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From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

To the LAND HOLDERS *and* FARMERS.

NUMBER VI.

He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him.

THE publication of Col. Mason's reasons for not signing the new Constitution, has extorted some truths that would otherwise in all probability have remained unknown to us all. His reasons, like Mr. Gerry's, are most of them *ex post facto*—have been revised in New-York by R. H. L. and by him brought into their present artful and insidious form. The factious spirit of R. H. L.—his implacable hatred to General Washington—his well known intrigues against him in the late war—his attempt to displace him and give the command of the American army to General Lee, is so recent in your minds it is not necessary to repeat them. He is supposed to be the author of most of the scurrility poured out in the New-York papers against the new constitution.

Just at the close of the convention, whose proceedings in general were zealously supported by Mr. Mason, he moved for a clause that no navigation-act should ever be passed but with the consent of two thirds of both branches; urging that a navigation act might otherwise be passed excluding foreign bottoms from carrying American produce to market, and throw a monopoly of the carrying business into the hands of the eastern states who attend to navigation, and that such an exclusion of foreigners would raise the freight of the produce of the southern states, and for these reasons Mr. Mason would have it in the power of the southern states to prevent any navigation act. This clause, as unequal and partial in the extreme to the southern states, was rejected; because it ought to be left on the same footing with other national concerns, and because no state would have a right to complain of a navigation act which would leave the carrying business equally open to them all. Those who preferred cultivating their lands would do so; those who choose to navigate and become carriers would do that. The loss of this question determined Mr. Mason against the signing the doings of the convention, and is undoubtedly among his reasons as drawn for the southern states; but for the eastern states this reason would not do. It would convince us that Mr. Mason preferred the subjects of every foreign power to the subjects of the United States who live in New-England; even the British who lately ravaged Virginia, that Virginia, my countrymen, where your relations lavished their blood—where your sons laid down their lives to secure to her and us the freedom and independence in which we now rejoice, and which can only be continued to us by a firm, equal and effective union—But do not believe that the people of Virginia are all thus selfish: No, there is a Washington, a Blair, a Maddison and a Lee, (not R. H. L.) and I am persuaded that there is a majority of liberal, just and federal men in Virginia, who whatever their sentiments may be of the new constitution, will despise the artful injustice contained in Col. Mason's reasons, as published in the Connecticut papers.

The President of the United States has no council, &c. says Col. Mason. His proposed council would have been expensive—they must constantly attend the president, because the president constantly acts. This council must have been composed of great characters, who could not be kept attending without great salaries, and if their opinions were binding on the president his responsibility would be destroyed—if divided, prevent vigour and dispatch; if not binding, they would be no security. The states who have had such councils have found them useless, and complain of them as a dead weight. In others, as in England, the supreme executive advises when and with whom he pleases; if any information is wanted, the heads of the departments who are always at hand can best give it, and from the manner of their appointment will be most worthy. Secrecy, vigor, dispatch and responsibility, require that the supreme executive should be one person, and unfettered, otherwise (by the laws he is to execute) he is to execute treaties which are often intricate, and require much negociation and secrecy? The senate is objected to as having too much power, and bold unfounded assertions that will destroy any balance in the government, and accomplish what usurpation they please upon the rights and liberties of the people; to which it may be answered they are elective and rotative, to the mass on the people; the populace can as well balance the senatorial branch there as in the states, and much better than in England, where the lords are hereditary, and yet the commons preserve their weight; but the state governments on which the constitution is built will forever be security enough to the people against aristocratic usurpations:—The danger of the constitution is not aristocracy or monarchy, but anarchy.

I intreat you, my fellow citizens, to read and examine the new constitution with candor; examine it for yourselves, you are most of you as learned as the objector, and certainly as able to judge of its virtues or vices as he is. To make the objections the more plausible, they are called *The Objections of the Hon. George Mason, &c.*—They may possibly be his, but be assured they were not those made in convention, and being directly against what he there supported in one instance, ought to caution you against giving any credit to the rest; but his violent opposition to the powers given congress to regulate trade, was an open decided preference of all the world to you. A man governed by such narrow views and local prejudices, can never be trusted; and his pompous declarations in the house of delegates in Virginia that no man was more federal than himself, amounts to no more than this, "Make a federal government that will secure Virginia all her natural advantages, promote all her interests regardless of every disadvantage to the other states, and I will subscribe to it."

It may be asked how I came by my information respecting Col. Mason's conduct in convention, as the doors were shut? To this I answer, no delegate of the late convention will contradict my assertions, as I have repeatedly heard them made by others in presence of several of them, who could not deny their truth. Whether the constitution in question will be adopted by the United States in our day is uncertain; but it is neither aristocracy or monarchy can grow out of it, so long as the present descent of landed estates last, and the mass of the people have as at present, a tolerable education; and were it ever so perfect a scheme of freedom, when we become ignorant, vicious, idle, and regardless of the education of our children, our liberties will be lost—we shall be fitted for slavery, and it will be an easy business to reduce us to obey one or more tyrants.

A LANDHOLDER.

There is no declaration of rights. Bills of rights were introduced in England when its kings claimed all power and jurisdiction, and were considered by them as grants *to the people.* They are insignificant since government is considered as originating from the people, and all the power the government now has is a grant *from the people*: the constitution they establish with powers limited and defined, becomes now to the legislator and magistrate, what originally a bill of rights was to the people. To have inserted in this constitution a bill of rights for the states, would suppose them to derive and hold their rights from the federal government, when the reverse is the case.

There is to be no ex post facto laws. This was moved by Mr. Gerry and supported by Mr. Mason, and is exceptionable only as being unnecessary; for it ought not to be presumed that government will be so tyrannical, and opposed to the sense of all modern civilians as to pass such laws, if they should they would be void.

The general legislature is restrained from prohibiting the further importation of slaves for twelve years—But every state legislature may restrain its own subjects; but if they should not, shall we refuse to confederate with them? their consciences are their own, though their wealth and strength are blended with ours. Mr. Mason has himself about three hundred slaves, and lives in Virginia, where it is found by prudent management they can breed and raise slaves faster than they want them for their own use, and could supply the deficiency in Georgia and South Carolina; and perhaps Col. Mason may suppose it more humane to breed than import slaves—those imported having been bred and born free, may not so tamely bear slavery as those born slaves, and from their infancy inured to it; but his objections are not on the side of freedom, nor in compassion to the human race who are slaves, but that *such importation render the United States weaker, more vulnerable, and less capable of defence.* To this I readily agree, and all good men with the entire abolition of slavery, as soon as it can take place with safety to the public, and for the lasting good of the present wretched race of slaves. The only possible step that could be taken towards it by the convention, was to fix a period after which they should not be imported.

There is no declaration of any kind to preserve the liberty of the press, &c. Nor is liberty of conscience, or of marrimony, or of burial of the dead; it is enough that congress have no power to prohibit either, and can have no temptation. This objection is answered in that the states have all the power originally, and congress have only what the states grant them.

The judiciary of the United States is so constructed and extended as to absorb and destroy the judiciaries of the several states: thereby rendering law as tedious, intricate and expensive, and justice as unattainable by a great part of the community, as in England; and enable the rich to oppress and ruin the poor. It extends only to objects and cases specified, and wherein the national peace or rights, or the harmony of the states are concerned, and not to controversies between citizens of the same state (except where they claim under grants of different states) and nothing hinders but the supreme federal court may be held in different districts, or in all the states, and that all the cases, except the few in which it has original and not appellate jurisdiction, may in the first instance be had in the state courts and those trials be final, except in cases of great magnitude; and the trials be by jury also in most or all the cases which were wont to be tried by them, as congress shall provide, whose appointment is security enough for their attention to the wishes and convenience of the people. In chancery courts juries are never used, nor are they proper in admiralty courts, which proceed not by municipal laws, which they may be supposed to understand, but by the civil law and law of nations.

Mr. Mason deems the president and senate's power to make treaties dangerous, because they become laws of the land. If the president and his proposed council had this power, or the president alone, as in England and other nations is the case, would the danger be less? or is the representative branch suited to the making of

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For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

IN your 68th number I observed a publication under the signature of Brutus, from the New York Journal, written with so great elegance of composition, political science and veiled artifice, as to merit public animadversion. Of the remarks introductory to this elegant performance, I shall take no further notice than this one observation, viz. they appear to have been designedly calculated to conciliate and prepare the unwary reader for a ready reception of all that follows.

This writer with great judgment observes, "that men invested with power are ever disposed to increase it"—"Tis a disposition implanted in human nature"—"That few if any instances can be produced in which rulers have willingly abridged their own authority". If these remarks are just, it is not obvious that men in high office in the state governments, are in danger from interested views, of being inclined to exert themselves to dissuade the people from adopting the federal constitution; and to that end alarm their fears and possess their minds with unreasonable prejudices against it: for if it be adopted some of the powers of state government are transferred to the federal government, and the authority of state officers, in some instances abridged. May not the federal constitution expect a more able and determined op-

position from this, than any other class of men? no wonder we find them in every state employing all their art and distinguished abilities to discover its faults and hold them up to public view with every possible and even imagined danger that may seem to attend it. The best constitution in the world, thus used might be made, in theory, to appear too dangerous to be adopted.

Is it not a dictate of wisdom, and of the first law of humanity, self-preservation, that we use our most vigilant care, least these great men, by means of specious and high coloured pretences of friendly regard to the liberty and safety of their country, should be so successful as to sacrifice both to the sordid views of their own ambition. That this writer holds an office of distinguished honour and emolument in a particular state, I am not informed.

His first object is to shew that the federal constitution, "if executed, must certainly and infallibly reduce the thirteen United States to one great republic, and annihilate the governments of the several states." To this purpose urges the danger arising to them from the extensive powers given to the federal government. His words are "this government is to possess absolute and uncontroulable powers, legislative, executive, and judicial, with respect to every object to which it extends; for by the last clause of section 8th, article 1st, it is declared that Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. After the 6th article it is declared that this constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and the treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." True, but how does it thence appear that this constitution, if executed, must certainly and infallibly reduce the thirteen United States to one great republic? for altho' this government is to possess absolute and uncontroulable powers; yet our author himself concedes, "they are limitted, they extend only to certain objects," and these objects particularly stated and clearly defined by the constitution: these are all national objects: such as concern the whole in union, and therefore ought to be under the government and controul of the whole: and which no particular state ought to controul. That the objects to which the federal government is to extend, are not national objects, this writer does not and cannot pretend; nor that it is extended to any one object more than is proper and necessary in order to secure the general welfare. Of the necessity of controuling power in our federal government, we have had means of full conviction, from fad experience of the evils occasioned by the want of it. This want of controuling power has produced the present feeble state of our federal union, and brought it to the very point of dissolution: occasioned the violation of public justice, the extermination of public credit, the insecurity of domestic tranquility, the loss of national dignity, rendered us the sport and derision of neighbouring nations, and our general defence, safety and welfare unprovided for, and the blessings of liberty exceedingly precarious. Of the truth of this Brutus himself is convinced; for he says, "we have felt the feebleness of the ties by which the United States are held together, and the want of sufficient energy in our present confederation to manage, in some instances, our general concerns." In these instances only the federal constitution makes provision for "sufficient energy;" how a government can have "sufficient energy" and not possess "uncontroulable powers," is, to me, not eafy to conceive; for without powers that are uncontroulable, it muft needs be equally without energy: by "uncontroulable powers" of government, I suppose, are included such powers as none of the subjects of the government, whether states or individual citizens have a lawful right to controul. If the federal government is to possess uncontroulable powers in no instances, but in such only as the national welfare requires, which Brutus no where denies, of consequence, in what case soever the constitution or laws of a particular state should interfere with national laws made by the authority of the United States, the national welfare clearly requires that the former should yield to the latter and be controuled thereby: the reason is obvious, viz. the welfare of the whole is of more value than the imaginary welfare of a part, the real welfare of the parts being involved in that of the whole, nor may the general interests of the whole be controuled by a part.

To me it is difficult to perceive any essential difference, in point of power, between the plan contained in the federal constitution, and one proposed by Brutus himself, viz. that the states "should continue thirteen confederated republics under the direction and *controul* of a supreme federal head, for certain defined national purposes only."

Here Brutus himself in a plan of his own, eafily perceives the neceffity of controuling power: his fupreme head, without it could by no means anfwer the propofed purpofes of his headfhip; and muft relinquifh his pretences to fupremacy in every inftance in which he is not poffeffed of "uncontroulable power,"—either legiflative, executive or judicial; for all thefe are neceffary in order to direct and controul our national concerns. Whether he would lodge all thefe fupreme uncontroulable powers in one man, and with one ftroke eftablifh abfolute unlimitted monarchy; or in one body of men only, fuch as our prefent Congrefs, without either check or controul to exercife in combination all thefe mighty powers; or whether, to either of the former he would prefer, as more wife and fafe, the plan propofed by the federal convention, he has not informed us.

I am ready to concede, that "the government propofed, fo far as it extends, is a compleat one and not a formal confederation," and yet involves the moft firm, durable and energetic confederation; "it has as abfolute and perfect powers to make and execute all laws, &c. with refpect to every object to which it extends as any other in the world: how otherwife could it be able to "direct and controul, as a fupreme head, our defined national concerns?" This writer obferves, "it is true this government is limitted to certain objects," feafonably and truly faid; but adds, "or to fpeak more properly, fome degree of power is ftill left to the ftates." But why this infidious infinuation? Would it have been needed in fupport of a righteous cauſe? Whence this fo great apprehenfiveneſs of the loſs of power in the ſtates? does he find himſelf intereſted? He proceeds, "but a little attention to the powers veſted in the general government will convince every candid man, that if it be capable of being executed, all that is referred for the individual ſtates muſt very ſoon be annihilated," &c.—Am ſure all the attention I have been able to give to the ſubject, has by no means convinced me that the powers reſerved to individual ſtates are in any danger of ſuch ſpeedy annihilation. Nor have I either candour or ſagacity to be convinced that they have not ample powers left them to direct and controul their own affairs, as ſovereign ſtates and diſtinct republics. Some powers indeed they muſt give up to the general government, for national benefit; but is it true, as Brutus confidently affirms, "that the powers of the general government extend to every caſe that is of the leaſt importance"—"there is nothing valuable in human nature, nothing dear to freemen, but what is within its power." Can Brutus himſelf, with all his good ſenſe, believe theſe groundleſs aſſertions? does he think any man, not utterly void of reaſon, can believe them? Had it been his real opinion that "the powers of the general government extend to every caſe of the leaſt importance," why has he once and again uſed ſo much caution as to ſay, "every object to which it extends"—"the government then ſo far as it extends"—"it is true this government is limited to certain objects:" ſuch caution might have been ſpared if no caſe or object to which it does not extend "is of the leaſt importance:" for doubtleſs a caſe not of the leaſt importance, is not worthy of the leaſt notice. Let the reader look over and take an impartial view of the powers given to the federal government, and ſee for himſelf, whether theſe powers extend to the following caſes, viz. murther, adultery, theft, robbery, burglary, lying, perjury, defamation: does it make any proviſion at all whereby men ſhall be quieted in their title to their lands and other property, in the poſſeſſion of their houſes, wives, children and many other objects which might be named? are none of theſe of the leaſt importance? and none of theſe intereſting to human nature, none of them dear to freemen? Brutus! is this to act conſiſtant with your plauſible introductory profeſſion? is this the way in which you yield your efforts to lead the minds of the people to a *wiſe and prudent* determination on the moſt important queſtion ever propoſed to the deciſion of any people under heaven? To "a wiſe and prudent determination" in any caſe, naked ſimple truth, well underſtood, will better anſwer the purpoſe.

(To be continued.)

Debates in the Pennſylvania State Convention, for and Againſt the Federal Conſtitution.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.

In State Convention, November 28.

The Convention met purſuant to adjournment.

Mr. Wilſon. Mr. Preſident, I ſhall now beg leave to trouble you with a few obſervations upon the preamble to the propoſed conſtitution. In delivering my ſentiments on a former day, I had occaſion to ſhew that the ſupreme power of government, was the inalienable and inherent right of the people, and the ſyſtem before us opens with a practical declaration of that principle. Here, Sir, it is expreſſly announced, "We the people of the United States do ordain, conſtitute and eſtabliſh," and thoſe who can ordain and eſtabliſh, may certainly repeal and annul the work of government, which in the hands of the people, is like clay in the hands of the potter, and may be moulded into any ſhape they pleaſe. This ſingle ſentence in the preamble, is tantamount to a volume, and contains the eſſence of all the bills of rights that have been or can be deviſed; for, it eſtabliſhes, at once, that in the great article of government, the people have a right to do what they pleaſe. It is with pride Mr. Preſident, I remark the difference between the terms of this conſtitution, and the Britiſh declaration of rights, of even their boaſted magna charta. For, Sir, from what ſource does magna charta derive the liberties of the people? The very words of that celebrated inſtrument, declare them to be the gift or grant of the king; and under the influence of that doctrine, no wonder the people ſhould then, and at ſubſequent periods, with to obtain ſome evidence of their formal liberties by conceſſions of petitions and bills of right. But here, Sir, the fee ſimple of freedom and government is declared to be in the people, and it is an inheritence with which they will not part.

Mr. Smilie. I expected, Mr. Preſident, that the honourable gentleman would have proceeded to a full and explicit inveſtigation of the propoſed ſyſtem, and that he would have made ſome attempts to prove that it was calculated to promote the happineſs, power and general intereſts, of the United States. I am ſorry that I have been miſtaken in this expectation, for ſurely the gentleman's talents and opportunities would have enabled him to furniſh conſiderable information upon this important ſubject; but I ſhall proceed to make a few remarks upon thoſe words in the preamble of this plan, which he has conſidered of ſo ſuperexcellent a quality. Compare them, Sir, with the language uſed in forming the ſtate conſtitution, and however ſuperior they may be to the terms of the great charter of England, ſtill, in common candour, they muſt yield to the more ſterling expreſſions employed in this act. Let theſe ſpeak for themſelves:

"That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights, among which are, the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, poſſeſſing and protecting property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

"That the people of this ſtate have the ſole, excluſive and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal police of the ſame.

"That all power being originally inherent in, and conſequently derived from the people; therefore all officers of government, whether legiſlative or executive, are their truſtees and ſervants, and at all times accountable to them.

"That government is, or ought to be, inſtituted for the common benefit, protection and ſecurity of the people, nation or community; and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any ſingle man, family or ſet of men, who are a part only of that community: And that the community hath an indubitable, unalienable and indefeaſible right to reform, alter or abolish government in ſuch manner as ſhall be by that community judged moſt conducive to the public weal."

But the gentleman takes pride in the ſuperiority of this ſhort preamble when compared with maga charta;—why, Sir, I hope the rights of men are better underſtood at this day, than at the framing of that deed, and we muſt be convinced that civil liberty is capable of ſtill greater improvement and extenſion, than is known even in its preſent cultivated ſtate. True, Sir, the ſupreme authority naturally reſts in the people, but does it follow, that therefore a declaration of rights would be ſuperfluous? Becauſe the people have a right to alter and abolish government, can it therefore be inferred that every ſtep taken to ſecure that right would be ſuperfluous and nugatory? The truth is, that unleſs ſome criterion is eſtabliſhed by which it could be eaſily and conſtitutionally aſcertained how far our governors may proceed, and by which it might appear when they tranſgreſs their juriſdiction, this idea of altering and abolishing government is a mere ſound without ſubſtance. Let us recur to the memorable declaration of the 4th of July, 1776. Here it is ſaid,

"When, in the courſe of human events, it becomes neceſſary for one people to diſſolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to aſſume among the powers of the earth, the ſeparate and equal ſtation to which the laws of nature's God entitle them, a decent reſpect to the opinions of mankind requires that they ſhould declare the cauſes which impel them to the ſeparation.

"We hold theſe truths to be ſelf evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among theſe are life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs. That to ſecure theſe rights, governments are inſtituted among men, deriving their juſt powers from the conſent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes deſtructive of theſe ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to inſtitute a new government, laying its foundation on ſuch principles, and organizing its powers in ſuch form, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to effect their ſafety and happineſs."

Now, Sir, if in the propoſed plan, the gentleman can ſhew any ſimilar ſecurity for the civil rights of the people, I ſhall certainly be relieved from a weight of objection to its adoption, and ſincerely hope, that as he has gone ſo far, he will proceed to communicate ſome of the reaſons (and undoubtedly they muſt have been powerful ones) which induced the late federal convention to omit a bill of rights, ſo eſſential in the opinion of many citizens to a perfect form of government.

Mr. Wilſon. Mr. Preſident, we are repeatedly called upon to give ſome reaſon why a bill of rights has not been annexed to the propoſed plan. I not only think that enquiry is at this time unneceſſary and out of order, but I expect, leaſt, that thoſe who deſire us to ſhew why it was omitted, will furniſh ſome arguments to ſhew that it ought to have been inſerted; for the proof of the affirmative naturally falls upon them. But the truth is, Sir, that this clamour of conſequence, which has occaſioned ſo much clamour in debate, never ſtruck the mind of any member in the late convention, until, I believe, within three days of the diſſolution of that body, and even then, of ſo little account was the idea, that it paſſed off in a ſhort converſation, without introducing a formal debate, or aſſuming the ſhape of a motion. For, Sir, the attempt to have thrown into the national ſcale an inſtrument in order to evince that any power not mentioned in the conſtitution was reſerved, would have been ſpurned at as an inſult to the common underſtanding of mankind. In civil government it is certain, that bills of rights are unneceſſary and uſeleſs, nor can I conceive whence the contrary notion has ariſen. Virginia has no bill of rights, and will it be ſaid that her conſtitution has the leſs ſpring?

Mr. Smilie. I beg leave to obſerve, Mr. Preſident, that although it has not been inſerted in the printed volume of ſtate conſtitutions, yet it have been aſſured by Mr. Maſon, that Virginia is a bill of rights.

