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Boston *American Herald*, 1 October 1787 (excerpt)

The result of the Fœderal Convention has at length transpired, after a profound secrecy being observed by the members who composed it; which, at least, has done honor to their fidelity, as we believe, that scarcely another example can be adduced of the same caution among so large a number of persons.—This country, singular in every thing; in her rise, progress, extent of jurisdiction, in her emancipation and liberty, we flatter ourselves, is going to exhibit a new instance of a government being firmly and indissolubly established, without the arts, violences and bloodshed, which have disgraced the annals of the Eastern hemisphere.—Its acceptance, will enroll the names of the WASHINGTONS and FRANKLINS, of the present age, with those of the SOLONS and NUMAS, of antiquity. The military virtues of the former; and the philosophic splendor of the latter, will be obscured by the new lustre they will acquire, as the Legislators of an immense continent.—ILLUSTRIOUS CHIEFTAIN! immortal SAGE!—ye will have the plaudit of the world for having twice saved your Country!—You have once preserved it against the dangers and misery of foreign domination; you will now save it from the more destructive influence of civil dissention. The unanimity you have secured in your deliberations, is an auspicious omen of our future concord and felicity.—We anticipate with pleasure the happy effects of your wisdom.—The narrow, contracted politics, the sordid envy, the mean jealousy of little minds; the partial views, and the local prejudices, which have so long retarded the growth of this people, will be now annihilated.—In their place, a more enlightened and dispassionate legislation, a more comprehensive wisdom, and a plain, manly system of national jurisprudence, will be happily substituted.—America, which has sunk in reputation from the operation of these causes, will arise with renewed splendors, when the clouds, which have so long obscured her fame, shall be thus dissipated.—By considering what we have already suffered by an opposite policy, we may the more easily conceive what we must necessarily obtain from the adoption of this new Constitution. . . .

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