain other proceedings on the part of Massachusetts took place, preparatory to the proceedings of the commissioners; and on the 17th June, , the general assembly of the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations passed an act, appointing commissioners on the part of Rhode Island, for the final settlement of the boundary line with the commissioners named and appointed by Massachusetts. On or about the 22d of October, , the commissioners met, and then made an agreement, which was signed, sealed, executed, and delivered by them, by which it was stipulated and declared: Webster, of counsel for the state of Massachusetts, moved to dismiss the bill filed by the state of Rhode Island, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction of the cause. Austin, the attorney general of the state of Massachusetts, and by Mr. Webster, on the part of the state of Massachusetts; and by Mr. Southard, for the state of Rhode Island. Austin, in support of the motion: The territory, so described, comprises between eighty and one hundred square miles, being a part of six townships, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, with a population of about five thousand persons, at present citizens of that state; and not less than five hundred thousand dollars of taxable property. But the bill makes no claim to any right of soil. It does not seek to disturb the title of the present possessors of the land, whose ancestors probably derived their title from the grants of the early government, in Massachusetts. It admits that the sovereignty and jurisdiction which it seeks to acquire, now is, and always, heretofore, from the first settlement of the country, have, in point of fact, been enjoyed and possessed, first by the colony, afterwards, by the province of Massachusetts, and then by the state of Massachusetts, at the declaration of American independence, at the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and uninterruptedly to the present time; but avers that the territory over which jurisdiction and sovereignty are now demanded for Rhode Island, was not included within the boundary of the ancient colony of Massachusetts, in , but was contained in the description of the limits of Rhode Island, as established by the charter of Charles the Second, made to her as a colony of Great Britain, in

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

; and by force of that charter, ought now rightfully to be enjoyed by her: But the complainant seeks for various causes which are in the bill enumerated, to set aside this agreement and adjudication of commissioners, as null and void. To all this there would be no other objection but the inconvenience of delay, and the trouble of keeping open a litigation so extensive in its operation. To bring the whole matter to a speedier issue, Massachusetts presents only a single point of her defence. Because of the character of the respondent, independent of the nature of the suit. Because of the nature of the suit, independent of the character of the respondent. If that may be doubtful, and the second proposition is established; it will result in this, that the subject matter of this suit, being for sovereignty and sovereign rights, is beyond the jurisdiction of a judicial court. In this respect, it is essentially different from all other governments known in the history of the world. Where a nation has been established by colony, or by conquest, there was a foundation in the institutions of the parent state, or the victors, on which its municipal establishments should be placed. Its own domestic arrangements, if it had any, remained, until changed by paramount authority. Such was the case with the states of this Union, when they ceased to be colonies. The government of the United States is a new government, beginning with the constitution. Although the confederation was its prototype, there was no general government, and certainly no national or federal judiciary, until the constitution had formed one. To a certain extent, it establishes the rule of decision; and, perhaps, this particular branch of the inquiry into the jurisdiction of the Court in this case, will depend on ascertaining how far the rule of decision is carried by the constitution; because, if the party and the controversy, and the rule for deciding the merits of the controversy are, by the constitution, given to this Court; there can be no impediment to its action in this particular. The party, therefore, may be within the operation of the judicial power; in case such a controversy as is contemplated by the constitution exists with one or more states. The judicial power, then, does not reach to all possible controversies to which the United States shall be a party, or between two or more states. The judicial power extends to controversies to which the United States shall be a party, and between a state and foreign states; but it would be manifestly absurd, to bring the political disputes of the day, nullification, abolition, slavery; and the controversies which are beginning to arise between states concerning them; to the decision of a jury trial in a court of law. The grand object of its framers was to establish a common government for sovereign states, and to have that sovereignty unimpaired, wherever it could so be left; without impairing the government of the Union. The judicial power of the United States is a power, in this view of the case, all or any part of which the government of the United States might exercise, through the appropriate department which was to be established. Every state, by virtue of its sovereignty, and every citizen of every state, by virtue of his allegiance to such state, stands absolved from the jurisdiction of the judicial power of the United States; until the government of the United States, putting into operation so much of the judicial power granted by the constitution as is necessary for the purpose, has organized a court, established the rules of decision, directed the forms of its process, and designated the subjects for its cognizance; not exceeding, in any of these respects, the power assigned to it by the constitution itself. I it then should be admitted that a law could be made binding the intercourse of states, and that one state might sue another state for a breach of such law; yet, until such a law exists, this Court can entertain no jurisdiction, because the state having a character above or beyond the existing law is not amenable to any superior; and the Court having no law to expound, cannot settle a judicial controversy, depending, as all such controversies do, on the question whether the conduct complained of, has, in the case presented, conformed to, or departed from the obligations which are imposed by law. Judges are to expound the law, not to make it. The only pertinent question then is, does any existing law which this Court can recognise, act upon and regulate the intercourse between the states of this Union? But not only does the doctrine of international law apply to the nation, and not to the states of our confederacy; but the law itself is not the subject of administration by judicial tribunals, when it operates on communities. Ambassadors are its counsellors; and its argument, the *ultima ratio regum*. If the principles of international law are made applicable to individuals in a judicial forum, it is because the municipal law of the place has incorporated the international law as a part of itself, and administers it by the force of domestic legislation. The constitution