Mr. Wilſon. I do not rely upon the information of Mr. Maſon, or of any other gentleman on a queſtion of this kind, but I refer to the authenticity of the volume which contains the ſtate conſtitutions, and in that Virginia has no bill of rights. But, Sir, has South Carolina no ſecurity for her liberties? that ſtate has no bill of rights. Are the citizens of the eaſtern ſhore of the Delaware more ſecured in their freedom, or more enlightened on the ſubject of government than the citizens of the weſtern ſhore? New-Jerſey has no bill of rights; New-York has none; Connecticut has none, and Rhode-Iſland has none. Thus, Sir, it appears from the example of other ſtates, as well as from principle, that a bill of rights is neither an eſſential nor a neceſſary inſtrument in framing a ſyſtem of government, ſince liberty may exiſt and be well ſecured without it. But it was not only unneceſſary, but on this occaſion, it was found impracticable; for who will be bold enough to undertake to enumerate all the rights of the people? and when the attempt to innumerate them is made, it muſt be remembered that if the innumeration is not complete, every thing not expreſsly mentioned will be preſumed to be purpoſely omitted. So it muſt be with a bill of rights, and an omiſſion in ſtating the powers granted to the government, is not ſo dangerous as an omiſſion in recapitulating the rights reſerved by the people.

Mr. Smilie. The arguments which have been urged, Mr. Preſident, have not in my opinion, ſatisfactorily ſhewn that a bill of rights would have been improper, nay, that it is not a neceſſary appendage to the propoſed ſyſtem. As it has been denied that Virginia poſſeſſes a bill of rights, I ſhall on that ſubject only obſerve, that Mr. Maſon, a gentleman certainly of great information and integrity, has aſſured me that ſuch a thing does exiſt, and I am perſuaded, I ſhall be able at a future period to lay it before the convention.

December 8.

Yeſterday Mr. Wilſon entered into an inveſtigation of the judiciary power contained in the propoſed conſtitution, and aſſerted, that ſo far from unneceſſary and improper, it was invaluable and indiſpenſible acquiſition to the federal government. He obſerved that, bad as human nature was, it could hardly be preſumed that the governors would act improperly without an object, in every caſe therefore where they could have an intereſt in the oppreſſion of a citizen, the trial by jury is to be inviolably preſerved. With reſpect to treaſon, likewiſe, he remarked that the definition of that crime, which had always been a proliſic inſtrument of tyranny, was not left to the Congreſs, but was aſcertained in the conſtitution itſelf. He then proceeded to examine the different points of juriſdiction given to the ſupreme court, and concluded with declaring that they were all eſſential to public and private credit, and the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice.

It was anſwered by the opponents of the propoſed plan, that the independency of the judges was not ſecured, for if any law were paſſed contrary to the conſtitution, and they ſhould refuſe to execute it, the houſe of repreſentatives and the ſenate, who made the law, would impeach them, and then it would be the duty of the ſenate to determine whether or not the law was unconſtitutional, and whether the judges were not bound by it. Mr. Wilſon on this occaſion aſſerted that the judges would be governed by the conſtitution, and not by the contradicting law which would be, ipſo facto, nugatory and void.

December 12.

On Monday the 10th inſt. Mr. M'Kean delivered a learned & ſenſible ſpeech in the Convention, of near three hours in length, in which he fully and ably anſwered every objection that had been made to the propoſed Conſtitution, and afterwards pointed out the inſtances which the adoption of it would have upon the character and proſperity of the United States both at home and abroad. He concluded by declaring, that after a full examination, he thought the propoſed Conſtitution was the beſt the world ever ſaw.

On Tueſday Mr. Wilſon replied, in the forenoon and afternoon, in a ſummary way, to every objection that had been made to the Convention or the new Conſtitution. His arguments were ſtrong and irreſiſtible in favour of the government. He proved to the ſatisfaction of every one of the leaders of the minority (only excepted) to be a wiſe, ſafe, and free one. He ſhewed the excellencies and perfections of each of its parts, and thereby encreaſed the confidence and attachment of all who heard him to it.

NEW-YORK, December 20.

Extract of a letter from Major Edmonſton, to the Hon. Major-General Moultrie, dated Auguſta, (ſtate of Georgia) Nov. 11.

SIR,

"*The Savages are daily committing new marks of cruelties on the inhabitants of this ſtate. (ſhocking to humanity) ſcarce other can they be termed a priſoner as long as they could contrive to give pain to human nature, and then left the unfortunate victim with a dart drove through the bowels.*

"*Every poſſible preparation to bring the Creeks to juſtice is made; and one half of the militia immediately ordered into the field; recruiting officers indefatigably engage in raiſing four regiments, conſiſting of 750 men each; and, I am informed, with great ſucceſs. I have engaged (authoriſed by my fellow citizens for that purpoſe) for Franklin, to act in concert with 1500 Franks, with the movements of the State of Georgia, and to be commanded by General of their own, to the weſt of the mountains.*"

A perſon lately arrived in this city from Canada, informs, that Lord Dorcheſter has ſtrongly fortified an iſland at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, and planted the iſland all round with three tier of cannon, from 18 to 42 pounders, his Lordſhip being apprehenſive of a viſit from the Baillie de Suffrein, accompanied by the Toulon ſquadron.

We alſo learn, That the French miniſtry have applied to the American Ambaſſador at Verſailles, requeſting him to ſolicit Congreſs in the name of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, for permiſſion to march a body of 15,000 troops, French thro' the ſtate of New-York to Canada; it is likewiſe ſaid they have aſked the loan of 5000 American troops to act in conjunction with the French army, for the purpoſe of reducing the province of Canada to the obedience of its former and rightful ſovereign.

SALEM, December 25.

On Thurſday laſt, the brig Patty, Capt Phipps, arrived here from Cadiz.—The accounts brought by Capt. Phippen do not favour ſo ſtrongly of war, as thoſe from other ports of Europe.—War was indeed talked of at Cadiz, but not immediately expected.

A merchant in Cadiz writes to his correſpondent here—"Should war break out—which God forbid!—it will be fortunate for the American flag."

The Convention of the State of Georgia, were authoriſed, by reſolve of the legiſlature, "to conſider the ſaid report, letter and reſolutions, of the Federal Convention, and to reject or adopt any part or the whole thereof."

BOSTON, Dec. 22.

We hear, a veſſel arrived at Portſmouth from the Weſt-Indies, brings intelligence, that the Engliſh Iſlands, are open to the Americans in conſequence of the expectation of war.

Wedneſday arrived here the ſchooner Jack, Captain Sargent, in 59 days from Croiſic, in France. The captain informs, that at that port, every thing wore the aſpect of war—that though an inconſiderable town, 1100 troops were marched in for its defence—that the cannon were mounted, &c. That reports were, that Amſterdam had ſurrendered—that an Engliſh frigate was continually cruiſing off Breſt—that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had demanded of the Court of Berlin that the Pruſſian troops be withdrawn from Holland.

By Capt. Avery, who arrived here in a brig from Halifax, on Thurſday, we learn, that preparations for a ſpeedy war, were making at that place—that the officers of the troops were recruiting the regiments to the war eſtabliſhment, &c.

Dec. 27. A letter dated at New-York, Dec. 20, 1787, received in town yeſterday, has the following paragraph, which may be conſidered as authentic, viz.

The new Conſtitution will undoubtedly be adopted by Delaware, Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, have ratified and confirmed it.

A gentleman who arrived in town laſtely from Georgia, aſſures us, that two days before he left that ſtate, War was formally declared againſt the Indians, and that every thing was in the greateſt agitation poſſible.

Extract of a letter from Gottenburg (capital of Sweeden) to a gentleman in this town, dated November 4, 1787.

"*Accounts juſt now arrived from Germany, breathe nothing but war between the King of Pruſſia and the Emperor; and alſo between France, England and Holland. You have no doubt heard that the Turks have already declared war againſt the Ruſſians, who will call in the Court of Vienna for aſſiſtance.*"

NORTHAMPTON, January 2.

Ratification of the Federal Conſtitution by the State of Pennſylvania.

From the *Pennſylvania Herald*, December 15.

ON Wedneſday laſt, in the Convention of this State, on motion of Mr. Hartley, ſeconded by Mr. Chambers, the original queſtion, as moved by Mr. M'Kean, viz. "Will this convention aſſent to and ratify the Conſtitution agreed to on the 17th September laſt, by the Convention of the United States of America, held at Philadelphia," was put, and carried in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being called by Mr. Smilie and Mr. Yates, were, yeas 46, nays 23.

This important deciſion being recorded, Mr. M'Kean moved that the convention do to-morrow proceed in a body to the court-houſe, there to proclaim the ratification, and the Supreme Executive Council, be requeſted to make the neceſſary arrangements for the proceſſion on that occaſion, which motion was agreed to, and the convention adjourned till the next morning half paſt nine o'clock.

Thurſday laſt the Convention of this ſtate (accompanied by his Excellency the Preſident, the Vice-Preſident, and the members of the Supreme Executive Council; alſo by ſeveral members of Congreſs, the Faculty of the univerſity, the magiſtrates and militia officers of the city) went in proceſſion to the court-houſe, where the ratification of the conſtitution of the United States was read, amidſt the acclamations of a great concourſe of citizens—13 cannon were fired and the bells were rung on the joyful occaſion; after this the Convention returned to the State-houſe, and ſubſcribed the two copies of the ratification. At three o'clock they met and dined with the members of the ſupreme executive council, ſeveral members of Congreſs and a number of citizens, at Mr. Epple's tavern; where the remainder of the day was ſpent in mutual congratulations upon the happy proſpect of enjoying, once more, order, juſtice and good government in the United States.—The following is the liſt of toaſts given on the occaſion:——

1. The *People* of the United States.
2. The Preſident and Members of the Convention of the United States.
3. The Preſident and the State of Pennſylvania.
4. May the citizens of America diſplay as much wiſdom in adopting the propoſed Conſtitution to preſerve their liberties, as they have ſhewn fortitude in defending them.
5. May order and juſtice be the pillars of the American Temple of Liberty.
6. May the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the United States ſpeedily flouriſh under the new Conſtitution.
7. The Congreſs.
8. The virtuous minority of Rhode-Iſland.
9. The powers of Europe in alliance with the United States.
10. May the flame kindled on the Alter of Liberty in America, lead the nations of the world to a knowledge of their rights and to the means of recovering them.
11. The memory of the heroes who have ſacrificed their lives in defence of the liberties of America.
12. May America diffuſe over Europe a greater portion of political light than ſhe has borrowed from her.
13. Peace and free governments to all the nations of the world.

In the courſe of the deſultory debate which took place immediately before the vote of adoption and ratification, Mr. M'Kean pronounced an animated eulogium on the character, information and abilities of Mr. George Maſon, but concluded that the excluſion of juries in civil cauſes, was not among the objections which had governed his conduct.

The General Aſſembly of New-Hampſhire, the 14th inſt. appointed the ſecond Wedneſday of February next, for the meeting of the Convention of that ſtate, at Exeter.

WHEREAS Hannah, wife of the ſubſcriber, has left my bed and board: I therefore forbid all perſons trading for, or any thing on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

CHILEAB SMITH.

Amherſt, Jan. 1, 1788.

ALL perſons are hereby forbid truſting Patty, wife of the ſubſcriber, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

ZACH. DEWEY.

Greenfield, Jan. 1, 1788.

☞ Advertiſements omitted will be in our next.

From the ALBANY GAZETTE.

The NEWS-MONGERS' SONG,

For the Winter of 1788.

GOOD news, brother dealer in metre and prose,
The world has turned *buffer* and coming to blows;
Write *good sense* or *nonsense*, my boys it's all one,
All persons may fire when the battle's begun.
Down, down, down derry down.

Our tutors and sages would oftentimes say,
"*Sit omnibus hora.*" each dog has his day:
Queen Anne's was the era of genius 'tis known,
Arguendo this day is for scribblers alone.
Down, down, &c.

Now *Claxton*, and *Babcock*, and *Webster* and *Stoddard*,
Hall, Sellers, Childs, Loudon, Oswald, Morton, and *Goddard*,
Hasewell, Green, Russel, Thomas, Meigs, Powers and *Draper*,
May thank the kind stars for such luck to their paper. *Down, down, &c.*

Osborne, Gerrish and *Holt*, sing with spirits elate,
Sing *Dabney* and *Cushing*, and *Allen* and *Wait*,
Nourse, Adams, Edes, Markland, and *Carter* and *Hall*,
From *New-Hampshire* to *Georgia*, ye Printers sing all. *Down, down, &c.*

Come on brother scribblers, 'tis idle to lag,
The Convention has let the cat out of the bag,
Write something at random, you need not be nice,
Public spirit, Montesquieu and *great Dr. Price.*
Down, down, &c.

Talk of *Holland* and *Greece*, and of *purses* and *swords*,
Democratical mobs, and congressional lords:
Tell what is surrendered and what is enjoy'd,
All things weigh alike boys, we know, in a void.
Down, down, &c.

Much joy, brother Printers! the day is our own,
A time, like the present, fure never was known.
Predictions are making—predictions fulfil,
All nature seems proud to bring grist to our mill. *Down, down, &c.*

Huge Comets once more through the system will stroll,
The moon, they inform us, is burnt to a coal;
Old Saturn is tumbling—the Sun has a spot,
The world and its glory are going to pot.
Down, down, &c.

All *Europe*, we hear, is in horrible pother,
They jocky, they bully and kill one another:
In *Holland*, where freedom is lustily bawling,
All fighting and swearing, and pulling and hauling. *Down, down, &c.*

The *Empress* and *Poland* fresh mischiefs are craving,
The *Porte* is in motion, and *Ireland* is starving,
While the *Dey* of *Algiers*, firs, so haughty is grown,
That he swears by the prophet, the *world's* all his own. *Down, down, &c.*

In *England*, bleft island! what wonders we view,
NORTH blind as a bat, Lord GEORGE GORDON a Jew:
Or halters or peerage on HASTINGS await,
And faction *pro more* dismembers the state.
Down, down, &c.

PRINCE GEORGE has relinquish'd the *stews* for the *church*,
And struts like a trueblue in Solomon's porch:
Corruption pervades thro' both country and town,
And the tune of the nation is *Down derry down.*
Down, down, &c.

We bid Europe farewel, the Atlantic is paft,
O freeborn COLUMBIA, you're welcome at last!
Hail Congress, Conventions, Mobs, Shayfites and Kings,
With Bankrupts and Know Ye's and all pretty things.
Down, down, &c.

The States had a fall, and revers'd a confusion,
And all things are tumbled in jumbled confusion; (all round,
State quacks and state midwives are huddled
But in spite of their drugs, we go *Down derry down.*
Down, down, &c.

Write then, brother scribblers, your talents display,
This world is a stage, and man's life is a play;
When the curtain is drawn, and the ranting is o'er,
Kings, heroes, and waiters, are equal once more,
Down, down, &c.

Old Time, with his brass eating teeth shall consume
The works of a *Homer*, a *Newton*, a *Hume*;
And who, when all things are consumed by Old Time,
Can tell but we scribblers were writers sublime?
Down, down, down derry down.

LONDON, October 9.

Extract of a letter from Canterbury, September 28.

"Powel, as I wrote you before, set off at four o'clock yesterday, and arrived at London Bridge ten minutes before three o'clock. He was at Deptford, on his return, at seven o'clock; at Rochester, at ten o'clock; and he came running into Canterbury (midst thousands of spectators) at six minutes and a half before four o'clock, and appeared to have done his best; so that this phænomenon of nature, 53 years old, has travelled on foot 112 miles, in 23 hours, 53 minutes and a half, to the astonishment of all the beholders; for nothing but occular demonstration of such a feat could possible convince any rational creature. Was not a horse to bait more in proportion, than Powel did as a man, there is not such an animal in the kingdom that could perform it in the time.

From the London Magazine.

SOLILOQUY on HUMAN LIFE.

WHAT are life's miseries, or what its joys! We increase the former by our impatience---and by raising our expectations too high, disappoint ourselves in the latter. Experience has taught me these truths, said I, and the more I see of the world, the more I am convinced, that man has created more wretchedness, diseases, and dissatisfactions for himself, than the bountiful founder of the world designed he should encounter. What a number of distempers have luxury, vice and pleasure brought upon the descendants of Adam?---How many are daily toiling, and suffering a thousand hardships, in order to increase their substance?---The good of their children is their excuse.---The love of wealth alone actuates others to put in practice a thousand arts of deceit and chicanery, in order to obtain the prize in view. But why should we suppose that riches will give happiness to our children, when it has so often been seen to have a contrary effect on ourselves? Or of what value is gold to him, who has more than enough to supply his wants, yet lets it remain untouched within his coffers?---We envy those we think happier than ourselves, and by so doing increase our discontent, and, but why should I dwell longer on the weakness, madness and folly of others, when I myself am a compound of the same materials! What is all my boasted philosophy, when I am led by others to follow their example, and trifle away moments which are too precious to be so foolishly squandered?

ANECDOTE.

AN Irishman who was desperately in love, and frequently denied his request by his cruel charmer, resolved the next day to drown himself, supposing that the inconstant beauty would then relent, and pity him. Accordingly he went to a pond, where another of his countrymen stood unperceived. The desperate lover plunged into the water, but, in spite of all his efforts, could not drown himself, on account of its shallowness. He was therefore put to his wits again; perceiving a tree at a distance, and recollecting that his garters were long and strong, he resolved to hang himself, which he did in presence of his countryman. When he had dangled some time, the Irishman who was looking on, began to make a noise and alarm the neighbours: He told them all that he had seen him do; being therefore called to an account why he permitted the poor man to destroy himself, he declared in his own defence, that upon his troth, he thought the gentleman had a mind to *bathe*, and then, as he was wet, went to hang for a little bit, in order to *dry himself*.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, November 22, 1787.

RESOLVED, That from and after the passing this Resolve, the regular pay of *Amasa Davis*, Esq. Quater-Master General of this Commonwealth, shall cease and determine---And that he be directed in future to keep open his office on *Wednesdays* and *Thursdays* of each week for the purpose of receiving, and settling accounts against the Commonwealth, for services relating to his department, incurred during the late rebellion, until the first day of March. And that all persons, having accounts; relating to that department, be, and they are hereby directed, to settle the same before that time. ---And the said Quarter-Master General is further directed, upon the completion of the said business, to lay his accounts before the General Court, for allowance and payment, agreeably to law.---And the Secretary of this Commonwealth, is hereby directed to publish this Resolve in Adams and Nourse's paper, and the papers printed in Northampton, Springfield, Worcester and Pittsfield, that all persons concerned may take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Sent down for concurrence.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, November 22, 1787.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, lying in

Whately, within a few rods of the meeting-house, well situated for a tavern, tradesman or trader, with a good and commodious Dwelling-House and Barn, standing thereon, and an excellent Orchard and two good Wells of water. Said Farm contains between thirty and forty acres, and will be sold cheap and payment made easy. PEREZ CHAPIN.

Said Chapin requests all persons indebted to him, to make speedy payment, without further notice. Whately, Dec. 19, 1787.

A fresh and large Supply of

Hat-Trimmings,

For Sale, consisting of

BEVER, Castor and Felt Lining, of different colours.
Beaver, Castor and Felt Buttons.
Round Looping—Silk Braid.
Shaping of all kinds—Chain Button Loops of Do.
Velvet, Silk and Worsted Hat-Bindings.
Hat-Bands—Looping Needles.
Hard and soft Hatters Brushes.
Coarse and fine Bow-strings—Jack Cards.
Blocking Line—Red Leather and Nurse Skin.
Logwood, Copperas, &c. &c.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of good Shipping Furrs, and all kinds of other Furrs, by

GEO. CALDWELL, and Co.

Hartford, Nov. 19. 1787.

RUN away from the subscriber the 29th instant, an apprentice Boy, named HENRY THOMAS, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, short black hair, dark coloured eyes, wore away a butternut coloured coat, black lasting breeches, checked linen shirt, took with him a butternut coloured great coat, and a small bundle of other clothes. Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to the subscriber, shall have Four Pence reward, and no charges paid, by me

AMOS STRONG.

Middlefield, Nov. 28, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership of *Noah Sexton* and *David Hannum*, is, by mutual consent, dissolved.

NOAH SEXTON.

Worthington, Dec. 22. 1787.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 26th of November last, a light forrel horse COLT, three years old coming large of his age, has a white streak in his face, a large mane, not docked, a white spot on his hind off hoof, a natural trotter. Whoever will take up said horse and inform the subscriber, shall be well rewarded, by

TIMOTHY ROOT.

Northampton, December 3, 1787.

JANUARY 1788. THE NUMB. 711

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Remarks on a publication under the signature of Brutus, from the New-York Journal.

(Continued from our last.)

BRUTUS next takes up the subject of taxation, and says "the legislative power is competent to lay taxes, duties, imposts and excises: there is no limitation of this power, unless it be said, that the clause which directs the use to which these taxes, &c. shall be applied may be a limitation: but this is no restraint of the power at all; for by this clause they are to be applied to pay the debts and provide for the common defence of the United States; but the legislature have authority to contract debts at their discretion: they are the sole judges of what is necessary for these purposes, &c. This power therefore is neither more nor less than a power to lay and collect taxes, imposts, &c. at their pleasure."—But why this high colouring on the delecate point of taxation? Is it meant simply and honestly "to lead the minds of the people to a wise and prudent determination" on the important question? Does not Brutus know—does not every man know, that debts must be contracted, and if debts are contracted, they must be paid; and taxes, &c. laid and collected to pay them? For all the citizens of the United States to attend in person to this business is impracticable? if therefore it must be done and cannot be avoided, it must be done by delegation: representatives of the people must of necessity be empowered and confided in to transact this business, however important: the reason is, we have no alternative, no other way to do it: nay, they must of necessity be invested with power to judge what is necessary to answer the exigences of government; and in this view, to lay and collect taxes, imposts, &c. at their pleasure, i. e. as they shall judge necessary and proper. The present deranged tottering state of our federal government affords complete demonstration both of the want and necessity of such power: and what good reason can be given why this power, tho' of the highest importance, may not be given with as great safety to the federal legislature, as to any other body: they are to be chosen and authorized, for this very purpose among others, by the people themselves with as great attention as others could be.

Similar power is given to every state legislature, and constantly exercised, not to the detriment, but to the great advantage of the people: with this difference however, in the federal government, it is better guarded, and given with greater precaution, than, perhaps, can be found in any other instance; for the constitution expresly provides "that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipt and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time." What greater security can be wished for, or the nature of the cafe admit. This writer observes "that the authority to lay and collect taxes is the most important of any power that can be granted; it is the great mean of protection, security and defence in a good government, and great engine of oppression and tyranny in a bad one." If it be the great mean of protection, &c. and necessary to that end, surely the greatness of the power (which is the only thing that Brutus here pleads) ought not to be pleaded or considered as a reason why it ought not to be given at all.

If it be necessary, as he himself admits, as a mean of security, protection, &c. especially when properly guarded, it must be given, there is no avoiding it, unless at the risk of the general safety.

Another remark, on the head of laying and collecting taxes is, "that when the federal government begins to exercise the right of taxation in all its parts, the legislatures of the several states will find it impossible to raise monies to support their government." Monies, plural! perhaps intentionally to exaggerate the idea, and suggest that great sums will be necessary barely for the support of state government: similar to the idea so artfully and deeply impressed on the minds of many of the good people in this Commonwealth the last year, viz. that the expences of government, officers fees, &c. made up the burthen, at least in great measure, under which they so bitterly groaned; but have since had means of conviction, that eighteen pence on the poll would be more than sufficient to pay the annual expence of government in this state: the people must be dreamed near indeed should it become impossible for them to raise that sum. The expence of government, properly assessed, is but trifling and will probably be less as soon as national concerns come under national management.

With respect to the judicial powers, Brutus says, "the powers given to these courts are very extensive; their jurisdiction comprehends all civil causes except such as arise between citizens of the same state; and it extends to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution." Very true! yet it ought to be attended to, that it extends to none but cases of national and general concerns: these cases are particularly stated and defined by the constitution; and are, all such as may arise "in law and equity under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority—All cases affecting ambassadors, &c.—All cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction—Controversies to which the United States shall be a party—Controversies between two or more states—Between a state and citizens of another state—Between citizens of different states—Between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects." These are all the cases to which the judicial power is extended. Let the impartial reader see and judge, whether there is great reason to apprehend that the business usually done in the state courts will be much affected or diminished; or "their power greatly abridged or their dignity eclipsed!"

It ought not to be overlooked, in the mean time that both the federal and state tribunals are erected and established by the people themselves, and for their own security and benefit; the one by the whole people in all the United States, to hear and decide cases that either concern the whole or come most properly to be decided by the whole; and the other by the citizens of a particular state only, to hear and decide in cases that concern that state or the citizens thereof only.

This being a just representation, certainly there is no such ground of fear, as Brutus asserts, of an abridgment, much less of an annihilation of the judicial power in particular states.—Had he not told us otherwise, how could we have withstood the suspicion, that he meant "unnecessarily to alarm the fears of the people?"

Permit me to add, that in whatever proportion, the federal government, either the legislative or judicial department, shall take of business from the hands of particular states, it will, in the same proportion, lessen their expences.

Controversies between citizens of different states, may no doubt, be decided with greater impartiality by a federal court, than by a court in either of the states of which the parties are citizens.

Brutus adds, "the powers given by the 8th section of the 1st article, are very general and comprehensive, and it may receive (not bear) a construction to justify the passing almost any law. It is a power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or any department or office thereof. And may for ought I know be exercised in such manner as entirely to abolish the state legislatures." He next puts a case in which, he says, the federal legislature may make a law, to serve their own purposes in collecting taxes, to repeal a law of a particular state; by which "the government of that state might be overturned at one stroke." Then says, "it is not meant by stating this case, to insinuate that the constitution would warrant a law of this kind, or unnecessarily to alarm the fears of the people, &c." This concession clearly evinceth that he himself did not believe that any such law could be made by virtue of power given by the constitution; but must be in violation of it: but how is he consistent with himself, in saying "the constitution would justify the passing almost any law," then states a case as an instance which it would justify, then, in the next breath adds, he don't mean to insinuate that the constitution would warrant that instance. Would he bear us in hand that it may justify the very same thing which it would not warrant? or that it is to be imputed as a defect or fault to the constitution, that it is not rendered impossible to violate it. What readers the case still more extraordinary is, that immediately upon the very back of this concession he has the assurance to repeat the assertion, viz. "they may so exercise this power" (the power given them by the constitution) "as entirely to annihilate all the state governments, and reduce this country into one single government; and if they may do it, it is pretty certain they will," &c. all this taken together amounts to thus much, and contains a summary of the whole of his reasonings, viz. they may be justified by the constitution in exercising their authority in such manner as to demolish the state government at one stroke, but this is not meant as an insinuation that it warrants them to exercise their power in such manner; yet they may so exercise this power as to annihilate all the state governments, &c. and it is therefore pretty certain they will, &c.

He farther says, "it will be found that the power retained by individual states, small as it is" (mark the insinuation) "will be a clog on the wheels of the federal government; the latter therefore will be naturally inclined to remove it out of the way.—Besides it is a truth, confirmed by the experience of ages, that every man and body of men invested with power, are ever disposed to increase it, &c. this disposition, &c. will operate in the federal legislature, to lessen and ultimately to subvert the state authority; and having such advantages will *most certainly* succeed, if the *federal government succeeds at all.*"——To which we may reply, "that the power retained by individual states, small as it is," comprehends their whole internal police, unabredged: i. e. every individual state retains sovereign independent authority to direct and controul all the concerns of its own internal government: and how this state power should be a clog on the wheels of the federal government, is not obvious; for the federal government being confined and limited to certain national objects, cannot, otherwise than in violation of the constitution, be extended to any other object: it cannot interfere with the state governments; nor have a tendency to subvert them; nor can it be cloged by them, nor have any thing to do with them, unless by an unconstitutional stretch of power. This gives us a reiterated instance in which the reasonings of this able writer are dependent for all their seeming force, or an insinuation, that the powers of the federal government will certainly be extended beyond constitutional limits; should this prove true in fact, (though the probability he not greater in this than in every other case of the same kind) yet it would prove no fault or defect in the constitution itself; because the best form of government that can be devised, even by divine wisdom, may be abused and violated. What has been, may be.

"That every man and body of men invested with power are ever disposed to increase it," may be admitted as true in generals; but it is true not without many exceptions: but the ways in which this disposition to an increase of power operates, where it has place, are various under different forms of government: under monarchy it might be supposed to operate in the manner he describes, but in the federal government, which is strictly elective and popular, it will be found to operate in a manner directly the reverse: instead of prompting to an increase of power by extending the prerogative and incroaching on or abridging the rights of the states or of the people, it will instigate to undersch a part in those instances at least, in which popular rumour and public benefit become incompatible: its compliance with the former, be sure when it becomes clamourous, and to secure future elections, the temptation will be to slacken the reins, and abate of that vigour and severity of administration which their sacred engage-

ments and the common welfare requires the temptation is evidently on this hand; and so prevalent, that none but the man of spirit, integrity and heroic virtue, is able to withstand its force. Few men have on trial shewn themselves possessed of that noble probity and patriotism as to be able to oppose themselves to the popular cry, and sacrifice the dignity and emoluments of office, to the good of their people: such trifling cases are not unfrequent: we have near at hand instances on both sides, in which the truth of these observations hath been realized.

No doubt we have more to fear from this quarter, than from all the frightful things that Brutus points out; but even this evil is in some degree wisely guarded against, in the federal government, by the unfrequent elections.

On the whole, it is evident, that this publication is skilfully, if not intentionally, planned to alarm the fears, and prejudice the minds of the people against the new constitution: and that instead of cherishing fears that the federal government, by an extension of its powers "will ultimately subvert and annihilate all the authority of the States," fact and experience teach that we have much more to dread from the other extreme.

Until we are furnished with more convictive evidence of the truth of his first position, viz. *that "the federal government, if executed, will certainly and infallibly reduce the thirteen United States into one single government, and annihilate all the state governments,"* with Brutus's good leave, we think an answer to him on his second question would be altogether impertinent and futile.

A. B.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. *Butler*,

The following observations respect a question, recommended to consideration by its novelty and importance. If you think what I have written worthy the notice of the public, I wish you to give it a place in your *Gazette*.

THE frequent change of chief magistrates in a Commonwealth is productive of extensive *benefits*. Literature and the arts feel its enlivening influence; and genius is awaked, by the rare improvements it occasions in modes of policy, to make vigorous efforts to comprehend their language. The present year has originated a question new in the world, and one for its eminence worthy the discussion of learned pens. It arises from comparing two events, said to have taken place at Northampton, in the county of Hampshire; one on the 21st of June, the other on the 6th of December. The question is this—How does the punishment inflicted by a man's being executed differ *in law* from that of persons being LIKE to be hanged? and of what importance is the use of *the rope* in a capital punishment by the gallows? When one of these modes of punishing criminals was experienced on the 21st of June, it was taken to be the modernest fashion of treating men condemned to die. But the latter event of December 6th has taught that the use of the rope is not laid aside altogether, when men receive punishment at the gallows. It cannot however be admitted that the first of these *executions* is less significant than the other.

The men, who had like to have been hanged, were convicted of the highest crime known in law, and of the most destructive nature to society and government. And in these persons it was attended with special aggravations. In pronouncing their sentence of condemnation and death, the Hon. Chief Justice told them they had forfeited their lives, and added, *By those only, by the laws of God and man, can your numerous injuries be atoned for, and your guilt be done away. And now the solemn sentence and judgment of the law which the court have awarded for your offence, and must be pronounced against each of you—painful to us, but fatal to you as to this world—it this: You shall go from hence to the prison from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, and there be each of you hanged by the neck, till you are dead. And God Almighty have mercy on each of your souls!* Can the suffering of this sentence be less than to undergo the pains of death? To see it executed, at a time appointed, a large assembly convened, Jason Parmenter and Henry M'Culloch were brought forth and carried to the house of God, to take their final leave of his earthly sanctuary, and enjoy its last rites to prepare their spirits for their immediate entrance into the unknown world. These solemnities attended, they were led in awful parade to the place of execution. The coffins and the gallows in their view, and a dread silence in all the multitude, the warrants were read, even warrants of death! Afterwards the men were reconducted to prison. The question may be asked again—Was all this *parade of death* to signify any thing less than that the men were hanged? Rites of religion are not usually made a part of mock transactions. And can the thought be admitted, that in a christian country, a public minister of justice should proclaim a solemn assembly; set man on high in the house of God, as immediately to be put to death; and call the Ambassadors of Christ, the prince of peace and life, to preach to them and pray for their souls, making appeal to the great God, that they were instantly to be sent by a judgment of an earthly court, to appear before his infinitely more awful tribunal;—all this, and it be only a farce, a mimic execution, a feint to try the strength of government? Religion abhors the idea! The warrants also read at the place of execution are equally repugnant to this supposition. As these were published to shew the officer's power to conduct as he did; it must be supposed that he read his whole authority for the scenes of the day: all which was that he should carry into effect the sentence of the law upon the criminals, *and cause them to be hanged by the neck till they are dead*. The warrants were of three dates; one ordered him to execute the sentence at a time previous to the then present; one, on that day; the other, at a future season. The first and last of them commanded nothing to be done at that time. The second must therefore be taken as the warrant for what was then transacted; and it commanded the prisoners then to be hanged: so that unless the judgment of law were inflicted, the officer did nothing in obedience to his orders, nothing as he was commanded in the warrants which he published as the power by which he acted.

Men that advise new modes of policy, and those that exhibit them in action should be supposed to understand their meaning. Their opinion is therefore worthy to be noticed. One, distinguished in conducting the scenes I have mentioned, observed after the return of the parade, *New government may hang men if it please*. And a Councellor has since stated to his Excellency, *That even this measure was adopted in a way which effectually tried the strength of government, for every preparation, in the county of Hampshire at least, was made for a serious execution; but this parade of death was so far from exciting opposition to legal authority, that a gloomy silence and solemn awe, at the power of government, was universal exhibited*. These declarations ascribe to this scene all the importance I have supposed. For the power of government to hang rebels does not appear in fact till the event is accomplished; neither is the strength of it ascertained in the execution of its laws against rebellion, till those laws are executed.

Rebellion having been driven out of the Commonwealth, some months before the 21st of June, all the hindrance it could place in the way of government was that of private mischiefs and threats of retaliation. To give these force, two of the friends of government had been taken, on a former occasion, as hostages for the lives of the persons now carried to execution; leaving behind a declaration that if these rebels should be hanged, the friends of government should experience the same fate. In this situation the question, with those that made a question about it, was, whether the strength of government were sufficient to punish rebels with safety to her good citizens. And this was the question decided on the 21st of June. Till that day many disaffected persons would not believe that government dared to execute the laws, or had power to do it, in the death of her rebellious sons. And had not the event shewn her resolution and power, to this day they would not have believed.

Will any rational persons then say that this *parade of death* was a mere feint? That the sheriff with his deputies, attended by a general and other military officers, some companies of inlisted troops, and a detachment of militia, paraded to the gallows with prisoners condemned to death, and returned, only to know whether government had power to perform the march unmolested? Will any say further, that a reprieve for the prisoners was carried in the sheriff's pocket, to be at hand, if any danger should arise from rebellion, to proclaim the merciful intent of government *not to hurt* her condemned sons, but to give them hope, if all should be quiet a little time, that they should be fully pardoned? For whom then were the prayers specially made, in the house of God? for men in safety, or for those whose lives were hazarded in the transactions of the day? These considerations make it necessary to view the law as having its full opperation, in the *parade of death* of the 21st of June, though the use of the rope was accidentally omitted, and *Jason Parmenter* and *Henry M'Culloch* only *had like to have been hanged*.

GRAPTEER.

From the *Independent Chronicle*.

To the PUBLIC.

MR. WILSON observes, in his late celebrated speech, "that after a lapse of six thousand years, America has now presented the first instance of a people assembled to weigh deliberately, and calmly, and to decide leisurely, and peaceably, on a form of government, by which they shall bind themselves and their posterity." Has he not here suggested the strongest reason that can be urged, for postponing the adoption of the new system? If the assertion is true, is it prudent for this extensive continent implicitly to accept, and rapidly and irrevocably adopt the propositions of thirty or forty men, some of whom were infants when the principles of the late revolution animated the patriots of this country to a noble resistance, and led them to hear the bold arm to shake the sceptre of foreign dominion: and as Mr. Wilson himself observes, "Government is a science as yet in infancy; and with all its various modifications, has been the result of force, fraud or accident." May not these gentlemen be considered as yet in their pupilage, with regard to the origin, the end and the most perfect mode of civil government? It is also well known, that some of the late Convention were the professed advocates of the British system; that others stood suspended in equilibrio, uncertain on which side to declare, until the scale of fortune balanced in favour of America; that the political manœuvres of some of them have always sunk in the vortex of private interest, and that the immense wealth of others has set them above all principle. These several classes selected, a correspondent would enquire; how many of the disinterested worthies who ventured every thing for the support of the rights of their country, and the liberties of mankind, will be left to adorn that assembly, who have ambitiously and daringly presumed (without any commission for that purpose) to annihilate the sovereignties of the thirteen United States, to establish a DRACONIAN CODE; and to bind posterity by their *secret councils*? It may perhaps be replied that one third part of the body were of this generous description. Let us candidly grant it and examine their conduct; several of them left the assembly in disgust before the decision of the question. Others expressly reprobate the proceedings of a *conclave*, where it has been ridiculously asserted all the wisdom of America was concentred; and a Randolph, Mason, and Gerry, had the firmness to avow their dissent; to support their opinions in the Legislatives of their several States; and submit them to the observation of the world. It is true indeed that the *ancient Doctor*, who has been always republican in principle and conduct, doubted, trembled, hesitated, wept and sighed: While the illustrious President, not called upon to decide or necessitated to give his opinion, kept the chair, but undoubtedly painfully agitated for the fate of a country he had heroically lent his arm to defend. All the powers of eloquence are exerted to catch the ear; and the utmost pathos of expression employed to warm the imagination, in Mr. Wilson's insidious speech; but as it will doubtless be the subject of critical discussion by those who have leisure to examine both its principles and its tendency, I will but cursorily observe that he discovers no less *dexterity* and *address*, in his oritorical explanation of the system, than he acknowledges war necessary to *reconcile the jarring interests that opposed it*—and finally to prevail with several whose objections were insurmountable, to lend their signature to an instrument for which he is obliged to ransack the annals of ancient and modern story to find a name. But he acknowledged that neither *Rome*, nor *Britain*, nor *Switzerland*, or *Holland*, bear much resemblance to the newly fabricated *federal republic*.—And that he cannot find a precedent any where for the *Heterogeneous Manifer*, unless it may be admitted in the *Lycian league* or the *Amphictionic Council*. It is here natural for every one acquainted with ancient history to turn their thoughts to the miserable fate of the *Lycians*. They were a sober and virtuous people, who maintained their independence, and their freedom, for several centuries; and supported their own simple institutions, under twenty-three distinct sovereignties; until the reign of *Leontilion*, when they fell under the Roman yoke, with other cities of Greece, while the *tyrant* alledged the same excuse for his encroachment that we hear hatched in the streets of our capitals, for subjugating the Americans to the arms of power, *because they were no longer capable of enjoying their liberties*. Nor is Mr. Wilson more fortunate in calling our attention to the ruin of the Amphictionic union. Every one will recollect that the *Locrians* (a people bearing a strong resemblance to a party in America) had crept in among them, and that an ambitious *Phillip* had by emissaries in that body, who by political intrigue, and well timed *plausible speeches*, enabled him by the aid of a *standing army*, to set himself at the head of the Grecian States; to annihilate their constitutions, and to degrade them to the most abject submission to the will of a despotic tyrant. The application and the resemblance is left for the consideration of every lover of his country.

America has fought for her liberties; she has purchased them by the most costly sacrifices, she embarked in the enterprize with a spirit that gained her the applauses of mankind; and procured her emancipation from tyranny by the blood of her heroes and her friends. And shall her honour, her character, her freedom, be sported away by the duplicity and the intrigues of those, who never participated in her sufferings? Or by the machinations of such as have no pole star for their guide but the mad ambition of a mind ready to sacrifice the finest feelings of humanity for its gratification? Forbid it Heaven! and may the people awake from a kind of apathy which seems to pervade them, before they are aroused by the thunder of arms, or the insolence of dragooning parties, to arrest from the peasant and the mechanic, the last farthing of their hard earnings, to the splendid fabrick of Mr. *Wilson's* Federal Republic. What an infidious term! But this people are too wise to be long deceived by the extortion, or misapplication of words. Let the youth of America who are yet ignorant of the characters, and the causes that occasioned the dismemberment of the United States from the crown of Britain, read for themselves the many excellent publications on the origin of government and the rights of human nature, that appeared between the years 1763 and 1775.—And instead of indulging a rapturous admiration for the modern superficial speechifyers in favour of an American monarchy; let them examine the principles of the late glorious revolution, and see how far they comport with the opinions in vogue. And before they embrace the chains of servitude, let them scrutinize their own hearts, and enquire if their pride and their independency of spirit, will suffer them to lick the hand of a despotic master. And may the delegates for the ensuing convention consider well the importance of their decision. They will be applauded by the admiring world for making a stand at this critical conjuncture; or they will be execrated by all posterity for co-operating with the ambitious and intriguing spirits, who wish for the sake of their own advancement, to manacle a free and independent people, who have made the most astonishing and successful exertions to support their own rights, and to establish their rank among the nations. And when they shall have time to look round and be convinced, even *Mr. Wilson* acknowledges, *"they will then spurn at every attempt to shackle them with despotic power."*

Let them call for the name of the audacious man, who dared to say to his associates in the late convention, *"that unless they hurried the constitution through before the people had time for consideration, there was no probability that it would ever be adopted."* And let him be stigmatized with the odium that is due to the base betrayer of the rights of his country, and not absurdly trusted, though he may artfully have obtained an election, to decide a second time on a question in which he is so manifestly interested.

It is obvious there is not the smallest propriety that any of the members of that body, who have held out a system for the people to judge of, should themselves set in any of the state conventions, and have a voice to enforce their own alarming proceedings.

Let the old patriots come forward; and instead of secretly wraping up their opinions within their own breasts, let them lift up their voice like a trumpet, and shew the people their folly, and the trembling *Columbia* her impending danger. Let none of them fear the arbitrary frown of either *Otho*, *Galba*, or *Vitellius*, nor the fate of

HELVIDIUS PRISCUS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.

Extract of a letter from Charles M. Thurston, Esq. one of the representatives for Frederick county, Virginia, to the mayor of Winchester, dated at Richmond the 15th ult.

"Every person, who has the least pretence to a knowledge of politics or government, is engaged here on the important subject of the new Federal Constitution, and the most respectable names appear in the number of the *pro's* and *con's*.—That you and the good people of the town may from some idea of the question, as it stands at present, I will take the liberty of giving you a short list of those said to be on one side and the other. I will place at the head of those for it, judge Pendleton, who is looked up to as the president of the convention to be held in June, Nicholas, Wythe, Blair, the Pages, Johnson, Stuart, Harvie, Jones, Wood, and a multitude of others. Against it.—First, as the leader of this party, Henry, Mason, governor Randolph, Lawson, John Taylor, with most of the general court lawyers, and many of the judges, the Nelsons, R. H. Lee, (in many instances father against son) and many others. In a word, the division of the multitude is great; but, after all, it appears to me, the party in favour of the constitution most prevail; the signature and approbation of our great WASHINGTON, will give it a preponderancy to which down all opposition"

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.

Extract of a letter from a member of the British Parliament, to his friend in Wilmington, dated London, October 4:

"To-morrow it is supposed affairs will come to a decision between our Court and that of Versailles—probably without a positive answer from France; we are peremptory in declaring war against them, if the cape of Good Hope and Trincomale are not restored to the Dutch, which France has completely in possession, by three regiments of their troops, to 400 Dutch. The nation in general enter heartily into war, the opposition of Parliament, join in saying they entirely approve of it, and I am happy to say that more sailors have offered to enter than government want. We could not have begun a war at a better time, our different fleets at home, and Lord Howe has brought our navy into a better state than ever it was. Our only fear is that France have a superior force for us at the West-Indies; a fleet with troops will be ready in the course of a week to sail for that quarter, equal at least, if not superior to any they have to oppose us, the mischief may however have happened before they arrive as well as in the East, notwithstanding which we have every hope of success, and are in the greatest spirits. We flatter ourselves matters will not be made up between Russia and the Porte; France will be obliged to assist the latter. Poland will probably be on our side. Spain against us."