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

may itself establish a rule of decision. It does so in the case of treaties, which are declared to be the supreme law of the land; and it provides that its own provisions shall be binding on judges in all the states. Whatever difficulties might be found in a judicial administration of the constitution or a treaty, between individual litigants claiming rights under them, without the aid of a law of congress; they may all be done away without touching this case; because nothing is claimed by the constitution or any treaty of the United States to show the right of the claimant in the present case, or bind the respondent to any prescribed course of action. And it is supposed by the Court, in giving its opinion in that case, that congress was bound to vest in its courts all the judicial power of the government. But the question here, is not whether congress is wrong in the omission, but whether, in a clear case of omission, this or any court of the United States can supply the defect. In a very early period of the history of this Court, it was supposed that the states, like individuals, were amenable to its jurisdiction; and under that impression it was intimated in argument, and seemingly sustained by the majority of the Court, that the moment a Supreme Court is formed, it is to exercise all the judicial powers vested in it by the constitution, whether the legislature have prescribed methods for its doing so or not. The State of Georgia, 2 Dall. It is to be observed, that this amendment does not change the text of the constitution. That remains the same. The amendment declares that the judicial power shall not be deemed to extend to a case, which, by the construction of the Court it had in the above case been made to reach. It is further to be remarked, that all the subsequent proceedings of this Court in regard to states defendants, have, as far as they have proceeded, been fastened to this case. But the case being overruled by a higher tribunal than even this august Court, in a mode perfectly legal, it is submitted that no dictum, and no principle promulgated in it, can have the authority of law. This is done, so far as it is done at all, by the judiciary act of But as no law of Massachusetts or Rhode Island can embrace the respondent in this particular matter, there is by that section no rule prescribed for the present controversy. To a certain extent, this is undoubtedly so in many, if not all the old states; but to what extent it is true in regard to the United States, has been a debatable question, and is not yet definitely settled. The common law of England takes no jurisdiction over the actions of sovereign states; nor is there any power in chancery to hold jurisdiction over a sovereign, without his consent. This proposition it is not intended to discuss. No man, who has at all studied the constitution of the country, can fail to have his mind made up on this point, on the one side or the other. It is maintained by the respondent, that every American state is a qualified sovereignty, and as such exempted by common law, meaning thereby, the whole judicial code of the country, from judicial responsibility. It is not contended that a law may not be constitutionally made to reach a state. The question under discussion is, whether the present law extends to a state. The present law is what we term by eminence, and for distinction, the common law; and it is beyond all controversy, that the common law operates on subjects only, and not sovereigns; and upon property, and not sovereign rights. But to declare what may be done, is not to declare what is done. If congress, for any reason, has stopped short, the judicial department is at the same point brought to a stand. If it has adopted the common law, and nothing more, the Court can do no more than the common law warrants. If the common law does not extend its jurisdiction over a sovereignty, neither can the Court. The constitution is as unlimited in regard to the United States as the states. The judicial power extends to controversies to which the United States shall be a party. And in the earlier decisions of this Court, it is maintained that it is the same thing, as regards jurisdiction, whether the party designated be plaintiff or defendant. The state of Massachusetts, instead of soliciting congress for an adjustment of its claim, might have instituted a suit in this Court, obtained if it would a judgment, and levied its execution on a ship of the line, or the arsenals of the country. But Chief Justice Jay, when, in his opinion in the Georgia case he rode over state sovereignties, admitted that the logical conclusion of his argument involved a liability on the part of the United States to a suit at law. What is this but an abandonment of duty through fear. It would have been better to adopt the maxim of the English lord chief justice: *Fiat justitia, ruat coelum*. The better answer is that by the law, as it stands, no action in a judicial court can be maintained against a sovereignty, whether state or national. That the constitution has, in both cases, authorized congress so to frame and pass laws that the judicial power may operate on the one and

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

the other; but until that is done, any action of the judiciary would not be to expound the law of the case, but to make one. This is in cases of contract, or other similar causes of action, in which the United States, dealing as a private citizen with other citizens, consents to come into a court of justice, and submit to the operation and construction of the laws of the land. The laws of the land reach to contracts. The United States makes a contract; and when it submits, by its own consent, to a suit, admits expressly, that in the decision the law of contracts shall apply to its case. The United States makes a treaty; and, by the constitution, a treaty is the law of the land. It claims for itself land under that treaty; takes possession, and cannot be ousted by a suit at law, in virtue of its sovereignty. But it waives its sovereignty, and submits its title under the treaty, to arbitrament by commissioners, or to a judicial decision in a court of law. Unquestionably the provision of the constitution is their consent to exactly what that provision contains; but the inquiry is not of consent, but construction. She admits, that under certain circumstances she has agreed to waive her sovereignty, and submit her controversies to judicial decision; but maintains, that before she can be called upon to do this, a court must be established, a law made, or a code propounded, suitable to the decision of her case; and the forms of process, mode of proceeding, character of judgment, and means of enforcing it, be first established by legislative authority. But the United States never has submitted its sovereign rights, or its acts in its sovereign capacity, to judicial cognizance, and never can; and the states, as is contended, by agreement to submit their controversies to judicial decrees, never intended to include in these controversies questions of sovereign right, for the regulation of which no law is made; and no law ever can be made by any other power than themselves, and each one for itself alone. This indeed may be deemed to belong to the merits of the case; and it does so. But it is also an appropriate subject of examination under the motion now submitted. One of the grounds of this motion is, that there is no existing law of the country binding on these parties, applicable to the controversy between them, which this Court can administer. This would be exceedingly obvious, if the complainant had presented his title under the bull of Pope Nicholas V. By the charter given to certain persons by Charles First, king of England, bearing date the 4th March, , the colony of Massachusetts was established, with a territory bounded on the south by a line drawn within the space of three English miles, on the south part of the said river called Charles river, or of any or of every part thereof. That a charter was granted by Charles Second, on or about 8th July, , establishing the colony of Rhode Island, by which its northern boundary was defined in these words: The possession of Massachusetts, per fas aut nefas, from that time, is admitted. The state of Massachusetts makes no claim for herself; and admits none for Rhode Island, by force or virtue of any grant, charter, or authority from the British crown. Whatever might have been, in ancient times, the validity of these instruments of royal power, they ceased, at the declaration of American independence, to have any judicial operation on the great corporations or colonies they had contributed to establish. Massachusetts, when she became a state became so in the integrity of her whole territory, as it was then possessed by her, whenever or however acquired, by grant, charter, purchase, treaty, or force of arms, claiming her actual possession as the ultimate evidence of right, and denying that there then existed, or yet exists, any human tribunal that can lawfully inquire how or by what means that possession was obtained; or that any authority exists to determine the limits of an original state of the Union, in any other way than by determining what it was, de facto, on the 4th July, This adjustment was a matter of agreement then to be made, or to rest on the fact of possession; which, admitting no higher title, and capable of no higher proof, assumed the right from the exercise of the right: It is not proposed to set up any principle militating with these decisions.