BOSTON, Jan. 3.

By late accounts from Jamaica, we learn, that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at that island, about the 20th of Nov. last. By the severity of the shock, the town clock at Kingston, and many private ones were stopped, and the church bell was observed to strike distinctly two or three times; the inhabitants were also considerably alarmed by the tottering of houses, &c.

Saturday a vessel arrived at Marblehead from France. A letter by this arrival to a gentleman in Salem, dated at l'Orient, October 24, has the following:

"I suppose you will have heard, before you receive this, that War is likely to be proclaimed between France and England, with several other powers in the northern parts of Europe. All English vessels were ordered out of Bourdeaux this month; and two French frigates, now in l'Orient, were ordered out on a cruise to-day—from which we conclude war will soon commence.

Last Tuesday evening, about six o'clock, Michael Bacon, going from this town to Camoridge, in a horse-cart, was requested near the hay-scales in Charlestown, by a Molatto Man, to let him ride in the cart, and he having obtained leave, rode in it till he arrived opposite the place where the Gibbit formerly stood; when he struck Mr. Bacon, (whose face was towards the horse) with a walnut stick, over his head, and repeating the blow brought him to the ground. Mr. Bacon was so stunned as not to have retained his senses, further than to recollect, that the Molatto contigued his strokes with an apparent design to take his life. Mr. Bacon was robbed of a small sum of money, which was all he had in a purse, but was not sensible when the money was taken.

NORTHAMPTON, January 9.

We hear, that Luke Day, some time last week, was made prisoner at Westmoreland, in the state of New Hampshire, and conveyed from thence to Boston.

The State of New Jersey, by their delegates in Convention, did on the 18th inst. adopt the New Federal Constitution, proposed and agreed upon by the deputies of the United States in General Convention held at the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th of September last, as follows:

After reciting the several proceedings under which they were appointed.

"NOW Be it known, That WE, the delegates of the State of New Jersey, chosen by the people thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, having maturely deliberated on and considered the aforesaid proposed Constitution, DO HEREBY, for and on the behalf of the People of the said State of New-Jersey, agree to, ratify and confirm the same and every part thereof.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the members present, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twelfth."

By letter from a gentleman of accurate observation at Pittsburgh, dated the 24th November last, it appears, that no less than 4200 people passed down the Ohio since the first of that month, and that several boats were still preparing to follow them with more settlers, but not a word of any disturbances among the Indians.

It is reported as a fact, from Philadelphia, that the British seamen on board of vessels bound to Europe, are so panic struck, thro' fear of being pressed, should they return to their native country, that they daily desert. This has already raised seamen's wages considerably. The sale of seamen in New-York, is nearly similar to the above, but has not produced the same effect.

MARRIED Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Mr. JOHN TALMADGE, of Warren, in the State of Connecticut, to Miss PHEBE POMEROY, of this town.

Married, on the 1st inst. the Rev PRESERVED SMITH, of Rowe, to the amiable Miss EUNICE WELLS, daughter of Col. David Well of Shelburne.

GAD SMITH, of Whately, and AARON MARSH, of Deerfield, having mutually agreed to dissolve their partnership, earnestly request all Persons indebted to them, or either of them, to make immediate payment, or their Notes and accounts will be put in suit by the first of February next, without further notice.

December 24th, 1787.—

WHEAT, RYE and INDIAN CORN, TAKEN by the Subscribers, at their Store; for which immediate pay will be made, one third in Cash, the remainder in English and West-India Goods.

SETH and DANIEL WRIGHT.

Northampton, Jan. 8, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Leverett, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town tax for the year 1787, and 1788, as follows, viz.

	Acres.	£	d.	q.
Nahum Fairbanks,	200	1	9	0
Joseph Pary,	100	0	18	2
Major Keyes,	160	6	3	0
Thomas Thomas,	150	5	6	0
David Wood,	150	3	1	0
Maj. Keyes,	160	4	1	0
Thomas Thomas,	150	5	8	0
Jonathan Goins,	100	2	0	0
Daniel Hubbard Esq.	200	3	1	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 17th day of February next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, in said Leverett, at 2 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

MOSES FIELD, Collector.

Leverett, Jan. 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Leverett, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list for the year 1782 and 1783, as follows, viz.

	Acres.	£	s.	d.	
Nahum Fairbanks	200	1	4	0	town rate.
Elijah Deadman,	200	1	5	0	contin. tax, No 2.
Maj Keyes.	160	9	4	2	do. do.
Nahum Fairbanks,	40	2	11	0	do. do.
Benj. Fairbanks,	50	0	6	5	0 clafferies.
Thomas Burnet,	100	7	9	2	do.
Marcin Kellogg,	100	7	9	2	do.
Elijah Johnson,	100	6	5	2	do.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 17th days of February next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Moses Field, in said Leverett, at 2 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

NAHAM WARD, Collector.

Leverett, Jan 1, 1788.

A fresh and large Supply of

Hat-Trimmings,

For Sale, consisting of

BEVER, Castor and Felt Lining, of different colours.

Beaver, Castor and Felt Buttons.

Round Lopping—Silk Braid.

Shaping of all kinds—Chain Button Loops of Do. Velver, Silk and Worsted Hat-Bindings.

Hat-Bands—Looping Needles.

Hard and soft Hatters Brushes.

Coarse and fine Bow-strings—Jack Cards.

Blocking Line—Red Leather and Nurse Skin.

Logwood, Copperas, &c. &c.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of good Shipping Furs, and all kinds of other Furs, by

GEO. CALDWELL, and Co.

Hartford, Nov. 19, 1787.

From the FREEMAN's JOURNAL, *of Nov. 7.*

To the CITIZENS of PHILADELPHIA.

Friends, Countrymen, Brethren, and Fellow-Citizens,

THE proposed plan of Continental government is now fully known to you. You have read it, I truſt, with the attention it deſerves.—You have heard the objections that have been made to it. ---You have heard the anſwers to theſe objections.

If you have attended to the whole, with candour and unbiaſſed minds, as become men that are poſſeſſed and deſerving of freedom, you muſt have been alarmed at the reſult of your obſervations. Notwithſtanding the ſplendour of names, which has attended the publication of the new Conſtitution; notwithſtanding the ſophiſtry and vain reaſonings that have been urged to ſupport its principles; alas! you muſt at leaſt have concluded that great men are not always infallible, and that patriotiſm itſelf may be led into eſſential errors.

The objections that have been made to the new Conſtitution are theſe:

1. It is not merely (as it ought to be) a *confederation* of *ſtates*, but a *government* of *individuals*.

2. The powers or Congreſs extend to the *lives*, the *liberties* and the *property*, of every citizen.

3. The *ſovereignty* of the different ſtates is *ipſo facto* deſtroyed, in its moſt eſſential parts.

4. What remains of it will only tend to create violent diſſenſions between the ſtate governments and the Congreſs, and terminate in the ruin of the one or the other.

5. The conſequence muſt therefore be, either that the *union* of the ſtates will be deſtroyed by a violent ſtruggle, or that their ſovereignty will be ſwallowed up by ſilent encroachments into an univerſal ariſtocracy; becauſe it is clear, that if two different *ſovereign powers* have a co-equal command over the *purſes* of the citizens, they will ſtruggle for the ſpoils, and the weakeſt will be in the end obliged to yield to the efforts of the ſtrongeſt.

6. Congreſs being poſſeſſed of theſe immenſe powers, the liberties of the ſtates and of the people are not ſecured by a *bill* or *declaration* of *rights*.

7. The *ſovereignty* of the ſtates is not expreſsly reſerved; the *form* only, and not the *ſubſtance* of their government, is guaranteed to them by expreſs words.

8. *Trial by jury*, that ſacred bulwark of liberty, is *aboliſhed* in *civil caſes*; and Mr. Wilſon, one of the Convention, has told you, that not being able to agree as to the *form*, of eſtabliſhing this point, they have left you deprived of the *ſubſtance*. Here are his own words: "The ſubject was involved in difficulties. The Convention found the taſk *too difficult* for them, and left the buſineſs as it ſtands."

9. The *liberty of the preſs* is not ſecured, and the powers of Congreſs are fully adequate to its deſtruction, as they are to have the trial of *libels*, or *pretended libels*, againſt the United States; and may, by a curſed, abominable *ſtamp act* (as the *Bowdoin Adminiſtration** has done in Maſſachuſetts) preclude you effectually from all means of information. *Mr. Wilſon has given you no anſwer to theſe arguments.*

10 Congreſs have the power of keeping up a *ſtanding army*, in time of peace, and Mr. Wilſon has told you *that it was neceſſary*.

11. The *legiſlative* and *executive* powers are not kept ſeparate, as every one of the American Conſtitutions declare they ought to be; but they are mixed in a manner entirely novel and unknown, even in the conſtitution of Great Britain: becauſe,

12. In England, the King only has a *nominal negative* over the proceedings of the legiſlature, which he has *never dared to exerciſe* ſince the days of King William; whereas, by the new Conſtitution, both the *Preſident General* and the *Senate*, *two executive branches of government*, have that negative, and are intended to *ſupport each other in the exerciſe of it*.

13. The repreſentation of the lower houſe is too ſmall, conſiſting only of 65 members.

14. That of the *Senate* is ſo ſmall, that it renders its extenſive powers extremely dangerous: It is to conſiſt only of 26 members, two-thirds of whom muſt concur to conclude any *treaty* or *alliance* with foreign powers: Now, we will ſuppoſe, that five of them are abſent, ſick, dead, or unable to attend, *twenty one* will remain, and eight of theſe (*one-third* and *one* over) may prevent the concluſion of any treaty, even the moſt favourable to America. Here will be a fine field for the intrigues, and even the *bribery* and *corruption*, of European powers.

15. The moſt important branches of the *executive department* are to be put into the hands of a *ſingle Magiſtrate*, who will be, in fact, an *eleſtive King*. The *militia*, the land and navel forces, are to be entirely at his diſpoſal; and therefore,

16. Should the *Senate*, by the intrigues of foreign powers, become devoted to foreign influence, as was the caſe of late in Sweden, the people will be obliged, as the Swedes have been, to ſeek their refuge in the arms of the *Monarch* or *Preſident General*.

17. *Rotation*, that noble prerogative of liberty, is entirely excluded from the new ſyſtem of government, and great men may, and probably will, be continued in office during their lives.

18. *Annual elections* are aboliſhed, and the people are not to reaſſume their rights, until the expiration of *two*, *four*, and *ſix* years.

19. Congreſs are to have the power of fixing the *time*, *place* and *manner* of holding elections, ſo as to keep them forever ſubject to their influence.

20. The importation of ſlaves is not to be prohibited until the year 1808, and *ſlavery* will probably reſume its empire in Penſylvania.

21. The *militia* is to be under the immediate command of Congreſs, and men *conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms* may be compelled to perform military duty.

22. The new government will be *expenſive*, beyond any we have ever experienced; the judicial department alone, with its concomitant train of judges, juſtices, chancellors, clerks, ſheriffs, coroners, eſcheators, ſtate attorneys and ſolicitors, conſtables, &c. in every ſtate, and in every county in each ſtate, will be a burthen beyond the utmoſt abilities of the people to bear.——And, upon the whole,

23. A government, partaking of monarchy and ariſtocracy, will be fully and firmly eſtabliſhed; and liberty will be but a name, to adorn the *ſhort* hiſtoric page of the halcyon days of America.

Theſe, my countrymen, are the objections that have been made to the new propoſed ſyſtem of government; and if you read the ſyſtem itſelf with attention, you will find them all to be founded in truth. But what have you been told in anſwer?

I paſs over the ſophiſtry of Mr. Wilſon, in his equivocal ſpeech at the ſtate houſe. His pretended argumenſts have been echoed and reechoed by every retailer of politics, and *victoriouſly* refuted by ſeveral patriotic pens. Indeed, if you read this famous ſpeech in a cool diſpaſſionate moment, you will find it to contain no more than a train of pitiful ſophiſtry and evaſions unworthy of the man who ſpoke them. I have taken notice of ſome of them in ſtating the objections, and they muſt, I am ſure, have excited your *pity* and *indignation*. Mr. Wilſon is a man of ſenſe, learning and extenſive information; unfortunately for him, he has never ſought the more ſolid fame of *patriotiſm*. During the late war he narrowly eſcaped the effects of popular rage, and the people ſeldom arm themſelve againſt a citizen in vain. The whole tenour of his political conduct has always been ſtrongly tainted with the ſpirit of *high ariſtocracy*; he has never been known to join in a truly popular meaſure, and his talents have ever been devoted to the patrician intereſt. His lofty carriage indicates the lofty mind that animates him, a mind able to conceive and perform great things, but which unfortunarely can ſee nothing great out of the pale of power and wordly grandeur; deſpiſing what he calls the inferior order of the people, popular liberty and popular aſſemblies offer to his exalted imagination an idea of meanneſs and contempubility, which he hardly ſeeks to conceal.---He ſees, at a diſtance, the pomp and pageantry of courts; he ſighs after thoſe ſtately palaces, and that apparatus of human greatneſs, which his vived fancy has taught him to conſider as the ſupreme good. Men of ſublime minds, he conceives, were born a different race from the reſt of the ſons of men; to them, and them only, he imagines, high heaven intended to commit the reins of earthly government; the remaining part of mankind he ſees below, at an immenſe diſtance; they, he thinks, were born to *ſerve*, to adminiſter food to the ambition of their ſuperiors, and become the footſtool of their power.---Such is Mr. Wilſon; and, fraught with theſe high ideas, it is no wonder he ſhould exert all his talents, to ſupport a form of government ſo admirably contrived to carry them into execution.---But when the people, who poſſeſs, collectively, a maſs of knowledge ſuperior to his own, enquire into the principles of that government, on the eſtabliſhment or rejection of which depend their deareſt concerns; when he is called upon, by the voice of thouſands, to come and explain that favourite ſyſtem, which he holds forth as an object of their ambition, he comes---he attempts to ſupport by reaſoning, what reaſon never dictated; and, finding the attempt in vain, his great mind, made for nobler purpoſes, is obliged to ſtoop to mean evaſions and pitiful ſophiſtry; himſelf not deceived, he ſtrives to deceive the people; and the treaſonable attempt delineates his true character, beyond the reach of the pencil of a *Watſon* or a *Peale*, or the pen of a *Valerius*.

An Officer of the late Continental Army.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1787.

* The author miſtakes, it was not Bowdoin's adminiſtration that originated the ſtamp act in Maſſachuſetts.

WHEREAS Hannah, wife of the ſubſcriber, has left my bed and board---I therefore forbid all perſons truſting her any thing on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

CHILEAB SMITH.

Amherſt, Jan. 2, 1788.

ALL perſons are hereby forbid truſting Patty, wife of the ſubſcriber, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

EZRA DEWEY.

Greenfield, Jan. 2, 1788.

FOR SALE,

at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

The Firſt, Second and Third Part of

Webſter's Inſtitute.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

To the LAND HOLDERS *and* FARMERS.

NUMBER VII.

I Have often admired the ſpirit of candour, liberality, and juſtice, with which the Convention began and completed the important object of their miſſion. "In all our deliberations "on this ſubject," ſay they, "we kept ſteady "in our view, that which appears to us the "greateſt intereſt of every true American, the "conſolidation of our union, in which is involved our proſperity, felicity, ſafety, perhaps "our national exiſtence. This important conſideration, ſeriouſly and deeply impreſſed on "our minds, led each ſtate in the Convention "to be leſs rigid in points of inferior magnitude, than might otherwiſe have been expected; and thus the Conſtitution which we now "preſent, is the reſult of a ſpirit of amity, and "of that mutual deference and conceſſion, "which the peculiarity of our political ſituation "rendered indiſpenſible."

Let us, my fellow-citizens, take up this conſtitution with the ſame ſpirit of candour and liberality; conſider it in all its parts; conſider the important advantages which may be derived from it, and the fatal conſequences which will probably follow from rejecting it. If any objections are made againſt it, let us obtain full information on the ſubject, and then weigh thoſe objections in the balance of cool impartial reaſon. Let us ſee if they be not wholly groundleſs: but if upon the whole they appear to have ſome weight, let us conſider well, whether they be ſo important, that we ought on account of them to reject the whole conſtitution. Perfection is not the lot of human inſtitutions; that which has the moſt excellencies and feweſt faults, is the beſt that we can expect.

Some very worthy perſons, who have not had great advantages for information, have objected againſt that clauſe in the conſtitution, which provides, that *no religious Teſt ſhall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public truſt under the United States!* They have been afraid that this clauſe is unfavourable to religion. But, my countrymen, the ſole purpoſe and effect of it is to exclude perſecution, and to ſecure to you the important right of religious liberty. We are almoſt the only people in the world, who have a full enjoyment of this important right of human nature. In our country every man has a right to worſhip God in that way which is moſt agreeable to his own conſcience. If he be a good and peaceable citizen, he is liable to no penalties or incapacities on account of his religious ſentiments; or in other words, he is not ſubject to perſecution.

But in other parts of the world, it has been, and ſtill is, far different. Syſtems of religious error have been adopted, in times of ignorance. It has been the intereſt of tyrannical kings, popes and prelates, to maintain theſe errors. When the clouds of ignorance began to vaniſh, and the people grew more enlightened, there was no other way to keep them in error, but to prohibit their altering their religious opinions by ſevere perſecuting laws. In this way perſecution became general throughout Europe. It was the univerſal opinion that one religion muſt be eſtabliſhed by law; and that all, who differed in their religious opinions, muſt ſuffer the vengeance of perſecution. In purſuance of this opinion, when popery was abolished in England, and the church of England was eſtabliſhed in its ſtead, ſevere penalties were inflicted upon all who diſſented from the eſtabliſhed church. In the time of the civil wars, in the reign of Charles I. the preſbyterians got the upper hand, and inflicted legal penalties upon all who differed from them in their ſentiments reſpecting religious doctrines and diſcipline. When Charles II. was reſtored, the Church of England was likewiſe reſtored, and the preſbyterians and other diſſenters were laid under legal penalties and incapacities. It was in this reign, that a religious teſt was eſtabliſhed as a qualification for office; that is, a law was made requiring all officers civil and military (among other things) to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the uſage of the church of England, written ſix months after their admiſſion to office, under the penalty of 500l. and diſability to hold the office. And by another ſtatute of the ſame reign, no perſon was capable of being elected to any office relating the government of any city or corporation, unleſs, within a twelvemonth before, he had received the Sacrament according to the rites of the church of England. The preſence for making theſe ſevere laws, by which all but churchmen were made incapable of any office civil or military, was to exclude the papiſts; but the real deſign was to exclude the proteſtant diſſenters. From this account of teſt-laws, there ariſes an unfavourable preſumption againſt them. But if we conſider the nature of them and the effects which they are calculated to produce, we ſhall find that they are uſeleſs, tyrannical, and peculiarly unfit for the people of this country.

A religious teſt is an act to be done, or profeſſion to be made, relating to religion (ſuch as partaking of the ſacrament according to certain rites and forms, or declaring one's belief of certain doctrines) for the purpoſe of determining, whether his religious opinions are ſuch, that he is admiſſible to a public office. A teſt in favour of any one denomination of chriſtians would be to the laſt degree abſurd in the United States. If it were in favour of either congregationaliſts, preſbyterians, epiſcopalians, baptiſts or quakers; it would incapaciate more than three fourths of the American citizens for any public office; and thus degrade them from the rank of freemen. There needs no argument to prove that the majority of our citizens would never ſubmit to this indignity.

If any teſt-act were to be made, perhaps the leaſt exceptionable would be one, requiring all perſons appointed to office, to declare, at the time of their admiſſion, their belief in the being of a God, and in the divine authority of the ſcriptures. In favour of ſuch a teſt, it may be ſaid, that one who believes theſe great truths, will not be ſo liable to violate his obligations to his country, as one who diſbelieves them; ſo may have greater confidence in his integrity. But I anſwer: His making a declaration of ſuch a belief is no ſecurity at all. For ſuppoſe him to be an unprincipled man, who believes neither the word nor the being of a God; and to be governed merely by ſelfiſh motives; how eaſy is it for him to diſſemble? how eaſy it is for him to make a public declaration of his belief in the creed which the law preſcribes; and excuſe himſelf by calling it a mere formality? This is the caſe with the teſt-laws and creeds in England. The moſt abandoned characters partake of the ſacrament, in order to qualify themſelves for public employments. The clergy are obliged by law to adminiſter the ordinance unto them; and thus proſtitute the moſt ſacred office of religion; for it is a civil right in the party to receive the ſacrament. In this country, ſubſcribing to the thirty-nine articles is a teſt for the admiſſion into holy orders. And it is a fact, that many of the clergy do this; when at the ſame time, they totally diſbelieve ſeveral of the doctrines contained in them. In ſhort, teſt-laws are utterly ineffectual; they are no ſecurity at all; becauſe men of looſe principles will, by an external compliance, evade them. If they exclude any perſons, it will be honeſt men, men of principle, who will rather ſuffer an injury, than act contrary to the dictates of their conſciences. If we mean to have thoſe appointed to public offices, who are ſincere friends to religion; we the people who appoint them, muſt take care to chooſe ſuch characters; and not rely upon ſuch cob-web barriers as teſt laws are.

But to come to the true principle, by which the queſtion ought to be determined: The buſineſs of civil government is to protect the citizen in his rights, to defend the community from hoſtile powers, and to promote the general welfare. Civil government has no buſineſs to meddle with the private opinions of the people. If I demean myſelf as a good citizen, I am accountable, not to man, but to God, for the religious opinions which I embrace, and the manner in which I worſhip the ſupreme being. If ſuch had been the univerſal ſentiments of mankind, and they had acted accordingly; perſecution, the bane of truth and nurſe of error, with her bloody axe and flaming hand, would never have turned ſo great a part of the world into a field of blood.

But while I aſſert the rights of religious liberty, I would not deny that the civil power has a right, in ſome caſes, to interfere in matters of religion. It has a right to prohibit and puniſh groſs immoralities and impieties; becauſe the open practice of theſe is of evil example and public detriment. For this reaſon, I heartily approve of our laws againſt drunkenneſs, profane ſwearing, blaſphemy, and profeſſed atheiſm. But in this ſtate, we have never thought it expedient to adopt a teſt-law; and yet I ſincerely believe that we have as great a proportion of religion and morality, as they have in England, where every perſon who holds a public office, muſt either be a ſaint by law, or a hipocrite by practice. A teſt-law is the parent of hypocriſy, the offspring of error and the ſpirit of perſecution. Legiſlatures have no right to ſet up an inquiſition, and examine into the private opinions of men. Teſt-laws are uſeleſs and ineffectual, unjuſt and tyrannical; therefore the Convention have done wiſely in excluding this engine of perſecution, and providing that no religious teſt ſhall ever be required.

A LANDHOLDER.

From the *Independent Chronicle*.

To the PUBLIC.

LET me requeſt your unprejudiced attention, to the following remarks, on the production ſigned HELVIDIUS PRISCUS, in the laſt Independent Chronicle. I ſhall not advert to every inſidious reflection contained in that performance; many of them are *ſo groſs*, that they carry an antidote in their very conſtruction, to the poiſon they were *deſigned* to diſſeminate.

Priſcus begins his eſſay with a paſſage from the celebrated ſpeech of Mr. Wilſon, viz. "*That after a laſpſe of ſix thouſand years, America has now preſented the firſt inſtance of a people aſſembled to weigh deliberately and calmly, and to decide leiſurely and peaceably on a form of government*, by which *they ſhall bind themſelves and poſterity*." Priſcus then adds the following very *extraordinary* queſtion, "Has he not here ſuggeſted the ſtrongeſt reaſon that can be urged, for paſſioning the adoption of the new ſyſtem?" It may be aſked, could *perverſeneſs* itſelf draw a more prepoſterous, and abſurd concluſion, than this query contains? For admitting Mr. Wilſon's aſſertion to be true, and *true* it is, to the honour of America, does it not clearly follow, that a *Conſtitution*, thus *calmly* and *deliberately* framed by men deputed from *among ourſelves*, whoſe *unanimity* can be aſcribed to Heaven alone, ought in all reaſon to be as *ſpeedily* adopted as poſſible, leſt the *Demon of Diſcord*, by the inſinuations of Priſcus and others, *ſhould* deprive us of the ineſtimable opportunity—this LUCID PAUS, the *firſt* creation! and leave the diſgraceful and melancholy fact ſtill recorded to blacken the annals of humanity, "That government is the effect of *accident*, *fraud* or *violence*?" It appears a darling objection of Priſcus, to calumniate ſome certain characters in the late Convention, but reflections of this ſort are highly inſidious; for, ſo far as they have truth for their baſis, the obliquy falls on *thoſe ſtates* who have deputed ſuch odious characters. According to this *Neſtor*, ſome were "*infants*," when the principles of the late revolution led the patriots to a noble reſiſtance, &c." The truth is, *few* if any of the members were under thirty years of age; the majority *forty* and *upwards*. With what propriety Priſcus places ſuch in their "pupilage," may be gathered from this circumſtance,—he recommends to the *riſing generation*, the politics and publications, "the *excellent* publications upon government," from 63 to 75; and the men of *that day* are to be the oracles of the youth of the *preſent*; but the members of Convention they are to conſider as in their "*pupilage*!" although venerable from years, abilities and experience.—The aſſertion of Priſcus, that the late Convention have "ambitiouſly and daringly" preſumed to eſtabliſh a *Draconian Code*, and to bind poſterity by their "*ſecret councils*, is weak, wicked and falſe: But thank Heaven, the days are over, when ſuch kind of declamation was neceſſary. "To the law and to the teſtimony."

Fellow citizens! theſe *ſecret councils* are put-

fished upon the *house-top*. This "*Draconian Code*," these *bloody laws*, this *terrible system*, is in our own hands; *see, think* and *judge* for yourselves,—be not gulled out of the blessings of a good government by such base and abusive misrepresentations!

The idea of "*Conclave*," originated with the antifederalists at the southward,—it is a term fraught with *chicanery, roguery* and *villainy*, and an *insult* upon those *twelve states* who were represented in Convention! *This insult* upon the *majesty of the people*, we have no reason to suppose, would ever have offended the public eye, in *this* quarter, had Priscus been a member of that illustrious assembly!

Priscus is an enemy to the *union of the United States*, for none but such characters could *reprobate* that work of wisdom and benevolence, "the address that was used to reconcile so many jarring interests" as were in the late Convention. This union, *thus* happily effected, is the most pleasing circumstance respecting our country, that has transpired since our independency.

Mr. Wilson's allusion to the "Lycian League" and "Amphictionic Council," was doubtless in point; and the miserable fate of those nations as pourtrayed by the glowing pencil of Priscus, fully evinces the necessity of *our union*, and of speedily adopting a firm and efficient *national government*, for these American states. Not "*because we are no longer capable of enjoying our liberties* (insidious expression!) but, *because the present auspicious moment seems to be pointed out by the finger of Heaven, as the most favourable to the attainment of this important object*: "*Learn to be wise by others' harms, and you shall do full well*."

Fellow citizens! we have fought for our liberties; we have cemented our union by the richest blood of our brothers and friends! we have destroyed the system of foreign power and laid the British government in the dust; and *now*, through the favour of Heaven, we are about to erect a *glorious fabric* on the ruins of tyranny, that we may realize the blessings of "*Peace, Liberty* and *Safety*."—But the *Demons* of *jealousy* and *discord* would defeat the design! and still deprive us of all the happiness which we fondly anticipated from the costly purchase of *Independence!* And shall our "honour, our character, our freedom," be swallowed up in the vortex of anarchy and confusion! Shall it be said of us, Why is there a price put into the hands of a fool to get wisdom, seeing he hath no heart to improve it? *Forbid it Heaven!*

"The star of intelligence." sheds its benign influence upon us; the *necessity* of a *firm, efficient Federal Government*, is *seen* and *felt* by every man; the *United Voice* of America proclaims the truth. This *conviction*, must lead to the *adoption* of that system, which the wisest men that America *could* select from her sons, have framed. May Heaven preserve us from the fell designs of *local, disappointed, bigotted* and *party* politicians. That the *fabric* of the *Federal Republic*! ennobling idea! may be speedily established on the basis of that UNION, which gave us Independence, and which, if *continued*, will give us, "devoutly to be wished," the blessings of *National Government*.

Priscus calls upon the youth of America, to attend to the publications and politics from 1763 to 1775. What Priscus! are those weapons that were employed against the *foreign* enemies of our country, to be turned against our brethren? No, let them rather turn their thoughts to the contemplation of the *proposed System*; let them cultivate a spirit of *union* and *harmony*, and by *mutual concessions* lead the way to an adoption of such a government, as will ensure them peace and security, and perpetuate those liberties for which their fathers fought, to all succeeding generations? They appear to be fully sensible that the proposed Constitution alone is competent to these great purposes.

Suppose any member of the late Convention had foolishly expressed himself in the words of Priscus, which by the way is doubted; pray what has that to do with the MERITS of the C—stitution?—Friends, let us not break the *chain of union!* Priscus is one of those who will risk every evil that an infatuated divided people can suffer, rather than not effect his purpose; the overthrow of *America's last Hope*, the proposed constitution.

It is a matter of joy, fellow-citizens, that you have been led to choose several members of the late *Continental* Convention, to sit in that of this State. Much information will thereby be derived, which could not be expected from any other quarter. And if they are such "ambitious and daring" men as Priscus has represented;—their "*secret councils*" may be explored, and all the "*rogueries, knavery* and *villainy* of the *Conclave*," developed.

"Let the *old Patriots* come forward," (the day of election is over)—and let the *young ones* not keep back. We are *all equally* interested and concerned:—and instead of *secret reserves*, untimely and unpardonable timidity; let them take a decided part. Let the proposed Constitution, be the constant subject of discussion; its worth appreciates the more it is scanned; its competency is more and more apparent.—*Citizens of America!* pleasing term! 'tis music to the friends of our National *Honour, Union, Liberty* and *Happiness!*

HONORIUS.

From the *Independent Chronicle*.

Messrs. *Printers*,

WHEN I read Dr. Franklin's address to the President of the late Convention, in a late newspaper, I was at a *loss* to judge, until I was informed by mere accident, from which of the contending parties it went to press. "I confess," says the Doctor (and observe the Printers tell us it was *immediately* before his signing) "I confess that I do not entirely approve of this Constitution at present." Surely I thought, no zealous federalist, in his right mind, would have exposed his cause so much as to publish to the world that this great philosopher did not entirely approve the Constitution at the very moment when his "hand marked" his approbation of it; especially after the federalists themselves had so often and so loudly proclaimed, that he had *fully* and *decidedly* adopted it. The Doctor adds, "I am not sure I shall never approve it." This then is the only remaining hope of the federalists, so far as the Doctor's judgment is or may be of any service to their cause, that one time or another he may approve the new Constitution.

Again, says the Doctor, "In these sentiments I agree to this Constitution, with all its faults, if they are such; because I think a general government necessary for us, and there is no *form* of government but what may be a blessing to the people, if well administered." But are we to accept a form of government which we do not entirely approve of, merely in hopes that it will be administered well? Does not every man know, that nothing is more liable to be abused than power. Power, without a check, in any hands, is tyranny: and such powers, in the hands of even *good men*, so infatuating is the nature of it, will probably be wantonly, if not tyrannically exercised. The world has been experienced enough of this, in every stage of it. Those among us who cannot entirely approve the new Constitution as it is called, are of opinion, in order that any form may be well administered, and thus be made a blessing to the people, that there ought to be at least, an express reservation of certain inherent unalienable rights, which it would be equally facrifigious for the people to *give away*, as for the government to *invade*. If the rights of conscience, for instance, are not sacredly reserved to the people, what security will there be, in case the government should have in their hands a predilection for any one sect in religion? what will hinder the civil power from erecting a national system of religion, and committing the law to a set of lordly priests, reaching, as the great Dr. *Mayhew* expressed it, from the desk to the skies? An *Hierarchy* which has ever been the grand engine in the hand of civil tyranny; and tyrants in return will afford them opportunity enough to vent their rage on *stubborn hereticks*, by *wholesome severities*, as they were called by national religionists, in a country which has long boasted its freedom. It was doubtless for the peace of that nation, that there should be an *uniformity* in religion, and for the same *wise* and *good* reason, the act of uniformity remains in *force* to these enlightened times.

The Doctor says, he is "not sure that this is not the best Constitution that we may expect." Nor can he be sure that it might not have been made *better* than it now is, if the Convention had adjourned to a distant day, that they might have availed themselves of the sentiments of the people at large. It would have been no great condescension, even in that *august* Body, to have shown to *small* a testimony of regard to the judgment of their constituents. Would it not be acting more like men who wish for a *safe* as well as a *stable* government, to propose such amendments as would meliorate the form, than to approve it, as the Doctor would have us, "with all its faults, if they are such." *Thus* the Doctor consents, and hopes the Convention will act *heartily* and *unanimously* in recommending the constitution, wherever their influence may extend, and turn their future thoughts and endeavours to the means of having it well administered. Even a bad form of government may, in the Doctor's opinion, be well administered—for, says he, there is no form of government, but what may be a blessing to the people, if well administered. He evidently, I think, builds his hopes that the Constitution proposed, will be a blessing to the people—not on the *principles* of the government itself, but on the *possibility* that with *all its faults*, it *may* be well administered;—and concludes, with wishing that others, *who had objections* to it, would yet, like him, doubt of their own infallibility, and put their names to the instrument, to make an Uniformity MANIFEST!

Z.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. *Butler*,

IN reading thy paper of the 26th of December, I observed a piece representing "the judgment of a church in Hampshire county, in case of two persons," &c. It appears the writer is endeavouring to confute the Baptists of the errorous opinions they have concerning John's baptism, &c. I rejoiced when I saw a controversy of that nature in the newspapers, as it is but seldom we see any thing of that kind in them: which appears to me to be but reasonable, that ecclesiastical matters are as obvious, and as disputable, as political or civil affairs, and of equal consequence. The writer above mentioned, I think, has sufficiently demonstrated that John's baptism, or the water baptism wherewith Christ was baptised, was a ritual of the law; tho' the writer calls it Jesus Christ's baptism, but what that is, may be spoken to hereafter: and I should have had no objections to the performance, had not the writer made an objection, without ever answering the same by the gospel, or gospel arguments; he says, "True, but it was the very night in which he was betrayed, so it must be then or never;" and bring for proof, "1 Cor. ii. 23:" but as I can find no such text in my bible, so I believe the writer can as well prove that the Lord's supper was under the law, as John's baptism, which was the objection; for I presume the objection was just, and can as well be supported as that of the baptism of John; for the law of ceremonies was not fulfilled, until Jesus Christ, while on the cross, said, "it is finished."—Which ordinance refered to in the objection was before the law was finished; being no other than a Jewish feast, instituted in Egypt, when the first born thereof was slain; and which, in a particular manner, typified Christ, who was the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world. But that it was ever commanded, either by Christ, or his apostles, to be a standing ordinance in his church, any more than John's baptism, is denied: and that they were, viz. John's baptism, and the Lord's supper (so called) both under the legal dispensation, is affirmed. As to what the writer has asserted concerning Christ's commanding "the future constant use of the Lord's supper," is to say, not to prove, any more than John's baptism; for the writer says, "which paschal feast was to cease the moment Christ died:" and I readily grant it was; then where was the command for "the future constant use of it? The writer suggests, that the ordinance of the supper was the "chief mean of visible connection and communion with God." Shocking thought! But what idea is it short of Papistical? who, by the instigation of a Romish clergy, believe that in eating a bit of bread, and drinking a sip of wine, they eat Christ's body, and drink his blood; which never can be done only spiritually, by any being on earth; and which may be done by all christians without the use of bread and wine, which is called the Lord's supper. The writer also in answer to the question, "What was John's baptism?" says, "John's ministry was all under the law, so it was a type, like other religious actions under the law;" so I grant, and was not the paschal feast a type of Christ as much? No argument can be produced, I presume, why the paschal lamb, or the ordinance of the supper was not a ritual of the law, as much as John's baptism. If any should hereafter object, that the supper was something more, or different from the passover, or that it was commanded to be observed as a gospel ordinance may (if desired) be spoken to hereafter. The writer at the close of his arguments, says, "we shall as clearly delineate what is true christian baptism, with its nature and evidence, when any shall desire it.—Now as the apostle says, there is one Lord, one faith, and one baptism, 'tis hereby earnestly requested of the said writer, to delineate what that baptism is; or the true Christian baptism: in doing which he will doubtless oblige, he doubts not, a multitude, but especially

A FRIEND.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) Nov. 22.

By captain M'Lean, who arrived here on Monday last from the Windward Islands, we have advice, that a hurricane happened there on the 24th of last month; he was then off St. Eustatia, and afterwards went into the Danish island of St. John, where he learnt that all the shipping at St. Croix were driven a shore, except one brig, that foundered at her anchors; that great many houses and other buildings were thrown down, and numbers of lives lost; and that the sugar canes had suffered much.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.

Late advices from Augusta inform, that the Spaniards have offered the Upper Creeks a large tract of land on the other side of the Mississippi. Several warriours and head men have been to view it, and returned extremely well pleased with their proffered situation. If the Spanish proposal is generally accepted to by the savages, there will be a stop to the war at present; but Georgia will have more to fear from the continual disruptions of these savages, who are not like to forget that they have been compelled to leave that land where the bones of their ancestors are interred.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.

In State Convention, Dec. 15.

The committee appointed to consider the motion of Mr. Wilson, relative to a cession, to the United States, for a district for the seat of the federal government, report the following resolution:

That when the constitution, proposed by the late general convention shall have been organized, this Commonwealth will cede to the Congress of the United States, the jurisdiction over any place in Pennsylvania, not exceeding ten miles square, which, with the consent of the inhabitants, the Congress may choose, for the seat of the government of the United States, excepting only the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark, and that part of the Northern Liberties included within a line running parallel with Vine-street, at the distance of one mile northward thereof, from the river Schuylkill to the northern side of the main branch of Cohockhink creek; thence down the said creek to its junction with the river Delaware. But the marsh land, and so much of the adjoining bank on the same side of the said creek, as shall be necessary for the erecting any dams and works to command the water thereof, are excluded from this exception.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention, that until congress shall have made their election of a district, for the place of their permanent residence, and provided buildings for their accommodation, they have the use of such of the public buildings within the city of Philadelphia, or any other part of this state, as they shall find necessary.

Unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the President, for his able and faithful discharge of the duties of the chair.

To which the President answered:

Gentlemen,

"I feel with the utmost gratitude the honour you have just now done me, and I shall always esteem your approbation as my highest reward for performing my duty to you; or rendering any service to my fellow-citizens."

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

On the evening of the public rejoicing for the ratification of the federal constitution, a number of ship-carpenters and sailors conducted a boat, on a waggon drawn by five horses, through the city, to the great amusement of many thousand spectators. On their way thro' the different streets, they frequently threw a sounding line, and cried out, "three and twenty fathoms —*fine bottom*,"—and in other places "six and forty fathom—*found* bottom—safe anchorage;" alluding to the numbers that composed the minority and majority of the late convention of Pennsylvania, which ratified the federal constitution.

NEW-YORK, January 4.

We are informed by a gentleman who arrived lately from the West-Indies, that the federal constitution has been considered in the islands as a master piece of human wisdom. Many planters have declared, that as soon as there is a prospect of its adoption, they will arrange their affairs and embark for this country, in order to establish a claim of citizenship coeval with the new government.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 1.

Christmas day two fellows, Mosher and another, confined in gaol in this place for passing counterfeit paper money, formed a plan to murder capt. Dodge, the gaoler, and make their escape. Their infernal design was accidentally discovered by their disclosing their intention to one of the other prisoners, who made it known but a few minutes before the time which in all probability, would have put an end to the existence of the gaoler, the fellows having each prepared themselves with hickory clubs.

Last week at the Oblong in this county, two horses run away with a sleigh with two men in it. One of the men whose name was Baldwin, in trying to save himself by falling out of the sleigh, unfortunately broke his neck, and died instantly.

BOSTON, January 10.

Proceedings of Convention.

Yesterday the Honourable CONVENTION assembled at the State-House in this town, agreeable to appointment,—for the purpose of assenting to and ratifying the Federal Constitution.—The following is a journal of their proceedings.

In CONVENTION, *January 9*, 1788.

ON motion, Ordered, That the hon. Nathaniel Gorham, Esq. John Carnes, Esq. Dr. Charles Jarvis, hon. Tristram Dalton, Esq. hon. Walter Spooner, Esq. hon. Caleb Davis, Esq. and the hon. John Taylor, Esq. be a committee to receive the returns of the several towns.

Ordered, That a Committee of five persons be appointed to collect, count and sort the votes of the Secretary.

The hon. Caleb Davis, Tristram Dalton, Aaron Wood, Eleazer Brooks, and Charles Turner, Esquires, were appointed on the said Committee.

The Convention then proceeded to the choice of a Secretary by ballot, and the votes being taken, it appeared that GEORGE R. MINOT, Esq. was chosen, who accepted of the choice, and was duly sworn, to qualify him for exercising the duties of that office.

Voted, That Mr. JACOB KUHN, the Messenger of the General Court, be appointed Messenger to this Convention.

Voted, That 4 o'clock, P. M. be assigned for coming to the choice of a President.

Voted, That five Monitors be chosen.—The following gentlemen were then elected, viz.—The hon. Noah Goodman, Esq. Mr. Phanuel Bishop, —— Cooley, hon. Azer Orne, Esq. and Mr. Thomas Davis.

Voted, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare rules and orders for the regulation of the Convention.—The hon. Nathaniel Gorham, Esq. Dr. Charles Jarvis, hon. John Taylor, Esq. Mr. William Wedgery, hon. Tristram Dalton, Esq. hon. Theodore Sedgwick, Esq. and James Bowdoin, jun. esq. were then appointed on the said Committee.

Ordered, That the committee who were appointed to receive the returns of the members, be instructed to examine them and report.

Adjourned to 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.

Met according to adjournment.

The Convention proceeded to the choice of a President by ballot, according to assignment, and a committee of five being appointed to collect, count and sort the votes, it appeared that his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. was chosen.

Voted, That the Convention proceed to the choice of a Vice-President.

The Convention then proceeded to the choice of a Vice-President accordingly, by ballot, and a committee being appointed to collect, count and sort the votes, it appeared that the hon. WILLIAM CUSHING, esq. was chosen.

Voted, That the Vice-President be requested to take the chair, who took the chair accordingly.

Voted, That a committee of five be appointed to wait upon his Excellency John Hancock, Esq. and acquaint him that this convention have made choice of him for their President, and to request his Excellency's acceptance of that appointment. Mr. Russel, Dr. Holton, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Turner and Mr. Dalton, were then appointed on the said committee.

Voted, That the convention will attend morning prayers daily, and that the gentlemen of the clergy in Boston, of every denomination, be requested to officiate in turn.

The members from Boston, were appointed to wait upon them, and acquaint them thereof.

A vote of the church in Brattle-street, in Boston, offering the use of their Meeting to the convention, having been communicated, Voted, That a committee of nine be appointed to view the accommodations of the said meeting-house, and report.

Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Lincoln, Dr. Taylor, Gen. Brooks, of Lincoln, Dr. Jarvis, Dr. Holton, Mr. Strong, Mr. Nason and Mr. Thatcher, were then appointed on said committee.

Adjourned to Thursday morning, ten o'clock.

Last Saturday was brought to this town, under escort, the famous captain Luke Day, a principal insurgent during the late commotions in this commonwealth, and for whom a reward of one hundred pounds was offered for apprehending him, by government. He was taken by surprise at an inn in Westmoreland, in New-Hampshire state, about fun set on the first inst. by Major Luther Emes, Lieut Isaac Grisscll, and Mr. Elijah Dunbar. He had not crossed Connecticut ferry above ten minutes before he was a prisoner.

NORTHAMPTON, January 16.

Late European Intelligence.

Received by the Ship Nonpariel, Capt. Cushing, which lately arrived at Boston, from England.

OF PEACE between France and England.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, October 30.