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

Chapter 5 : Providence Genealogy (in Providence, Rhode Island)

Nicholas Cooke (February 3, - September 14,) was a governor of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations during the American Revolutionary War, and after Rhode Island became a state, he continued in this position to become the first Governor of the State of Rhode Island.

Ri History Rhode Island History The first mention of the name Rhode Island or any of its variations in connection with Narragansett Bay is in the letter of Giovanni da Verrazzano, the explorer, dated July 8, , in which he refers to an island near the mouth of Narragansett Bay, and likens the island to the Island of Rhodes in the Aegean Sea. The name was first officially applied to the island on March 13, in these words: A few interesting facts concerning Rhode Island government Rhode Island was the first of the thirteen colonies to renounce its allegiance to the the British Crown. Rhode has been governed under its Constitution since European contacts with Rhode Island and its coastline have been claimed for several explorers, including medieval Irish adventurers, Norsemen, Portuguese navigator Miguel Corte-Real, and Italian navigator Giovanni Verrazano. Sailing to Rhode Island in , Verrazano "discovered an island in the form of a triangle, distant from the mainland ten leagues, about the bigness of the Greek Island of Rhodes," which he named Luisa after the Queen Mother of France. This was Block Island. In this way, Verrazano inadvertently gave the state part of its official name. Beginning in , settlers from Plymouth Colony and Massachusetts Bay ventured into the region to trade with native tribes. At the time, Rhode Island was inhabited by several native tribes. The largest of these were the Narragansetts, occupying an area along Narragansett Bay from Warwick to South Kingstown. Their population - including ; the Niantics, a related tribe - has been estimated at about seven thousand when the first Europeans arrived. The northwest comer of the state was home to the Nipmucks, while the Wampanoags held territory within Providence and Warwick and may have held islands in Narragansett Bay. Two sub-tribes also lived in the Warwick area, the Cowesetts and the Shawomets. Niantics populated much of the towns of Charlestown and Westerly. The Pequots, a Connecticut tribe, arrived in to battle the Narragansetts for control of an area east of the Pawcatuck River in Westerly and Hopkinton. These people subsisted on farming, fishing, and hunting and lived in compact villages composed of families who shared a kin relationship. These villages were led by sub-sachems or petty sachems. Ultimate governmental authority for the Narragansetts rested in two chief sachems, Canonicus and his nephew Miantonomi, both of whom reigned when Roger Williams founded the town of Providence. Roger Williams founded the first permanent white settlement in Rhode Island at Providence in on land purchased from the Narragansett Indians. Forced to flee Massachusetts because of persecution, Williams established a policy of religious and political freedom in his new settlement. Other leaders advocating freedom of worship soon established similar communities on either side of. These communities united, and in King Charles II of England granted them a royal charter, providing for a greater degree of self-government than any other colony in the New World and authorizing the continuation of freedom of religion. The early s was a period of prosperity for Rhode Island. Farming and sea trading became profitable businesses. Providence and Newport were among the busiest ports in the New World. Despite making profits from the slave trade, Rhode Island was the first colony to prohibit the importation of slaves. Also, Rhode Islanders were among the first colonists to take action against British rule when they attacked and burned the British revenue vessel, the sloop Liberty, in Newport on July 19, Within weeks after the passage of the Act, the Assembly ratified the Declaration of Independence on July 18, In regard to the Revolutionary War, although no major battles took place in the state, Rhode Island regiments participated in every major campaign of the war. Rhode Island furnished its share of men, ships, and money to the cause of independence. It was the last of the thirteen original colonies to ratify the United States Constitution, demanding that the Bill of Rights, which guarantees individual liberties, be added. Following the Revolutionary War period, industrial growth began in Rhode Island. From this success, the Industrial Revolution in America began. In addition, the founding of the American jewelry