This morning a messenger arrived at the office of the Marquis of Carmarthen, with the following Declaration, Counter Declaration, &c.

DECLARATION.

THE events which have taken place in the Republic of the United Provinces appearing no longer to leave any subject of discussion, and still less of contest, between the two courts, the undersigned are authorised to ask, whether it is the intention of his Most Christian Majesty to carry into effect the notification made on the 16th of September last, by his Most Christian Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary which, by announcing that succours would be given in Holland, has occasioned the naval armaments on the part of his Majesty; which armaments have become reciprocal.

If the court of Versailles is disposed to explain itself on this subject, and upon the conduct to be adopted towards the Republic, in a manner conformable to the desire, which has been expressed on both sides, to preserve the good understanding between the two courts; and it being also understood, at the same time, that there is no view of hostility towards any quarter, in consequence of what had passed; his Majesty, always anxious to concur in the friendly sentiment of his Most Christian Majesty, would agree with him, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, should be discontinued on each side, and that the navies of the two nations should be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it stood on the first of January of the present year.

Versailles, the 27th of October, 1787.

DORSET.
WILLIAM EDEN.

COUNTER DECLARATION.

The intention of his Majesty not being, and never having been to interfere by force in the affairs of the Republic of the United Provinces, the communication made to the court of London, on the 16th of last month, by Mons. Barthelemy, having had no other object than to announce to that court an intention, the motives of which no longer exist, especially since the King of Prussia has impaired his resolution; his Majesty makes no difficulty to declare, that he will not give any effect to the delaration abovementioned; and that he retains no hostile view towards any quarter relative to what has passed in Holland. His Majesty therefore, being desirous to concur with the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty for the preservation of the good harmony between the two courts, agrees with pleasure with his Britannic Majesty, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, shall be discontinued on both sides; and that the navies of the two nations shall be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it stood on the first of January of the present year.

Versailles, the 27th of October, 1787.

LA C. DE MONTMORIN.

Last week, the convention of Connecticut, by a very large majority, ratified the new constitution.

Many people look upon the adoption of the new constitution, as the millennium of virtue and wealth; indeed its auspicious dawn argues much, but it should be remembered, that much depends on our own conduct.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land lying in Granby, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in rate bills committed to me the subscriber to collect, for the years 1781, 1784, 1785, 1786, as follows, viz.

Elihu Nash, soldier tax, 1s. 6d. 1q. Continental tax, numb. 1, 2l. 22d. ditto, numb. 2, 2l. 6d. town tax, 22d. 1q. Abijah Wilson, town tax, 22d. 1q. minister tax, 2l. 4d. William Taylor, State tax, 1783, 3l. 7d. town tax, 1785, 3l. 7d. town and county tax, 1786, 6d. 1q. Rev. Samuel Cook's heirs, State tax 1783, 2l. 22d. ditto 1784, 5l. 2d. 2q. town and county tax, 2l. 22d. 3q. town tax, 2l. 3d. 3q. State tax 1786, 5l. 8d. town and county tax, 2l. 2d. Caleb Joseph Gilbert's heirs, town tax, 2l. 2d. State ditto, 1786, 5l. 8d. town and county ditto, 1l. 6d. James Bowdoin, Esq. town tax, 1l. 2d. 2q. State ditto, 1786, 3l. 15l. 8d. town and county ditto, 18l. 4d. 2q. Ale Newton, town tax, 1l. 4d. Col. Isaac Royal's heirs, State tax 1783, 10l. 3d. town ditto 1783, 14l. 4d. State ditto, 1786 2l. 12l. town and county ditto, 14l. 9d. 2q. Silas Nash, State tax 1783, 2l. 8d. 2q. Jed. Ingraham, do. 1783, 2l. 2d. ditto 1784, 2l. 2d. Charles Chapin, ditto 1785, 2l. 3d. Dwight Lamb, do. called, ditto 1783, 5l. 7d. Joseph Brooks, State tax 1784 5l. 2d. 2q. town and county ditto, 3l. 3d. 2q. town ditto 1785, 4l. 4d. State ditto, 1786, 5l. 18d. town and county ditto, 2l. 7d. 2d. Deacon Joseph Smith, State tax 1783, 3l. 7d. town ditto, 1785, 7l. 2d. 2q. State ditto 1786, 5l. 7l. 2d. town and county ditto, 2l. 2d. 2q. Deacon David Nash, State tax 1784, 4l. 2d.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 7th day of February next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Jared Smith, innholder in Granby, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

Jonathan Selden,
Ebenezer Smith,
Nathan Smith, jun.
Reuben Moody, } Constables.
James Preston,
Jared Smith,

Granby, Jan. 8, 1788.

	Town taxes.	County taxes.	Nos. 1.	ditto.	Nos. 2.
	l. d.	l. d.			
David Hodges,	1 7	1 2			5 2
ditto,	0 10				3 9
ditto,	3 10				
Ala Noble, Wells.	3 11		1	3	1 5
ditto,	0 10				
ditto,	3 8				
Richard Fuller,	3 8				
Westfield, ditto,	15				

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 18th day of February next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, innholder in Granby, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

John Kelly, Collector.

Chester, January 4, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership of *Noah Sexton* and *David Hanaum*, is, by mutual consent, dissolved.

NOAH SEXTON.

The ROSE.

A favourite song. Taken from a late British Magazine.

THE Rose had been wash'd, just wash'd in a show'r;
This Rose was to Anna convey'd;
The plentiful moisture encumber'd the flow'r,
And weigh'd down its beautiful head.

The cup was all fill'd, and the leaves were all wet,
And seem'd to a fanciful view
To weep for the buds it had left with regret
On the flourishing bush where it grew.

I hastily snatch'd it, unfit as it was,
For a Nosegay, so dripping and drown'd;
And swinging it rudely, too rudely, alas!
I snapp'd it; it fell to the ground.

And such, I exclaim'd, is the pitiless part,
Some act by the delicate mind,
Regardless of wringing and breaking a heart,
Already to sorrow resign'd.

This elegant Rose, had I shaken it less,
Might have bloom'd with it's owner awhile:
And the tear that is wip'd with a little address,
May be follow'd perhaps with a smile.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY, printed at Hartford.

Extracts from the last words and dying speeches of John Bly *and* Charles Rose, *who were executed at* Lenox, *in the Commonwealth of* Massachusetts, *on Thursday the sixth day of December*, 1787, *for burglary.*

KNOW YE, That I *John Bly*, an unfortunate young man, hardly arrived at the age of 22 years, now under sentence of death, and on the morrow to be executed for the crime of robbery, do utter and publish these as my last words and dying speech.

I was born in Voluntown, in Connecticut, in a Christian family; at the age of fifteen I went to learn the trade of a taylor, with one William Tew, of Rhode-Island. After my apprenticeship was ended, I returned to my father's house, and in the year 1785 came into this state. When the insurrection began, I took an active part against the government, as a soldier. When the troops under General Lincoln came into the county, I fled to the state of New-York, remained there until Hamlin made his inroad into this county; there I joined him, was at Stockbridge and Sheffield; after the action I was taken, and confined a prisoner until the rising of the Supreme Judicial Court in March last, when I was discharged, the Jury not having found a bill against me. A few days after, hearing that evidence was like to be found against me, I fled again to York State. On the 4th of May, as I was returning, I was taken up at Stockbridge, and confined in Barrington gaol, but the next day, unhappily for me as it has turned out, I was set at liberty. Soon after, hearing great stories that Shays was coming down, I took orders to raise men to join him. This being found out, I again fled for safety; but being encouraged by some of our principal men (whose names I wish not to mention, except one, hoping that God may forgive them, as I do, and they may yet become good members of the State) to go with a small party to get arms from the government men. The first party I went with, was at West Stockbridge, where we went to Mr. Fowler's, to Mr. Collins's, to Mr. Baldwin's, and to Mr. French's. A few days after we went to Mr. Kingsley's in Becket, from whom we took fourteen guns; one of the party took a watch.—I then left the State, with design to find out whether Shays was going to do any thing or not. Finding that he was not, I went and found Dunham, who wanted me to join him and others, to go to Sheffield, to get from Mr. Kellogg a suit of clothes which he had got from Dunham. Dunham likewise told us, that the Rev. Mr. Steele had got a suit of his clothes, to pay for damages done his orchard, by girdling his trees, which he supposed Dunham had done.—I joined Dunham, and went with the party to Mr. Kellogg's and Mr. Steele's. A few days after, I heard of the pardon, supposed myself within it, and returned home, where I was taken up, in about four weeks, and carried to Barrington, and confined in gaol until the time of my being brought up to Lenox for trial. Having been tried for a crime of which I was not guilty, tho' I might have been convicted of robbing both Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Steele, as well as Mr. Kingsley, Mr. Fowler and others; yet I was found guilty of robbing Capt. Brooks, of Lanesborough, on his own oath, and that of his family. Captain Brooks has the reputation of an honest man; I have no malace against him, but believe he swore what he thought was true, though I know he was under a mistake as to my person.

I, as a dying man, declare, that Robert M'Clannan, of West Stockbridge, was the principal person who induced me to go to that place with the party; although, after he had given evidence against me to the Grand Jury, he went to the place where I was confined, and declared that he had never known me.

I wish that Capt. Brooks may be informed, that one Martin Downing, of Sheffield, was the person who was with the party at his house, for whom Mr. Brooks has mistaken me; I at that time was not in the State of Massachusetts, and never was at Lanesborough in my life, to my knowledge.

Since my confinement in gaol, I have conducted as if I never was to be executed. The many pardons that have since been granted, induced me to suppose, what many others vainly encouraged me in, that we should never be executed. But as it seems, Rose and myself are to fall victims to our own folly, rashness and presumption, in believing your representations as to the affairs of the government, and the power of Shays, we hope and trust the mercy of an all-gracious God may be extended to us, dying men.

We sincerely wish to die in charity with all the world, and request the prayers of all good men.——Our fate is a loud and solemn lesson to you who have excited the people to rise against the government. We lay not our blood at your doors; but it behoves you well to consider and observe the shameful death, that awaits our following your counsels, and crediting your accounts.—Remember, we beseech you, that at the rendering of judgment, you cannot procure your own pardon, by electing men like yourselves to legislate for you: In the high Court of Heaven, the hope of the wicked shall fail them—pardons are not there granted to unrepented sinners.—Advert to those things; live peaceably with all men; be not too jealous of your rulers; remember that government is absolutely necessary to restrain the corrupt passions of men; obey your honest Governors; be not allured by designing men; pay your honest debts and your reasonable taxes; use your utmost endeavours to give peace to your divided, distracted country; and remember, that if you smite with the fist of inequity, your hearts shall not endure, nor your hands be strong, when the Lord your God shall bring you into judgment.

Merciful God, have mercy on us, dying men! Forgive all our trespasses: pardon all our sins; and look on us miserable offenders, with an eye of pity, through the merits of thy dear Son, who promised a blessing to the dying Thief.

JOHN BLY,
CHARLES ROSE.

Lenox, December 5, 1787.

Signed by the said John and Charles before us,

CALEB HYDE,
JOSEPH PIERCE.

BALTIMORE, (*Maryland*) Dec. 7.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Hon. House of Delegates, now sitting at Annapolis, to his friend in this town, dated 1st instant.

"Men are generally pleased with others, who are under the same impression, and take the same side on momentous questions as themselves; so you may be sure I was highly gratified today, by the petition from Baltimore, and the number of respectable signers; from whence I have a confirmation of previous reports of the unanimity of your town on the Federal Constitution. The House of Delegates did not consider it within their duty to endeavour to give any impression for or against; but had the matter rested on our decision, there would have been, I believe, but very few against it. Dr. M'Henry acquitted himself to admiration; he has shew himself the federalist, the politician and the gentleman, as well as the citizen of this state. He compared and measured many parts objected to, with each other---other parts of the same instrument, and with other propositions, and a graduated scale, and ascertained their difference as with dividers."

GAD SMITH, of Whately, and AARON MARSH, of Deerfield, having mutually agreed to dissolve their partnership, earnestly request all Persons indebted to them, or either of them, to make immediate payment, or their Notes and accounts will be put in suit by the first of February next, without further notice.

December 24th, 1787.

WHEAT, RYE and INDIAN CORN, TAKEN by the Subscribers, at their Store; for which immediate pay will be made, one third in Cash, the remainder in English and West-India Goods.

SETH and DANIEL WRIGHT.

Northampton, Jan. 8, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Leverett, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town tax for the year 1783, and 1784, as follows, viz.

	Acres.	£.	d.	q.
Nahum Fairbanks,	200,	1	9	2
Joseph Pary,	100	0	10	2
Major Keyes,	160	0	5	2
Thomas Thomas,	150	0	5	0
David Wood,	260	3	1	2
Maj. Keyes,	160	4	2	0
Thomas Thomas,	150	3	8	0
Jonathan Gibbs,	110	2	0	0
Daniel Hubbard, Esq.	222	3	4	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 10th day of February next, so much of said land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, in said Leverett, at 2 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

MOSES FIELD, Collector.

Leverett, Jan. 1, 1788. 1w

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Leverett, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list for the year 1782 and 1783, as follows, viz.

	Acres.	£.	d.	q.	
Nahum Fairbanks	200	1	4	0	town rate,
Elijah Deadman,	200	1	6	0	contin. tax, No 2.
Maj. Keyes,	160	9	[illegible]	2	do. do.
Nahum Fairbanks,	40	0	11	0	do. do.
Benj. Fairbanks,	50	0	6	2	class rates.
Thomas Barnes,	100	7	9	2	do.
Martin Kellogg,	100	7	9	2	do.
Elijah Johnson,	100	0	6	0	do.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 11th days of February next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Moses Field, in said Leverett, at 2 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

NAHAM WARD, Collector.

Leverett, Jan. 2, 1788.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting Patty, wife of the subscriber, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

EZRA DEWEY.

Greenfield, Jan. 1, 1788.

JANUARY 1788. THE NUMB. 73.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The LANDHOLDER, No. 8.

To the Hon. ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esquire.

SIR,

WHEN a man in public life first deviates from the line of truth and rectitude, an uncommon degree of art and attention becomes necessary to secure him from detection. Duplicity of conduct in him requires more than double caution; a caution which his former habits of simplicity have never furnished him the means of culturing; and his first leap into the region of treachery and falsehood is often as fatal to himself as it was designed to be to his country. Whether you and Mr. Mason may be ranked in this class of transgressors I pretend not to determine. Certain it is, that both your management and his for a short time before and after the rising of the federal convention, impress us with a favourable opinion, that you are great novices in the arts of dissimulation. A small degree of forethought would have taught you both a more successful method of directing the rage of resentment which you caught at the close of the business at Philadelphia, than the one you took. You ought to have considered that you resided in regions very distant from each other, where different parts were to be acted, and then made your *exit* accordingly. Mr. Mason was certainly wrong in telling the world that he acted a double part—he ought not to have published two sets of *reasons for his dissent to the constitution. His New-England reasons* would have come better from you. He ought to have contented himself with haranguing in the southern states, *that it was too popular, and not calculated too much for the advantage of the eastern states.* At the same time you might have come on, and in the coffee-house at New-York you might have found an excellent set of objections ready made to your hand: a set with very little alteration would have exactly suited the latitude of New-England, the whole of which district ought most clearly to have been submitted to your protection and patronage. A Lamb, a Willet, a Smith, a Clinton, a Yates, or any other gentleman whose salary is paid by the state impost as they had six months the start of you in considering the subject, would have furnished you with a good discourse upon the "*liberty of the press*," the "*bill of rights*," the "*blending of the executive and legislative*," "*internal taxation*," or any other topic which you did not happen to think of while in convention.

It is evident that this mode of proceeding would have been well calculated for the security of Mr. Mason; as he there might have vented his antient enmity against the independence of America, and his sore mortification for the loss of his favorite motion respecting the navigation act; and all under the mask of sentiments, which with a proper caution in expressing them, might have gained many adherents in his own state. But, although Mr. Mason's conduct might have been easily guarded in this particular, your character would not have been entirely safe even with the precaution above mentioned. Your policy, sir, ought to have led you one step farther back. You have been so precipitate and unweary in your proceedings, that it will be impossible to set you right, even in idea, without recurring to previous transactions and recalling to your view the whole history of your conduct in the convention, as well as the subsequent display of patriotism contained in your publication. I undertake this business, not that I think it possible to help you out of your present embarrassments; but, as those transactions have evidently slipt your memory, the recollection of the blunder into which your inexperience has betrayed you, may be of eminent service in forming future schemes of popularity, should the public ever give you another opportunity to traduce and deceive them.

You will doubtless recollect the following state of facts; if you do not, every member of the convention will attest them—that almost the whole time during the sitting of the convention, and until the constitution had received its present form, no man was more plausible and conciliating upon every subject than Mr. Gerry—he was willing to sacrifice every private feeling and opinion—to concede every state interest that should be in the least incompatible with the most substantial and permanent system of general government—that mutual concession and unanimity were the whole burthen of his song; and although he originated no ideas himself, yet there was nothing in the system as it now stands to which he had the least objection—indeed Mr. Gerry's conduct was agreeably surprising to all his acquaintance, and very unlike that turbulent obstinacy of spirit which they had formerly affixed to his character. Thus stood Mr. Gerry; till, towards the close of the business, he introduced a motion respecting the redemption of the old continental money—that it should be placed upon a footing with other liquidated securities of the United States. As Mr. Gerry was supposed to be possessed of large quantities of this species of paper, his motion appeared to be founded in such barefaced selfishness and injustice, that it at once accounted for all his former plausibility and concession, while the rejection of it by the convention inspired its author with the utmost rage and intemperate opposition to the whole system he had formerly praised. His resentment could no more than embarrass and delay the completion of the business for a few days; when he refused signing the constitution and was called upon for his reasons. These reasons were committed to writing by one of his colleagues, and likewise by the secretary, as Mr. Gerry delivered them. These reasons were totally different from those which he has published, neither was a single objection which is contained in his letter to the legislature of Massachusetts ever offered by him in convention.

Now, Mr. Gerry, as this is generally known to be the state of facts, and as neither the reasons which you published, nor those retained on the secretary's files can be supposed to have the least affinity to truth, or to contain the real motives which induced you to with hold your name from the constitution, it appears to me that your plan was not judiciously contrived. When we act without principle, we ought to be prepared against embarrassments. You might have expected some difficulties in realizing your continental money; indeed the chance was rather against your motion even in the most artful shape in which it could have been proposed. An experienced hand would have laid the whole plan beforehand, and have guarded against a disappointment. You should have begun the business with doubts, and expressed your sentiments with great ambiguity upon every subject as it passed: This method would have secured you many advantages. Your doubts and ambiguities, if artfully managed, might have passed, like those of the Delphic Oracle, for wisdom and deliberation; and at the close of the business you might have acted either for or against the constitution, according to the success of your motion, without appearing dishonest or inconsistent with yourself. One farther precaution would have brought you off clear. Instead of waiting till the convention rose, before you consulted your friends at New-York, you ought to have applied to them at an earlier period, to know what objections you should make. They could have instructed you as well in August as in October. With these advantages you might have passed for a complete politician, and your duplicity might never have been detected.

The enemies of America have always been extremely unfortunate in concerting their measures. They have generally betrayed great ignorance of the true spirit and feeling of the country, and they have failed to act in concert with each other. This is uniformly conspicuous, from the first Bute parliament in London to the last Shays parliament at Pelham. The conduct of the enemies of the new constitution compares with that of the other enemies above mentioned only in two particulars, its *object* and its *tendency*. Its object was self interest built on the ruins of the country, and its tendency is the distress of its authors and the final prosperity of the same country they meant to depress. Whether the constitution will be adopted at the first trial in the conventions of nine states is at present doubtful. It is certain however, that its enemies have great difficulties to encounter arising from their disunion; in the different states where the opposition rages the most, their principles are totally opposite to each other and their objections discordant and irreconcilable; so that no regular system can be formed among you, and you will betray each other's motives.

In Massachusetts the opposition began with you, and from motives most painfully selfish and despicable; you addressed yourself to the feelings of the Shays faction, and that faction will be your only support. In New-York the opposition is not to this constitution in particular, but to the federal impost; it is confined wholly to salary men and their connections—men whose salary is paid by the state impost. This class of citizens are endeavouring to convince the ignorant part of the community that an annual income of fifty thousand pounds, extorted from the citizens of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-Jersey, is a great blessing to the state of New-York. And although the regulation of trade and other advantages of a federal government would secure more than five times that sum to the people to that state; yet, as this would not come through the same hands, these men find fault with the constitution. In Pennsylvania the old quarrel respecting their state constitution has thrown the state into parties for a number of years. One of these parties happened to declare for the new federal constitution, and this was a sufficient motive for the other to oppose it: the dispute there is not upon the merits of the subject, but it is their old warfare carried on with different weapons, and it was an even chance that the parties had taken different sides from what they have taken, for there is no doubt but either party would sacrifice the whole country to the destruction of their enemies. In Virginia the opposition wholly originated in two principles; the madness of Mason, and the enmity of the Lee faction to Gen. Washington. Had the General not attended the convention nor given his sentiments respecting the constitution, the Lee party would undoubtedly have supported it, and Col. Mason would have vented his rage to his own negroes and to the wind. In Connecticut, our wrongheads are but few in numbers and feeble in their influence. The opposition here is not one half so great to the federal government, as it was three years ago to the federal impost; and the faction, such as it is, is from the same blindfold party.

I thought it my duty to give you these articles of information, for the reasons above mentioned. Wishing you more caution and better success in your future manœuvres, I have the honour to be, sir, with great respect, your very humble servant,

A LANDHOLDER.

AMSTERDAM (*United Netherlands*) Oct. 11.

In compliance to the loyalty of the stadtholders adherents, the Prussians are permitted, but not required, to wear Orange cockades and ribbands, in token of their principles and attachment. Most of the merchants appeared on the exchange with those distinctions; but several intemperate free Burghers were imprudent enough to parade the streets with white cockades, which occasioned a tumult, and several lives to be lost, had it not been for the interference of the Jews. Mr. Hope would most likely have fallen a victim to the resentment of the free Burghers, who had marked him particularly, as wearing the insignia of loyalty. The Jews, who inhabit a particular quarter of Amsterdam, to the number of ten thousand and upwards, were always remarkable for their attachment to the Prince of Orange and his party; but during the usurpation, they had been confined and guarded in their own quarter by parties of armed Burghers; but having broke from their prison house, they were the most active in shewing their affection and loyalty to the lawful sovereign. Several of them however, lost their lives in the affray, but they were principally instrumental in quelling the tumult and restoring peace to the city. Some of the offending Burghers were apprehended, and are likely to suffer exemplary punishment for their inordinate rashness.

HAGUE, October 13.

The present revolution being solely affected by the entrance of his Prussian majesty's troops into the province of Holland, after the evacua-

tion of Utrecht, the states of Holland have accordingly looked upon the affair as entirely finished. Their noble and great mightinesses have thought proper to inform his most Christian Majesty of it, by sending to the king an extract of the resolutions taken, immediately after the deputies of the disarmed and conquered cities were in a condition to appear at the assembly, and to vote conformably to the present system of government. The following is the resolution:

It is resolved to inform his most Christian Majesty, that the differences between the prince Stadtholder and the province of Holland, are happily terminated, and that his highness is re-established in all his dignities; likewise that the satisfaction to be made to her loyal highness the princess of Orange, for impeding her journey, is on the point of being given by the concurrence of the Prussian court, and that there being no more enemies in the province, the resolution of the 10th of September falls of itself, and is of no use. That their noble and great mightinesses think themselves obliged to inform his most Christian Majesty of the same as soon as possible, not doubting but the king, in this happy re-establishment of the public tranquility, will take the same part as his majesty has already appeared to take in the efforts intended to put an end to the late disunion; and for the advancement of the welfare of the republic, it will be very agreeable to their noble and great mightinesses, if his majesty will on his part contribute thereto, by continuing his regard for the republic.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROCEEDINGS *of* CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

Thursday, *January* 10, 1788.

THE committee appointed to examine the accommodations of the Meeting-house in Brattle-street, reported that it would be convenient for the convention to sit in, which report was accepted.

The committee appointed to examine the returns of the members, requested the sense of the convention, as to the rule of examining the said returns, whereupon it was made a question, Whether the convention would give a rule to the said committee? and the same being put, it passed in the affirmative; and it was

Ordered, That if the committee find that any town hath deputed more delegates than by the last valuation such town was entitled to send representatives to the General Court according to the returns of the said valuation, they report a state of facts relative to such town, to the convention.

The committee appointed to prepare rules and orders for the regulation of the convention, made report, and after debate thereon, the consideration thereof was postponed to the afternoon.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.—to the Meeting-house in Brattle-street.

Afternoon.

The convention resumed the consideration of the report of the committee appointed to prepare rules and orders, which being amended, was accepted. After which Mr. Bishop moved an additional rule, to this effect, That on every question when members were in favour of the measure, the yeas and nays should be taken thereon; and after some debate, it passed in the negative.

Adjourned to Friday morning, to o'clock.

Friday, *January* 11th.

A remonstrance from certain inhabitants of Sheffield, against the election of Col. John Ashley, jun. as a delegate to this convention; and a remonstrance from a number of inhabitants of Williamstown, against the election of Thompson J. Skinner, Esq.—were read and committed.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P.M.

Afternoon.

The committee on the remonstrance of certain inhabitants of Sheffield, made report, that there was no evidence to support the same,—on which a motion was made that it be dismissed, which passed in the negative. Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed to examine the returns of the members, made report.

Whereupon, *Voted*, on motion of Mr. Dalton, That the returns certified by the selectmen, be considered as valid excepting the disputed cases specially committed.

There being two returns from the town of Taunton, *Voted*, That the return of the last date, which was not attested by the selectmen, be committed to a committee of five.

The house in which the convention are sitting being inconvenient, on account of the difficulty of hearing,

Voted, That a committee be appointed to ascertain whether a more convenient house cannot be obtained for their use.

Voted, That the convention be adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, then to meet at the representatives chamber.

Saturday, *January* 12.

The committee on the return from the town of Taunton, made report of a state of facts:

Whereupon it was moved, That the sense of the convention be taken, whereupon the two members mentioned in the last return, be entitled to their seats, and the question being put, passed in the affirmative.

The committee on the remonstrance of certain inhabitants of Williamston, reported that they did not find any evidence to support the facts stated by the remonstrants, or that the election of the hon. Thompson J. Skinner, Esq. was illegal; which report was accepted.

[Thus all the contested elections under consideration of the convention, were determined in every instance, in favour of the sitting members. A most liberal attention was shewn thro' the whole, to the great privilege of representation; and it was a very fortunate circumstance that the general regularity of the returns, and the fairness of the disputed elections, enabled them to avoid depriving a single corporation of this invaluable right.—The body now convened is perhaps one of the completest representations of the interests and sentiments of their constituents, that ever was assembled. No liberal or mechanic profession, no denomination in religion, or party in politics, are excluded. All men, whose principles can claim a toleration under any just government, will feel themselves represented in this convention; and, it is hoped, will therefore heartily acquiesce in their determination upon the important subject which is before them.]

Adjourned to Monday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Monday, January 14.

The Constitution for the United States of America, as reported by the Convention of Delegates held at Philadelphia, in may last, together with the resolutions of the General Court of this Commonwealth, for calling a Convention, agreeable to the recommendation of Congress, were ordered to be read.

On motion of Mr. Strong, *Voted*, That this convention, sensible how important it is, that the great subject submitted to their determination, should be discussed and considered with moderation, candor, and deliberation—will enter into a free conversation on the several parts thereof, by paragraphs, until every member shall have had opportunity to express his sentiments on the same—after which the convention will consider and debate at large the question, whether the convention will adopt and ratify the proposed constitution, before any vote is taken expressive of the sense of the convention upon the whole or any part thereof.

A motion was made and seconded, that the hon. Elbridge Gerry, esq. be requested to take a seat in the convention, to answer any questions of fact from time to time, that the convention may ask, respecting the passing of the constitution.

A motion was then made and seconded, that the consideration of the said question subside, to give place to the following, viz.

That whereas the hon. Elbridge Gerry, esq. was a delegate from this Commonwealth in the convention held at Philadelphia; and whereas he did not sign the constitution reported by the said convention:

Voted, That the said Elbridge Gerry, esq. be requested to attend this convention, to state the facts and reasons which induced him to decline signing the same.

A motion was then made and seconded, That the consideration of both questions should subside, and the question being put, passed in the negative.

The motion that the first question should subside, to give place to the second, was then put, and passed in the negative also.

The first motion was then put, and passed in the affirmative.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon.

Ordered, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on the hon. Elbridge Gerry, esq. and acquaint him with the vote of this morning, requesting him to take a seat in the convention, to answer to any question of fact, from time to time, that the convention may ask, respecting the passing of the constitution.

Agreeable to the resolution passed in the forenoon, the convention proceeded to consider the *first section* of the constitution, and after a short conversation, entered upon the discussion of the second section, the first paragraph of which caused a lengthy debate.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, the 18th.

A motion was made by Mr. Dana, that the vote of yesterday, prescribing the manner of proceeding in the consideration of the constitution should be reconsidered, for the purpose of making the following addition thereto, viz.

"It is nevertheless, the opinion of this convention, that if any member conceives any other clause or paragraph of the constitution to be connected with the one immediately under consideration, that he have full liberty to take up such other clause or paragraph for that purpose." And the question of reconsideration being put, passed in the affirmative.

On the question whether the addition should be made, it was determined in the affirmative.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon.

A letter from the hon. Elbridge Gerry, esq. informing that he would attend the convention agreeably to their vote of yesterday, was received and read.

On motion of Mr. Nasson, *Ordered*, that a committee be appointed to provide a more convenient place for the convention to sit in.

Adjourned to Wednesday Morning.

Wednesday the 16th.

The convention entered upon the consideration of the proposed constitution, and having debated thereon through the day, postponed the further consideration thereof to the morning.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

Summary of the arguments used in the Convention on the debates respecting Biennial Elections.

Monday, 14th January.

It had been mentioned by some gentlemen, that the introduction of tyranny into several nations had been by lengthening the duration of their parliaments, or the legislative bodies; and the fate of those nations was urged as a caution against lengthening the period for which Congress is to be chosen.—The hon. Mr. Sedgwick wished to know what were the nations which had been thus deprived of their liberties; he believed they were few in number—in fact, he did not recollect any.—After shewing by several examples *how* nations had been deprived of their liberties, he continued—Is it not necessary, Mr. President, that the federal representatives should be chosen for two years? Annual elections in a single state may be the best, for a variety of reasons: but when the great affairs of thirteen states—where their commerce may be extended, and where it is necessary to be restricted—what measures may be most expedient and best adapted to promote the general prosperity thereof, are to be the objects of deliberation—is not such a period too short? Can a man called into public life divest himself of local concerns, and instantly initiate himself into a general knowledge of such extensive and weighty matters? After several other arguments in favour of the section, he begged the indulgence of the convention while he made a personal observation: "It has been given out, sir, by several persons, that I have said the constitution must go down, right or wrong—I beg leave to declare, sir, on my honour, that so far from having made such a declaration, the idea of it has not ever entered my mind."

Mr. G. Dench wished to know how the representation was secured—as by the 4th section, congress were empowered to make or alter the regulation of the times, places, and manner of holding elections—Mr. D. was continuing, but was called to order by Mr. Parsons, who said that the subject on debate was *the expediency of biennial elections*, and that an answer to the gentleman from Hopkinton, would more properly be given when the fourth section was under consideration.

Dr. Taylor. Mr. President, I am opposed to *biennial* and in favour of *annual* elections—annual elections have been the practice of this state ever since its settlement, and no objection to such a mode of electing has ever been made—it has, indeed, sir, been considered as the safeguard of the liberties of the people—and the annihilation of it is the avenue through which tyranny will enter. By the articles of confederation, annual elections are provided for; though we have additional securities in a right to recall any or all of our members from congress, and a provision for rotation. In the proposed constitution, there is no provision for rotation—we have no right by it to recall our delegates. In answer to the observation, that by frequency of elections, good men will be excluded, I answer, if they behave well, it is probable they will be continued; but if they behave ill, how shall we remedy the evil. It is possible, that rulers may be appointed who wish to root out the liberties of the people. Is it not, Mr. President, better, if such a case should occur, that at a short period they should politically die, than that they should be proceeded against by impeachment. These considerations, and others, laid the Doctor, make me in favour of annual elections; and the further we deviate therefrom, the greater is the evil.

The hon. Mr. Sprague was in favour of the section as it stood—He thought the same principles ought not to guide us, when considering the election of a body whose jurisdiction was coextensive with a great continent, as when regulating that of one whose concerns are only those of a single state.

Mr. T. Dawes, after a short exordium, said he had not heard it mentioned by any gentleman who had spoken in the debate, that the right of electing representatives in congress, as provided in the proposed constitution, will be the acquisition of a new privilege by the people—as it really will be. The people will then be immediately represented in the federal government—at present they are not; therefore it will be in favour of the people, if they are even chosen for forty instead of two years—and he deduced many reasons to shew that it would not conduce to the interest of the United States, or the security of the people, to have them for a shorter period than two years.

The hon. Mr. White said he was opposed to the section—he thought the security of the people lay in frequent elections—for his part he would rather they should be for six months than for two years; and concluded by saying he was in favour of annual elections.

Dr Jarvis, Gen. Brooks, Gen. Heath, and Hon. Mr. Turner, each spoke a few words on the subject—when a motion was made to postpone the consideration of the second section until to-morrow morning, which passing, the convention adjourned.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Letters from Berlin and Hamburgh declare war between Sweeden and Russia to be inevitable; they add, that in the interview at Kamineck, it was agreed that Poland should provide 30,000 troops in case of hostilities with the Porte, and that by way of compensation the Republic should be put in possession of Moldavia.

The loss sustained by the Russian squadron in the Black Sea is now confirmed, and turns out to be infinitely more calamitous than was at first imagined. Besides the one ship of the line, of which we have had accounts as falling into the hands of the Turks, six other men of war, large, new, and well equipped ships, perished in the storm. The severe blow has completely disabled the Russians for a time from acting against the Ottoman Porte, by sea.

SAVANNAH, *(Georgia)* Nov. 8.

Saturday last, Charles Westmore and John Stewart, were executed on the south common, pursuant to their sentence, for counterfeiting the paper medium of South-Carolina.

RICHMOND (Virginia) Dec. 26.

Extract of a letter from Harrison county, to a gentleman now in this city, dated the 4th inst.

"Yesterday evening, a little after sun set, a party of Indians came to the house of Mr. West, in this county, and killed the old man and Edmund West's wife; they scalped and tomahawked Thomas West in such a manner, that it is expected he will not live till to-morrow. They scalped a little girl of John Hafer's, and speared her in her left side, but it is thought she will recover; and took Jesse Hogh's eldest daughter prisoner. All this I can affirm, as I saw the unhappy victims, immediately after the massacre."

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2.

Extract of a letter from Dorchester, S. Carolina.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that a Gold Mine of extraordinary richness has been lately discovered, 100 miles west of the city, by a gentleman of the faculty. Several experiments have lately been made on the ore, and each process has hitherto proved successful beyond the most sanguine expectation. It is remarkably ponderous, of a black colour, and exhibits an infinitude of shining particles; and if we may judge from recent experience, will yield 75 pounds of gold from 100 weight of ore.

"The discoverer is a gentleman of resplendent professional eminence, from whose generosity there is every reason to presume that this grand source of oppulence will diffuse its salutary influence throughout the community. What an advantage will not America derive from this unexpected blessing?

"It will prevent war and carnage, and eventually be the means of consolidating the union into one indissoluble mass of empire.

"Our warriors will have no occasion to disturb the tranquility of South-America, to attack and storm a town in quest of fame and plunder, when they can acquire both without toil or danger. Those persons, who from sordid motives of interest, oppose the federal constitution will now dwindle into silence. The mouth of Centinel will be locked with a golden key; and the poor, unfortunate, half starved scribler, who writes under the signature of Philo-Centinel, shall be no longer pennyless."

The present meeting of the legislature is conceived by every class of people to be the most important one that the state of New-York has ever experienced since the first establishment of its sovereignty and independence, before whom, the momentous subject of the new federal constitution is to be discussed, and before whom, doubtless, its merits will be fully and impartially investigated.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 8.

Several antifederal characters, from the eastern parts of Massachusetts, passed through this town yesterday, on their way to join the Convention, to be holden at Boston this week, for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the new constitution; they appear to be "heavy laden" with their instructions of opposition—but we hope our federal brethren will be prepared for them. Some of these characters are little indeed; but they have *power*—and it is conjectured, that some of them have ingenuity enough to let these *paws* rise or fall according as the intellectual sparks of genuine antifederalism operate within. Their oritorial powers are not great, and the effence of their opposition will all centre in that lofty word,—"Nay."—

Last week Dr. Rowe, of Kensington, who for a number of years past has been afflicted with the dropsy, was tapped, and had so much water extracted from him as, with what had been before taken away, amounted to upwards of one thousand weight.

BOSTON, January 17.

Monday morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells in this metropolis, on account of the pleasing intelligence received on Saturday night's mail, that the state of Connecticut had added a *fourth pillar* to that grand Republican Superstructure, the Federal Constitution.

We are informed, by a vessel arrived at Cape-Ann, after a short passage from Georgia, that that State have ratified the Federal Constitution. Thus is a *fifth pillar* added to the glorious fabrick.

When the town of Sandwich had elected Thomas Bourn, Esq. for one of their delegates in Convention, and by a subsequent resolve instructed them to vote against the constitution, let what would be said in its favour—he addressed them as follows:

"*Fellow Townsmen*,—The line of conduct which appeared to me right, I have ever wished to pursue. In the decline of life, when a few revolving suns at most will bring me to the bar of impartial justice, I am unwilling to adopt a different, and a less honest, mode of acting. It is true, my sentiments at present are not in favour of the constitution: Open to conviction, however, they may be very different, when the subject is fairly discussed by able and upright men. To place myself in a situation, where conviction could be only followed by a bigoted persistence in errour, would be extremely disagreeable to me. Under the restrictions with which your delegates are fettered, the greatest idiot may answer your purpose as well as the greatest man. The suffrages of our fellow men, when they neither repose confidence in our integrity, nor pay a tribute of respect to our abilities, can never be agreeable. I am therefore induced positively to decline accepting a seat in Convention; whilst I sincerely wish you, gentlemen, and my countrymen, every blessing, which a wise and virtuous administration of a free government can secure."

His resignation was accepted with reluctance, and a Mr. Nye elected in his stead.

NEWPORT, (Rhode-Island) Jan. 10.

At a town-meeting specially convened at Little-Compton, in this state, on the first day of January inst. for the purpose of considering the new federal constitution, it was voted that a committee be appointed to draw up instructions for their deputies in General Assembly, who reported accordingly instructions to Capt. George Simmons, and Nathaniel Sailes, Esq. their deputies, of which the following is an extract:

"THAT being deeply impressed with a sense of the extreme need we stand in of a well organized and energetic national government; and viewing the new federal constitution as a plan of government well adapted to the present critical situation of our national affairs, we do therefore enjoin it on you, as your positive instructions, that you and each of you do use your utmost endeavours at the next session of the General Assembly of this state, to have an act passed recommending it to the several towns in this state to choose delegates as soon as may be, for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the new federal constitution, agreeable to the requisition of the Honourable the Continental Convention: And these your positive instructions, Gentlemen, you must not fail to execute, on pain of procuring the highest displeasure.——

——Submitted by

David Hilliard,
Perez Richmond,
John Davis,
} a Committee.

Which report was accepted and passed as the instructions of the town of Little-Compton, to their deputies in the General Assembly.

A correspondent informs, that the paper money leaders flatter themselves, that their unfeeling conduct, in not sending delegates to the convention, and not permitting the people to meet, to consider the new constitution, may cause them to be thrown out of the union, and then they will become the Algiers of America; but, if the United States should endeavour to suppress them, they will invite Britain to retake possession, and then they shall have the leeks and onions for which they long, as a reward. But these harpies of society may be assured, that Britain, nor any other power in Europe, will ever be permitted to have a footing within the boundaries of the United States. Sooner than such an event should take place, we should see our country walled with destruction, our fields drenched with blood, and our little territory parcelled out among the adjacent states.

NORTHAMPTON, January 23.

Ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of Connecticut.

In the Name of the PEOPLE of the State of CONNECTICUT.

WE the Delegates of the People of said State in General Convention assembled, pursuant to an act of the Legislature in October last, have assented to and ratified, and by these presents do assent to, ratify and adopt the new Constitution, reported by the Convention of Delegates in Philadelphia on the 17th day of September A. D. 1787, for the United States of America.

Done in Convention, this 9th day of January, A. D. 1788.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands.——Yeas, 128, Nays, 40

We are informed, that the inhabitants of Rhode-Island begin to think seriously of calling a convention, to take into consideration the new federal constitution.

Until we manufacture more, it is absurd to celebrate the fourth of July as the birth day of our independence. We are still a dependent people, and what is worse, after all the blood and treasure we have expended, we are actually taxed by Great-Britain. Our imports help to fill her revenue, and pay the interest of a debt contracted in attempt to enslave us.

On the 10th inst. the Rev. Samuel Whitman *was installed to the pastoral office in the church and congregation in Goshen. The several parts of divine service, on this solemn occasion, were performed as follows, viz. The Rev. Timothy Allen made an introductory prayer, and delivered a discourse adapted to the occasion, from Exod. iv. 12.—Go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say. The Rev. Aaron Bascom made the consecrating prayer; Rev. Joseph Strong gave a word of exhortation, both to the re-installed pastor and the church and people of his charge; and the Rev. James Briggs made a concluding prayer. The whole was performed with propriety, and attended with decent solemnity.*

DIED On the 11th instant, at Hatfield, the Honourable ISRAEL WILLIAMS, *Esq. aged 78. His death was occasioned by a fall down the cellar stairs, which fractured his scull in such a manner, that he expired within an hour after the accident.*

ANECDOTE

Of the late Dr. King, Archbishop of Dublin.

DR. King, having invited several persons of distinction to dine with him, had, amongst a great variety of dishes, a fine leg of mutton and caper sauce; but the Doctor, who was not fond of butter, and remarkable for preferring a trencher to a plate, had some of the above mentioned pickles preserved dry for his use; which as he was mincing, he called aloud to the company to observe him:—I here present you, my lords and gentlemen (said he) with a fight that may henceforward serve you to talk of as something curious, viz. That you saw an archbishop of Dublin, at four score and seven years of age, "cut capers upon a trencher."

WHEAT, RYE and INDIAN CORN, TAKEN by the Subscribers, at their Store; for which immediate pay will be made, one third in Cash, the remainder in English and West-India Goods.

SETH and DANIEL WRIGHT.

Northampton, Jan. 8, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Bernardston and district of Leyden, (formerly known by the name of Barnard-Gore) in the county of Hampshire, were taxed in a State, town and minister rate, in the year 1781, the following sums set against their lots, viz.

In Bernardston old town.

1st div. lots.	acres.	State tax. £.	d.	q.	Town & minist. rate £.	d.	q.
40	50	3	1	0	2	3	3
82	50	3	1	0	2	3	3
2d div. 93	5	0	7	2	0	1	0
99	3 & half	0	4	2	0	1	0
3d div. 97	50	2	5	1	0	1	3
104	50	2	5	1	0	1	3
30	50	2	5	1	0	1	3
63	50	2	5	1	0	1	3
33	50	2	5	1	1	1	3
106	50	2	5	1	1	1	3

Minister tax on non-resident land in Leyden.

2d div. lots.	acres.	tax. £.	d.	q.	3d div. lots.	acres.	tax. £.	d.	q.
22	52	1	0	0	1	23	2	2	2
half 20	26	0	7	1	1	23	2	2	2
40	52	1	0	0	11	23	2	2	2
49	52	1	0	0	19	23	2	2	2
39	52	1	0	0	10	23	2	2	2
41	52	1	0	0	18	23	2	2	2
half of Call's farm, }	25 acres.	0	3	0	29	23	2	2	2
2dd div.	31	0	2	2	30	23	2	2	2
	30	23	2	2	0	71	23	2	2
	29	23	2	2	0	72	23	2	2
	42	23	2	2	0	83	23	2	2
	43	23	2	2	0	84	23	2	2
half 47	12 half	1	1	0	88	23	2	2	2
	50	23	2	2	0	89	23	2	2
	53	28	1	1	0	95	23	2	2
	54	28	1	1	0	94	23	2	2
	69	23	2	2	0	96	23	2	2

Unless said taxes and charges are paid to me, the subscriber on or before the 4th Tuesday in March next, so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, as will pay said taxes and intervening charges, at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, at the dwelling-house of Mr. John Burke, innholder in said town. Said vendue will be held by adjournment, until the sale of the whole is completed.