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

industry by Nehemiah and Seril Dodge helped make Providence one of the chief industrial cities of New England by This letter was printed in Italian in and in English in , and again in , so that it may be considered to be easily accessible to the early settlers before they left England. Aquethneck shall be henceforth called the Ile of Rods or Rhod-Island. Other non-conformists followed Williams to the Narragansett Bay area and founded the towns of Portsmouth , Newport and Warwick Because titles to these lands rested only on Indian deeds, neighboring colonies began to covet them. This legislative document served adequately as a basic law until the Stuart Restoration of made it wise to seek a Royal Charter. First arriving in Boston, Williams was offered a position as a pastor. However, he refused this position, reasoning that the church restricted freedom of choice and pastors or high-church officials did not have the authority to punish their congregations for breaking of the Ten Commandments and other offenses. While acting as a teacher at a Plymouth church, Williams began friendly relations with Native Americans in the area. Learning to speak their native language, Williams was eventually called upon to negotiate for peace with some of the surrounding tribes. During his tenure as both teacher and negotiator, Williams developed strong views on the role of the Church of England. He believed it was blasphemous for the Church to declare itself Christian and refused Communion from such an institution. Williams was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony on October 9, Upon hearing threats that he would be returned to England, Williams and a few devout followers in search of freedom of choice and religion , set out to what we now know as the State of Rhode Island. Williams and his followers were given land at present-day Providence by Narragansett Indian Sachems Canonicus and Miantonomi. They provided Williams with food, clothing and shelter and taught him their customs and language. In he voyaged to England to gain a charter for Rhode Island, a state built on the foundation of tolerance and diversity. After a life spent pioneering religious freedom and the right to free speech and thought, Roger Williams died in He was originally buried in the rear lot of his home; now the Sullivan Dorr Estate at Benefit Street in Providence. In , the Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers began to raise money to pay for the cost of a suitable monument. In , Stephen Randall, a direct descendent, deposited his own money to serve as the core of a memorial fund. Although many of his conditions were impossible to satisfy, his wish that the monument be on Prospect Terrace and be visible from a distance were carried out. Walker of New York, an architect and Rhode Islander by birth, designed the memorial that stands today. Dedicated in June of , the memorial is a fourteen-foot statue of Westerly granite and portrays Williams as standing on the bow of a canoe, blessing the city. His remains were ultimately moved to their final resting place at the base of the monument behind his statue.

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

Chapter 6 : To George Washington from Major General Joseph Spencer, 15 Aug 1777

Rhode Island's first permanent settlement (Providence Plantations) was established at Providence in by English clergyman Roger Williams and a small band of followers who had left the repressive atmosphere of the Massachusetts Bay Colony to seek freedom of worship.

Historian Irving Richman refers to Hopkins as "a close and severe student, filling up all the spare hours of his life with reading. Joseph Brown had obtained a complete set of the necessary instruments, including a reflecting telescope, a micrometer, and a sextant, and an observatory was erected on a hill in Providence later named "Transit Street" in honor of the event. Brown was assisted by a group that included Hopkins, Dr. Benjamin West, and others who were also interested in science. The observation enabled them to very accurately determine the latitude of Providence to the nearest second of arc, after which the longitude was determined by comparing observations of the Moons of Jupiter with similar observations made in Cambridge, England. The men were stopped at a major trading port in Suriname on the north coast of South America where Greenwood was living at the time. Greenwood concocted a figure tavern scene, showing himself among the affluent traders, many of whom were caricatured as intoxicated. In 1777, Hopkins was elected to his first term as governor, defeating his predecessor William Greene by a small margin. Late in the previous year, Hopkins and his Attorney-General Daniel Updike were delegates from Rhode Island to a meeting in New York called the Albany Congress, which convened to discuss the common defense of the collective colonies and to hold a conference with the five nations of Indians to secure their assistance in thwarting French encroachment. The conflict for independence was delayed, but not abandoned. In 1784, the act was passed incorporating the college in Rhode Island. Ward accepted the proposal, Josias Lyndon was elected as governor, and Ward and Hopkins met and united in a cordial friendship for the remainder of their lives. Historian Thomas Bicknell called it "the most remarkable document that was issued during the period preceding the War of the Revolution. Sessions expressed alarm that the British schooner Gaspee had been cruising the Narragansett Bay, disrupting the traffic by stopping and searching commercial ships. I have consulted with the Chief Justice [Hopkins] thereon, who is of the opinion that no commander of any vessel has any right to use any authority in the Body of the Colony without previously applying to the Governor and showing his warrant for so doing and also being sworn to a due exercise of his office" and this he informs me has been the common custom in this Colony. On the night of June 9, 1772, a party of incensed colonists attacked the vessel and burned it to the waterline. To ameliorate retribution by the British authorities, Rhode Island officials took visible steps to find the culprits who burned the ship. A royal commission was appointed by the British to investigate the incident, and they demanded that any indicted person be sent to England for trial. This egregious threat to local liberty prompted the colonists to form the Committees of Correspondence. Adams replied by urging Rhode Island to remain defiant, or at least to stall matters by appealing the creation of the royal commission. A year after the incident, the royal commission was terminated without a single indictment. Hopkins, at age 68, was senior to every delegate there, and was only one of two of the 55 delegates the other being Benjamin Franklin who had attended the Albany Congress 20 years earlier. At the seating of this congress, Henry Arniett Brown wrote, "yonder sits the oldest of them all. His form is bent, his thin locks, fringing a forehead bowed with age and honorable service, and his hands shake tremulously as he folds them in his lap. It is Stephen Hopkins. To his associates in congress Hopkins said, "Powder and ball will decide this question. The gun and bayonet alone will finish the contest in which we are engaged, and any of you who cannot bring your minds to this mode of adjusting the quarrel, had better retire in time. Hopkins wears a hat and stands in the back near the door on the left. Hopkins was again elected as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress, which met on May 10, following the April attacks on Concord and Lexington. In July a national postal system, devised by William Goddard, was adopted, with Benjamin Franklin appointed as the first Postmaster General. This was an idea that had already been implemented in Rhode Island a month earlier. Through his participation on that

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

committee, Hopkins was instrumental in framing naval legislation and drafting the rules and regulations necessary to govern the fledgling organization during the American War for Independence. The first American naval squadron was launched on February 18, Hopkins used his influence to secure the position of commander in chief of the new navy for his brother Esek Hopkins, an appointment that proved to be unfortunate. Exactly two months later, on July 4, , the Continental Congress performed its supreme act by adopting the United States Declaration of Independence. The aged Stephen Hopkins had to support his palsied right hand with his left as he signed the document, remarking, "my hand trembles, but my heart does not. Upon Business his Experience and judgment were very Useful. He had read Greek, Roman and British History: And the flow of his Soul made all his reading our own, and seemed to bring to recollection in all of Us all We had ever read. I could neither eat nor drink in those days. The other Gentlemen were very temperate. Hopkins never drank to excess, but all he drank was immediately not only converted into Wit, Sense, Knowledge and good humour, but inspired Us all with similar qualities. These were bequeathed to close members of his family with instructions for their care that were highly unusual for any slave owner. The woman was named Fibbo or Phibo, Phebe was to go to his wife Anne and be treated "so that Servitude may not be a Burthen to her"; the man was named Saint Jago and was to go to his oldest son Rufus and be treated "so that his Life may be rendered easy and comfortable. But, principally, and most of all finding that the merciful and beneficent goodness of Almighty God; by the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ our Lord: To this end, he refused to manumit his slave woman, even though it cost him his membership in the Quaker meeting. Pressure from the Quakers may have been one reason for him to begin freeing his slaves and introduce his antislavery bill. He died at his home in Providence on July 13, , at the age of 78 and is buried in the North Burial Ground there. They did not have children together.

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

Chapter 7 : Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations | Revolvry

Rhode Island Assembly (Assembly), August 22, session (Acts & Resolves (A&R) ; the Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England (Records), John R. Bartlett, ed., Records) for the same session omits these appointments.

Rhode Island is the smallest in area, the eighth least populous, and its official name is also the longest of any state in the Union. Rhode Island is bordered by Connecticut to the west, Massachusetts to the north and east, the state also shares a short maritime border with New York. It boycotted the convention that drew up the United States Constitution, on May 29,, Rhode Island became the 13th and last state to ratify the Constitution. Rhode Islands official nickname is The Ocean State, a reference to the fact that the state has several large bays, Rhode Island covers 1, square miles, of which 1, square miles are land. Despite its name, most of Rhode Island is located on the mainland of the United States, the official name of the state is State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, which is derived from the merger of four settlements. Rhode Island is now commonly called Aquidneck Island, the largest of several islands in Narragansett Bay, Providence Plantation was the name of the colony founded by Roger Williams in the area now known as the city of Providence. This was adjoined by the settlement of Warwick, hence the plural Providence Plantations and it is unclear how Aquidneck Island came to be known as Rhode Island, although there are two popular theories. Explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano noted the presence of an island near the mouth of Narragansett Bay in , subsequent European explorers were unable to precisely identify the island that Verrazzano had named, but the Pilgrims who later colonized the area assumed that it was Aquidneck. A second theory concerns the fact that Adriaen Block passed by Aquidneck during his expeditions in the s, historians have theorized that this reddish appearance resulted from either red autumn foliage or red clay on portions of the shore. The earliest documented use of the name Rhode Island for Aquidneck was in by Roger Williams, the name was officially applied to the island in with these words, Aquethneck shall be henceforth called the Isle of Rodes or Rhode-Island. The name Isle of Rodes is used in a document as late as Dutch maps as early as call the island Red Island, Williams was a theologian forced out of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Seeking religious and political tolerance, he and others founded Providence Plantation as a proprietary colony. Providence referred to the concept of providence, and plantation was an English term for a colony. State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations is the longest official name of any state in the Union, advocates for excising plantation asserted that the word specifically referred to the British colonial practice of establishing settlements which disenfranchised native people. Advocates for retaining the name argued that plantation was simply an archaic English synonym for colony, the referendum election was held on November 2,, and the people voted overwhelmingly to retain the entire original name. The term ZIP, an acronym for Zone Improvement Plan, was chosen to suggest that the travels more efficiently, and therefore more quickly. Postal Service, USPS style for ZIP is all caps and the c in code is also capitalized, although style sheets for some publications use sentence case or lowercase. John Smith Epiphenomenal Avenue Minneapolis 16, by the early s a more organized system was needed, and on July 1,, non-mandatory five-digit ZIP Codes were introduced nationwide. Three months later, on October 1,, the U. S, an earlier list in June had proposed capitalized abbreviations ranging from two to five letters. The abbreviations have remained unchanged, with one exception, according to the historian of the U. Robert Moon, an employee of the post office, is considered the father of the ZIP Code, he submitted his proposal in while working as a postal inspector. The post office gives credit to Moon only for the first three digits of the ZIP Code, which describe the sectional center facility or sec center, an SCF is a central mail processing facility with those three digits. The SCF sorts mail to all post offices with those first three digits in their ZIP Codes, the mail is sorted according to the final two digits of the ZIP Code and sent to the corresponding post offices in the early morning. Sectional centers do not deliver mail and are not open to the public, Mail picked up at post offices is sent to their own SCF in the afternoon, where the mail is sorted

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

overnight. In , the U. But initial attempts to promote use of the new format met with public resistance. It is common to use add-on code for mail addressed to the postmaster, for general delivery, for a unique ZIP Code, the add-on code is typically 3. American Revolution “ The British responded by imposing punitive laws on Massachusetts known as the Coercive Acts, following which Patriots in the other colonies rallied behind Massachusetts. Tensions escalated to the outbreak of fighting between Patriot militia and British regulars at Lexington and Concord in April , the conflict then developed into a global war, during which the Patriots fought the British and Loyalists in what became known as the American Revolutionary War. The Patriot leadership professed the political philosophies of liberalism and republicanism to reject monarchy and aristocracy, Congress rejected British proposals requiring allegiance to the monarchy and abandonment of independence. The British were forced out of Boston in , but then captured and they blockaded the ports and captured other cities for brief periods, but failed to defeat Washingtons forces. After a failed Patriot invasion of Canada, a British army was captured at the Battle of Saratoga in late , a combined American“French force captured a second British army at Yorktown in , effectively ending the war in the United States. The Treaty of Paris in formally ended the conflict, confirming the new nations complete separation from the British Empire. The United States took possession of all the territory east of the Mississippi River and south of the Great Lakes, with the British retaining control of Canada. Among the significant results of the revolution was the creation of a new Constitution of the United States. Historians typically begin their histories of the American Revolution with the British victory in the French and Indian War in , the lands west of Quebec and west of a line running along the crest of the Allegheny mountains became Indian territory, temporarily barred to settlement. For the prior history, see Thirteen Colonies, in , Parliament passed the Currency Act to restrain the use of paper money which British merchants saw as a means to evade debt payments. Parliament also passed the Sugar Act, imposing customs duties on a number of articles, none did and Parliament passed the Stamp Act in March which imposed direct taxes on the colonies for the first time. All official documents, newspapers, almanacs, and pamphlets“even decks of playing cards“were required to have the stamps, the colonists did not object that the taxes were high, but because they had no representation in the Parliament. Benjamin Franklin testified in Parliament in that Americans already contributed heavily to the defense of the Empire, stationing a standing army in Great Britain during peacetime was politically unacceptable. London had to deal with 1, politically well-connected British officers who became redundant, in , the Sons of Liberty formed. They used public demonstrations, boycott, violence, and threats of violence to ensure that the British tax laws were unenforceable, in Boston, the Sons of Liberty burned the records of the vice admiralty court and looted the home of chief justice Thomas Hutchinson. Several legislatures called for united action, and nine colonies sent delegates to the Stamp Act Congress in New York City in October , moderates led by John Dickinson drew up a Declaration of Rights and Grievances stating that taxes passed without representation violated their rights as Englishmen. Colonists emphasized their determination by boycotting imports of British merchandise, the Parliament at Westminster saw itself as the supreme lawmaking authority throughout all British possessions and thus entitled to levy any tax without colonial approval 4. From until , Senators were appointed by the legislatures of the states represented, following the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment in The Senate chamber is located in the wing of the Capitol, in Washington. It further has the responsibility of conducting trials of those impeached by the House, in the early 20th century, the practice of majority and minority parties electing their floor leaders began, although they are not constitutional officers. This idea of having one chamber represent people equally, while the other gives equal representation to states regardless of population, was known as the Connecticut Compromise, there was also a desire to have two Houses that could act as an internal check on each other. One was intended to be a Peoples House directly elected by the people, the other was intended to represent the states to such extent as they retained their sovereignty except for the powers expressly delegated to the national government. The Senate was thus not designed to serve the people of the United States equally, the Constitution provides that the approval of both chambers is necessary for the passage of legislation. First convened in , the Senate of the United States was

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

formed on the example of the ancient Roman Senate, the name is derived from the senatus, Latin for council of elders. James Madison made the comment about the Senate, In England, at this day, if elections were open to all classes of people. An agrarian law would take place. If these observations be just, our government ought to secure the permanent interests of the country against innovation, landholders ought to have a share in the government, to support these invaluable interests, and to balance and check the other. They ought to be so constituted as to protect the minority of the opulent against the majority, the senate, therefore, ought to be this body, and to answer these purposes, the people ought to have permanency and stability. The Constitution stipulates that no constitutional amendment may be created to deprive a state of its equal suffrage in the Senate without that states consent, the District of Columbia and all other territories are not entitled to representation in either House of the Congress. The District of Columbia elects two senators, but they are officials of the D. The United States has had 50 states since , thus the Senate has had senators since In , Virginia had roughly ten times the population of Rhode Island, whereas today California has roughly 70 times the population of Wyoming and this means some citizens are effectively two orders of magnitude better represented in the Senate than those in other states. Seats in the House of Representatives are approximately proportionate to the population of each state, before the adoption of the Seventeenth Amendment in , Senators were elected by the individual state legislatures.

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

Chapter 8 : calendrierdelascience.com: Rhode Island Government

1. See Spencer to GW, 11 July 7. The enclosed copy of William A. Otway's parole, given at the "State of Rhode Island & Providence Plantation" on 1 Aug. , reads: "*I William Albany Otway Esqr. Lt of the Larke Frigate of the Navy of his Britanick Majesty, being made a Prisoner of.*"

Early America Dutch map of America The land that became the English colony was first home to the Narragansett Indians , which led to the name of the modern town of Narragansett, Rhode Island. European settlement began around with a trading post at Sowams, now the town of Warren, Rhode Island. He was exiled under religious persecution from the Massachusetts Bay Colony ; he and his fellow settlers agreed on an egalitarian constitution providing for majority rule "in civil things," with liberty of conscience on spiritual matters. He named the settlement Providence Plantation, believing that God had brought them there. The term "plantation" was used in the 17th century as a synonym for "settlement" or "colony. Patience , Prudence , and Hope Islands. That settlement, however, quickly split into two separate settlements. Samuel Gorton and others remained to establish the settlement of Portsmouth which formerly was Pocasset in , while Coddington and Clarke established nearby Newport in Both settlements were situated on Rhode Island Aquidneck. As soon as Gorton settled at Shawomet, however, the Massachusetts Bay authorities laid claim to his territory and acted to enforce their claim. Gorton returned in with a letter from Rich, ordering Massachusetts to cease molesting him and his people. In gratitude, he changed the name of Shawomet Plantation to Warwick. Protest, open rebellion, and a further petition to Oliver Cromwell in London led to the reinstatement of the original charter in He granted the request with the Royal Charter of , uniting the four settlements together into the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. In the following years, many persecuted groups settled in the colony, notably Quakers and Jews. By his prompt action, Providence Plantations made some efforts at fortifying the town, and Williams even started training recruits for protection. The Navigation Acts passed in the s were widely disliked, since merchants often found themselves trapped and at odds with the rules. However, many colonial governments, Massachusetts principally among them, refused to enforce the acts, and took matters one step further by obstructing the activities of the Crown agents. The rule of Andros was extremely unpopular, especially in Massachusetts. With this event, the dominion collapsed and Rhode Island resumed its previous government. Slaves were introduced at this time, although there is no record of any law re-legalizing slave holding. Ironically, the colony later prospered under the slave trade, by distilling rum to sell in Africa as part of a profitable triangular trade in slaves and sugar between Africa, America, and the Caribbean. On May 4, , Rhode Island became the first of the 13 colonies to renounce its allegiance to the British Crown,[14] and was the fourth to ratify the Articles of Confederation between the newly sovereign states on February 9, On May 29, , Rhode Island became the 13th state and the last of the former colonies to ratify the Constitution. Retrieved November 7, Bicknell, Thomas Williams The American Historical Society. Archived from the original on January 14, Mudge, Zachariah Atwell Foot-Prints of Roger Williams: Straus, Oscar Solomon The Pioneer of Religious Liberty. Archived from the original on October 26, State of Rhode Island. Retrieved 3 May The Articles of Confederation: University of Wisconsin Press. Retrieved October 21, Flexner, James Thomas Washington, The Indispensable Man. The Constitutional Convention of References James, Sydney V. The Glorious Revolution in America.

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

Chapter 9 : Stephen Hopkins (politician) - Wikipedia

Full text of "Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New calendrierdelascience.comd by order of the General Assembly" See other formats.

Ratification of the Constitution by the States. The amended system of union, or confederation the terms are employed indiscriminately and interchangeably by the statesmen of that period, devised by the Convention of, and embodied, as we have seen, in the Constitution which they framed and have set forth, was now to be considered and acted on by the people of the several States. This they did in the highest and most majestic form in which the sanction of organized communities could be given or withheld—not through ambassadors, or Legislatures, or deputies with limited powers, but through conventions of delegates chosen expressly for the purpose and clothed with the plenary authority of sovereign people. The action of these conventions was deliberate, cautious, and careful. There was much debate, and no little opposition to be conciliated. Eleven States, however, ratified and adopted the new Constitution within the twelve months immediately following its submission to them. Two of them positively rejected it, and, although they afterward acceded to it, remained outside of the Union in the exercise of their sovereign right, which nobody then denied—North Carolina for nine months, Rhode Island for nearly fifteen, after the new Government was organized and went into operation. In several of the other States the ratification was effected only by small majorities. The terms in which this action was expressed by the several States and the declarations with which it was accompanied by some of them are worthy of attention. Delaware was the first to act. Her Convention met on December 3, and ratified the Constitution on the 7th. The readiness of this least in population, and next to the least in territorial extent, of all the States, to accept that instrument, is a very significant fact when we remember the jealous care with which she had guarded against any infringement of her sovereign Statehood. Delaware alone had given special instructions to her deputies in the Convention not to consent to any sacrifice of the principle of equal representation in Congress. The promptness and unanimity of her people in adopting the new Constitution prove very clearly, not only that they were satisfied with the preservation of that principle in the Federal Senate, but that they did not understand the Constitution, in any of its features, as compromising the "sovereignty, freedom, and independence" which she had so especially cherished. The ratification of their Convention is expressed in these words: In announcing its decision, the Convention of this State began as follows: Be it known unto all men that we, the delegates of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Convention assembled," etc. This is no less significant and instructive than the unanimity of Delaware, from the fact that the New Jersey delegation, in the Convention that framed the Constitution, had taken the lead in behalf of the federal, or State-rights, idea, in opposition to that of nationalism, or consolidation. William Patterson, a distinguished citizen afterward Governor of New Jersey, had introduced into that Convention what was known as "the Jersey plan," embodying these State-rights principles, as distinguished from the various "national" plans presented. In defending them, he had said, after calling for the reading of the credentials of delegates: Our commissions give a complexion to the business; and can we suppose that, when we exceed the bounds of our duty, the people will approve our proceedings? Can we consolidate their sovereignty and form one nation, and annihilate the sovereignties of our States, who have sent us here for other purposes? Are not the votes of this Convention taken on every question under the idea of independency? The conclusion of her ordinance of ratification is in these words: The people of that State were then—as for a long time afterward—exceedingly tenacious of their State independence and sovereignty. The proposed Constitution was subjected to a close, critical, and rigorous examination with reference to its bearing upon this very point. The Convention was a large one, and some of its leading members were very distrustful of the instrument under their consideration. It was ultimately adopted by a very close vote to, and then only as accompanied by certain proposed amendments, the object of which was to guard more expressly against any sacrifice or compromise of State sovereignty, and under an assurance, given by the advocates of the

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.

Constitution, of the certainty that those amendments would be adopted. The most strenuously urged of these was that ultimately adopted in substance as the tenth amendment to the Constitution, which was intended to take the place of the second Article of Confederation, as an emphatic assertion of the continued freedom, sovereignty, and independence of the States. This will be considered more particularly hereafter. In terms substantially identical with those employed by the other States, Massachusetts thus announced her ratification: The Convention having impartially discussed and fully considered the Constitution for the United States of America, reported [etc. Maryland followed on the 28th of April, and South Carolina on the 23d of May, in equivalent expressions, the ratification of the former being made by "the delegates of the people of Maryland," speaking, as they declared, for ourselves, and in the name and on the behalf of the people of this State; that of the latter, "in convention of the people of the State of South Carolina, by their representatives, In this State, also, the opposition was formidable the final vote being 57 to 46 , and, as in South Carolina, it was "explicitly declared that all powers not expressly and particularly delegated by the aforesaid Constitution are reserved to the several States, to be by them exercised. Some of the most eminent and most gifted men of that period took part in them, and they have ever since been referred to for the exposition which they afford of the interpretation of the Constitution by its authors and their contemporaries. Among the members were Madison, Mason, and Randolph, who had also been members of the Convention at Philadelphia. Madison was one of the most earnest advocates of the new Constitution, while Mr. Mason was as warmly opposed to its adoption; so also was Patrick Henry, the celebrated orator. It was assailed with great vehemence at every vulnerable or doubtful point, and was finally ratified June 26, , by a vote of 89 to 79" a majority of only ten. This ratification was expressed in the same terms employed by other States, by "the delegates of the people of Virginia Whether, in speaking of a possible resumption of powers by "the people of the United States," the Convention had in mind the action of such a people in the aggregate" political community which did not exist, and of which they, could hardly have entertained even an ideal conception" or of the people of Virginia, for whom they were speaking, and of the other United States then taking similar action" is a question which scarcely admits of argument, but which will be more fully considered in the proper place. New York, the eleventh State to signify her assent, did so on July 26, , after an arduous and protracted discussion, and then by a majority of but three votes" 30 to Even this small majority was secured only by the recommendation of certain material amendments, the adoption of which by the other States it was at first proposed to make a condition precedent to the validity of the ratification. This idea was abandoned after a correspondence between Mr. Madison, and, instead of conditional ratification, New York provided for the resumption of her grants; but the amendments were put forth with a circular letter to the other States, in which it was declared that "nothing but the fullest confidence of obtaining a revision" of the objectionable features of the Constitution, "and an invincible reluctance to separating from our sister States, could have prevailed upon a sufficient number to ratify it without stipulating for previous amendments. Accompanying it was a declaration of the principles in which the assent of New York was conceded, one paragraph of which runs as follows: This was effected on March 4, , when the Government was organized, with George Washington as President, and John Adams, Vice-President; the Senators and Representatives elected by the States which had acceded to the Constitution, organizing themselves as a Congress. Meantime, two States were standing, as we have seen, unquestioned and unmolested, in an attitude of absolute independence. The Convention of North Carolina, on August 2, , had rejected the proposed Constitution, or, more properly speaking, had withheld her ratification until action could be taken upon the subject-matter of the following resolution adopted by her Convention: On November 21, , her Convention agreed, "in behalf of the freemen, citizens, and inhabitants of the State of North Carolina," to "adopt and ratify" the Constitution. In Rhode Island the proposed Constitution was at first submitted to a direct vote of the people, who rejected it by an overwhelming majority. Subsequently" that is, on May 29, , when the reorganized Government had been in operation for nearly fifteen months, and when it had become reasonably certain that the amendments thought necessary would be adopted" a convention of the people of Rhode Island acceded to the new Union, and ratified the

**DOWNLOAD PDF STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE
PLANTATIONS. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 23D, 1777.**

Constitution, though even then by a majority of only two votes in sixty-six³⁴ to The ratification was expressed in substantially the same language as that which has now been so repeatedly cited: There was no claim of any right to control their action, as if they had been mere geographical or political divisions of one great consolidated community or "nation. And then it is to be noted, on their part, that, like the house of Judah, they refrained from any attempt to force the seceding sisters to return. As illustrative of the relations existing during this period between the United States and Rhode Island, it may not be un instructive to refer to a letter sent by the government of the latter to the President and Congress, and transmitted by the President to the Senate, with the following note: Having yesterday received a letter written in this month by the Governor of Rhode Island, at the request and in behalf of the General Assembly of that State, addressed to the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the eleven United States of America in Congress assembled, I take the earliest opportunity of laying a copy of it before you. They know themselves to be a handful, comparatively viewed, and, although they now stand as it were alone, they have not separated themselves or departed from the principles of that Confederation, which was formed by the sister States in their struggle for freedom and in the hour of danger That we have not seen our way clear to it, consistently with our idea of the principles upon which we all embarked together, has also given pain to us. We have not doubted that we might thereby avoid present difficulties, but we have apprehended future mischief Signed "John Collins, Governor.