JESSE FIELD, Collector.

Bernardston, Jan. 14, 1788.

THE FORSAKEN.

"The Song of the Heart, and the offspring of Love."

OPPRESSED by the weight of my woe,
Yet loth my fond cares to unfold;
Since none with my sorrows to know,
And few will regard them when told.

Alas! for they know not my swain,
The charms of his person and mind;
But now he's forsaken the plain,
Nor left one his equal behind.

Ah, Damon! why riches purfue?
They cannot true happinefs give;
They cannot add value to you,
Or mental diftreffes relieve.

Upon thee may Fortune e'er fmile,
And her brighteft enjoyments be yours;
Yet think what I fuffer the while,
Ah! think what thy Delia endures.

Remov'd from a far diftant fhore,
Some happier maiden to prove;
What Delia muft hope for no more,
Thy tender embraces and love.

Tho' fairer her form to the eye,
Her portion more fplendid and great,
Her tenderneſs never can vie
With mine, tho' forbidden by fate.

For Damon alone I admire,
Independent of wealth, and of power;
Pure love have kindled the fire,
'Twill burn until life's latefl hour.

With him e'en a defart will fmile,
Nor ought of its horrors appear;
What now can the hours beguile,
Since Damon, my world, is not here?

O Memory! awakener of woe!
Recall not the hours that are paft;
Unlefs to remark as they flow,
The prefent, tho' fad, cannot laft.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.

AN ACT authorizing the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to licenſe the ſale of real eſtate by married women, in certain caſes, and for other purpoſes in the act mentioned.

WHEREAS it ſometime happens that huſbands abſent themſelves from this Commonwealth, and abandon their wives, not making ſufficient proviſion for their ſupport, who may be thereby reduced to great diſtreſs, not being able to make any valid contracts, or diſpoſe of any eſtate of their own: For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That in all ſuch caſes where any married man has heretofore, or may hereafter abſent himſelf from this Commonwealth, abandon his wife, and not make ſufficient proviſion for her ſupport and maintenance, the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court are hereby authoriſed, at any of the terms of the ſaid Court, upon the application of any ſuch wife, to empower and enable her, during the abſence of her huſband from this Commonwealth, and no longer, in her own name, to make and execute any contract, either under ſeal, or otherwiſe, and directed to ſell and convey any eſtate, real or perſonal, of which at the time of ſuch ſale, ſhe ſhall be ſeized or poſſeſſed in her own right, and to commence, proſecute and defend any ſuit in law or equity, to final judgment and execution, in the ſame manner, as fully, and to all intents and purpoſes, as if ſhe was ſole and unmarried; or the ſaid Juſtices may grant to any wife, any or all the powers above deſcribed, according as they ſhall judge the circumſtances of ſuch wife ſhall require.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any ſuch huſband ſhould return into this Commonwealth, while any contract made by his wife, purſuant to the powers aforeſaid, ſhould remain undiſcharged, the ſame remedy ſhall lie againſt ſuch huſbands, as if the contract had been made by her before the marriage and no ſuit pending, wherein his wife ſhall be a party, purſuant to the ſaid powers, ſhall abate by his return into the Commonwealth.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when application ſhall be made by any wife for any or all of the powers aforeſaid, the Juſtices of the ſaid Court, ſhall, previous to their granting any of the powers aforeſaid, cauſe ſuch public notice of the laid application to be given, as by law they are directed in caſe of any libel filed by any married woman for a divorce.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Nov. 21, 1787.

This bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, Nov. 21, 1787.

This bill having had two ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

Approved—— JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy. Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.

AN ACT for the continuance of, and in addition to an act, entitled, "An act for ſuſpending the laws for the collection of private debts under certain limitations.

WHEREAS the time limited for the duration of the ſaid act, is near expiring; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the aforeſaid act ſhall continue and be in force, until the 3d Wedneſday of the next ſitting of the General Court, and no longer.

And be it further enacted, That when any execution ſhall be levied in purſuance of the act aforeſaid, the appraizers ſhall be choſen in the following manner, and not otherwiſe: The creditor ſhall chooſe one, and the debtor one; but if the debtor ſhall neglect or refuſe to chuſe as aforeſaid, the other party ſhall chooſe one other appraizer. And in either caſe, the two appraizers choſen as aforeſaid, ſhall chooſe the third; any thing in the aforeſaid act notwithſtanding.

Provided however, That, in caſe the two appraizers choſen as aforeſaid, ſhall not agree on a third appraizer, the Juſtice before whom they ſhall be ſworn, ſhall appoint a third perſon.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Nov. 13, 1787.

This bill having had three ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, Nov. 15, 1787.

This bill having had two ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

True copy. Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

GAD SMITH, of Whately, and AARON MARSH, of Deerfield, having mutually agreed to diſſolve their partnerſhip; requeſt all Perſons indebted to them, or either of them, to make immediate payment, or their Notes and accounts will be put in ſuit by the firſt of February next, without further notice.

December 24th, 1787.

FOR SALE,

at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

The Firſt, Second and Third Part of

Webſter's Inſtitute.

ALSO,

STRONGS's and BICKERSTAFF's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lieut. Matthew Gray, non-reſident proprietor of land in the town of Belchertown, in the county of Hampſhire, that his land is aſſeſſed as follows, viz.:

	State tax.	Town tax.	Miniſt. tax.	School tax.
	l. s. d. q.	s. d. q.	s. d. q.	s. d. q.
1782,	2 10 11 2	6 6 0		
1783,	2 10 8 2	5 5 2	3 6 1	
1784,	2 2 10 0	4 5 0		
1785,	-	4 5 0	2 8 0	3 7 0
1786,	1 9 10 0	3 5 0	2 8 1	3 4 2
1787,	2 11 2 2	5 2 0		

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Monday the 3d day of March next, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at Public Vendue, at the houſe of Col. Elijah Dwight, innholder in ſaid Belchertown, as two o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

CALEB HANNUM,
AARON LYMAN,
REUBEN BARTON, } Collectors
NATHAN BARTON,
PURCHAS CAPEN,

Belchertown, December 24, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of land in the town of Leverett, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in a town tax for the year 1785, and 1784, as follows, viz.

	Acres.	£. d. q.
Naham Fairbanks,	180	1 9 0
Joſeph Parry,	109	0 10 2
Major Keyes,	160	0 8 0
Thomas Thamer,	150	0 7 2
David Wood,	260	1 1 2
Maj. Keyes,	160	0 8 0
Thomas Thomas,	150	0 7 2
Jonathan Gibbs,	120	0 6 0
Daniel Hubbard, eſq.	212	0 10 2

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Monday the 24th day of February next, ſo much of ſaid land will then be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in ſaid Leverett, at 2 o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

MOSES FIELD, Collector.

Leverett, Jan. 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of land in the town of Leverett, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in the liſts for the year 1781 and 1783, as follows, viz.

	Acres.	£. d. q.	
Naham Fairbanks	200	1 4 0	town rate.
Elijah Deadman,	200	1 5 0	contin. tax, No 2.
Maj. Keyes,	260	1 9 2	do. do.
Naham Fairbanks,	48	2 11 0	do. do.
Benj. Fairbanks,	50	0 3 3	class rates,
Thomas Burges,	100	7 9 2	do.
Martin Kellogg,	100	7 9 2	do.
Elijah Johnſon,	100	6 6 2	do.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Monday the 21th days of February next, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Field, in ſaid Leverett, at 2 o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

NAHAM WARD, Collector.

Leverett, Jan. 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietor, of land in the town of Cheſter, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are aſſeſſed in the Continental tax No. 1, and No. 2, in the year 1782; alſo in town taxes of that date, as follows, viz.

	Town taxes.	Contin. tax No. 1.	ditto. No. 2.
	l. d.	s. d.	s. d.
David Hedges,	2 7	3 2	3 2
ditto,	0 10		
ditto,	3 19		
ditto,	3 9		
Afa Noble, Weſtf.	3 11	3 1	3 2
ditto,	0 10		
ditto,	2 8		
Richard Fuller,	8 5		
Weſtfield) ditto,	15 2		

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the 28th day of February next, ſo much of ſaid land will then be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, inholder in Cheſter, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

John Keep, Collector.

Cheſter, January 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of land lying in Granby, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in rate bills committed to the ſubſcribers to collect, for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, as follows, viz.

John Nash, ſoldier tax, 1l. 3d. 2q. Continental tax, numb. 1, 2l. 17d. ditto, numb. 2, 2l. 6d. town tax, 1d. 2q. Eli Joſiah White, town tax 1776 6d. 2q. miniſter tax, 5l. 9d. William Taylor, State tax 1782, 3l. 9d. town tax, 1785, 5l. 8d. town and county tax, 1786 6d. 2q. Rev. Samuel Cook's heirs, State tax 1783, 3l. 11d. ditto 1784 5l. 2d. 2q. town and county tax, 1l. 11d. 3q. town tax, 1l. 3d. 2q. State tax 1785, 5l. 8d. town and county tax, 1l. 3d. 2q. State ditto, 1786, 5l. 8d. town and county ditto, 1l. 11d. 3q. Afa Newton, town tax, 1l. 4d. 2q. Col. Mac Royal's heirs, ſtate tax 1783, 2l. 3d. town ditto 1784 2l. 4d. ſtate ditto, 1786 2l. 11d. town and county ditto, 1l. 9d. 2q. Eliſha Nash, ſtate tax 1783, 2l. 8d. 2q. Jed. Together, do. 1783, 2l. 8d. ditto 1784 2l. 2d. Charles Chapin, ditto 1783, 2l. 8d. ditto 1784 2l. 2d. Dwight Land, ſo called, ditto 1783, 5l. 7d. Joſeph Brooks, ſtate tax 1783, 5l. 2d. 2q. town and county ditto, 3l. 3d. 2q. town ditto 1785, 4l. 4d. ſtate ditto, 1786, 5l. 11d. town and county ditto, 2l. 7d. 2q. Deacon Joſeph Smith, ſtate tax 1783, 5l. 7d. town ditto, 1784, 5l. 2d. 2q. ſtate ditto 1786, 5l. 11d. 2q. town and county ditto, 2l. 1d. 2q. Deacon David Nash, ſtate tax 1784, 4l. 2d.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Thurſday the 7th day of February next, ſo much of ſaid land will then be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Jared Smith, innholder in Granby, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

Jonathan Selden,
Ebenezer Smith,
Nathan Smith, jun.
Simeon Meads, } Conſtables.
James Preſton,
Jared Smith,

Granby, Jan. 1, 1788.

JANUARY 1788. THE NUMB 74.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our laſt.)

On Biennial Elections.

Tueſday, *January* 15.

MR. AMES, I do not regret, Mr. Preſident, we are not unanimous upon this queſtion. I do not conſider the diverſity of ſentiment which prevails, as an impediment in our way to the diſcovery of truth. In order that we may think alike upon this ſubject at laſt, we ſhall be compelled to diſcuſs it, by aſcending to the principles upon which the doctrine of repreſentation is grounded.

Without premeditation, in a ſituation ſo novel, and awed by the reſpect which I feel for this venerable aſſembly, I diſtruſt extremely my own feelings, as well as my competency to proſecute this enquiry. With the hope of an indulgent hearing, I will attempt to proceed. I am ſenſible, ſir, that the doctrine of frequent elections, has been ſanctified by antiquity; and is ſtill more endeared to us by our recent experience, and uniform habits of thinking.—Gentlemen have expreſſed their zealous partiality for it. They conſider this as a leading queſtion in the debate, and that the merits of many other parts of the conſtitution are involved in the deciſion. I confeſs, ſir, and I declare that my zeal for frequent elections, is not inferior to their own. I conſider it as one of the firſt ſecurities for popular liberty, in which its very eſſence may be ſuppoſed to reſide. But how ſhall we make the beſt uſe of this pledge and inſtrument of our ſafety? A right principle, carried to an extreme, becomes uſeleſs. It is apparent that a delegation for a *very* ſhort term, as for a ſingle day, would defeat the deſign of repreſentation. The election in that caſe would not ſeem to the people to be of any importance, and the perſon elected would think as lightly of his appointment. The other extreme is equally to be avoided. An election for a very long term of years, or for life, would remove the member too far from the controul of the people, would be dangerous to liberty, and in fact repugnant to the purpoſes of the delegation. The truth, as uſual, is placed ſomewhere between the extremes, and I believe is included in this propoſition: The term of election muſt be ſo long, that the repreſentative may underſtand the intereſts of the people, and yet ſo limited, that his fidelity may be ſecured by a dependence upon their approbation.

Before I proceed to the application of this rule, I cannot forbear to premiſe ſome remarks upon two opinions that have been ſuggeſted.

Much has been ſaid about the people diveſting themſelves of power, when they delegate it to repreſentatives; and that all repreſentation is to their diſadvantage, becauſe it is but an image, a copy, fainter and more imperfect than the original, the people, in whom the light of power is primary and unborrowed, which is only reflected by their delegates.—I cannot agree to either of theſe opinions. The repreſentation of the people is ſomething more than the people. I know, ſir, it one purpoſe which the people can effect without delegation, and that is to deſtroy a government. That they cannot erect a government is evinced by our being thus aſſembled, on their behalf. The people muſt govern by a majority, with whom all power reſides. But how is the ſenſe of this majority to be obtained? It has been ſaid that a pure democracy is the beſt government for a ſmall people who may aſſemble in perſon. It is of ſmall conſequence to diſcuſs it, as it would be inapplicable to the great country we inhabit. It may be of ſome uſe in this argument, however, to conſider, that it would be very burdenſome, ſubject to faction and violence, deciſions would often be made by ſurprize, in the precipitancy of paſſion, by men who either underſtand nothing, or care nothing about the ſubject; or by intereſted men, or thoſe who vote for their own indemnity. It would be a government not by laws, but by men. Such were the paltry democracies of Greece and Aſia Minor, ſo much exaled, and ſo often propoſed as a model for our imitation. I deſire to be thankful that our people are not under any temptation to adopt the advice. I think in will not be denied, that the people are gainers by the election of repreſentatives. They may deſtroy, but they cannot exerciſe the powers of government, in perſon; but by their ſervants, *they* govern—they do not renounce their power—they do not ſacrifice their rights—they become the true ſovereigns of the country when they delegate that power, which they cannot uſe themſelves, to their truſtees.

I know, ſir, that people talk about the liberty of nature, and aſſert that we diveſt ourſelves of a portion of it, when we enter into ſociety. This is declamation againſt matter of fact. We cannot live without ſociety; and as to liberty, how can I be ſaid to enjoy that which another may take from me, when he pleaſes. The liberty of one depends not ſo much on the removal of all reſtraint from him, as on the due reſtraint, upon the liberty of others. Without ſuch reſtraint, there can be no liberty—liberty is ſo far from being endangered or deſtroyed by this, that it is extended and ſecured. For I ſaid, that we do not enjoy that, which another may take from us. But civil liberty cannot be taken from us, when any one may pleaſe to invade it: For we have the ſtrength of the ſociety of our ſide.

I hope, ſir, that theſe reflections, will have ſome tendency to remove the ill-impreſſions which are made by propoſing to diveſt the people of their power.

That they may never be diveſted of it, I repeat that I am in favour of frequent elections. They who commend annual elections, are deſired to conſider, that the queſtion is, whether biennial elections are a defect in the conſtitution: For it does not follow, becauſe annual elections are ſafe, that biennial are dangerous: for both may be good. Nor is there any foundation for the fears of thoſe, who ſay, that if we have been accuſtomed to chuſe for one year only, now extend it to two, the next ſtride will be to five, or ſeven years, and the next for term of life: For this article, with all its ſuppoſed defects, is in favour of liberty. Being inſerted in the conſtitution, it is not ſubject to be repealed by law. We are ſure that it is the worſt of the caſe.

It is offence againſt ambitious encroachments, too high and too ſtrong to be paſſed: In this reſpect, we have greatly the advantage of the people of England, and of all the world. The law which limits their parliaments, is liable to be repealed.

I will not defend this article, by ſaying that it was a matter of compromiſe in the federal convention: It has my entire approbation as it ſtands. I think that we ought to preſer, in this article, biennial elections to annual, and my reaſons for this opinion, are drawn from theſe ſources.

From the extent of the country to be governed. The objects of their legiſlation.

And the more perfect ſecurity of our liberty.

It ſeems obvious, that men who are to collect in congreſs from this great territory, perhaps from the bay of Fundy, or from the banks of the Ohio, and the ſhore of Lake Superior, ought to have a longer term in office, than the delegates of a ſingle ſtate, in their own legiſlature. It is not by riding poſt to and from congreſs, that a man can acquire a juſt knowledge of the true intereſts of the union. This term of election, is inapplicable to the ſtate of a country, as large as Germany, or as the Roman Empire in the zenith of its power.

If we conſider the objects of their delegation, little doubt will remain. It is admitted that annual elections may be highly fit for the ſtate legiſlature. Every citizen grows up with a knowledge of the local circumſtances of the ſtate. But the buſineſs of the federal government will be very different. The objects of their power are few and national. At leaſt two years in office will be neceſſary to enable a man to judge of the trade and intereſts of ſtates which he never ſaw. The time, I hope, will come, when this excellent country will furniſh food (and freedom, which is better than food, which is the food of the ſoul) for fifty millions of happy people. Will any man ſay that the national buſineſs can be underſtood in one year?

Biennial elections appear to me, ſir, an eſſential ſecurity to liberty. Theſe are my reaſons.

Faction and enthuſiaſm are the inſtruments by which popular governments are deſtroyed. We need not talk of the power of an ariſtocracy. The people when they loſe their liberties, are cheated out of them. They nouriſh factions in their boſoms, which will ſubſiſt ſo long as abuſing their honeſt credulity ſhall be the means of acquiring power. A democracy is a volcano, which conceals the fiery materials of its own deſtruction. Theſe will produce an eruption, and carry deſolation in their way. The people always mean right, and if time is allowed for reflection and information, they will do right. I would not have the firſt wiſh, the momentary impulſe of the public mind, become law. For it is not always the ſenſe of the people, with whom, I admit, that all power reſides. On great queſtions, we firſt hear the loud clamors of paſſion, artifice and faction. I conſider biennial elections as a ſecurity that the ſober ſecond thought of the people ſhall be law. There is a calm review of public tranſactions, which is made by the citizens who have families and children, the pledges of their fidelity. To provide for popular liberty, we muſt take care that meaſures ſhall not be adopted without due deliberation.

The member choſen for two years, will feel ſome independence in his ſeat. The factions of the day will expire before the end of his term.

The people will be proportionally attentive to the merits of a candidate. Two years will afford opportunity to the member to deſerve well of them, and they will require evidence that he has done it.

But, ſir, the repreſentatives are the grand inquiſition of the union. They are by impeachment to bring great offenders to juſtice. One year will not ſuffice to detect guilt, and to purſue it to conviction. Therefore they will eſcape, and the balance of the two branches, will be deſtroyed; and the people oppreſſed with impunity. The ſenators will repreſent the ſovereignty of the ſtates. The repreſentatives are to repreſent the people. The officers ought to bear ſome proportion in point of importance. This will be impoſible if they are choſen for one year only.

Will the people then blind the eyes of their own watchmen? Will they bind the hands which are to hold the ſword for their defence? Will they impair their own power, by an unreaſonable jealouſy of themſelves?

For theſe reaſons, I am clearly of opinion, that the article is entitled to our approbation as it ſtands; and as it has been demanded, why annual elections are not preferred to biennial, permit me to retort the queſtion, and to enquire in my turn, what reaſon can be given why, if annual elections are good, biennial elections are not better?

The enquiry in the latter part of Mr Ames's ſpeech, being directed to the Hon. Mr. Adams—that gentleman ſaid, he only made the enquiry for information, and that he had heard ſufficient to ſatisfy himſelf of its propriety.

Mr. Dench ſaid his objections to biennial elections were removed. But he wiſhed to recur to the 4th ſection, and to enquire, whether *that election was ſecured*, as by this ſection, Congreſs has power to regulate the time, place, and manner of holding it.

[A queſtion now aroſe, whether the conſideration of the 4th ſection, was in order, and much debate was had thereon—but the propriety, as expreſſed by a worthy member, of "illucidating ſcripture by ſcripture" being generally admitted, the motion made by the Hon. Mr. Dana, paſſed, which put an end to the converſation.]

The Hon. Mr. Bowdoin remarked on the idea ſuggeſted by the hon. gentleman from Scituate, (*Mr. Turner*) who had ſaid that no more pointed out the propriety of *annual* elections by its *annual* renewal, and obſerved, that if the revolution of the heavenly bodies is to be the principle to regulate elections, it was not fixed to any *period*; as in ſome of the ſyſtems it would be very ſhort; and in the laſt diſcovered planet it would be 80 of our years. Gentlemen, he ſaid, who had gone before him in the debate, had clearly pointed out the alteration of the election of our federal repreſentatives, from annual to biennial to be juſtifiable. Annual elections may be neceſſary in this ſtate; but in the choice of repreſentatives for the continent, it ought to be longer; nor did he ſee any danger in its being ſo. Who, he aſked, are the men to be elected? Are they not to be from among us? If they were to be a diſtinct body, then the doctrine of precaution which gentlemen uſe, would be neceſſary:—But, ſir, they can make no laws nor levy any taxes, but thoſe to which

they themselves must be subservient—they themselves must bear a part; therefore, our security is guaranteed, by their being thus subject to the laws, if nothing else.

General Heath said, he considered himself not as an inhabitant of Massachusetts, but as a citizen of the United States, and his ideas and views were commensurate with the continent—they extended in length from the St. Croix, to the St. Maria, and in breath from the Atlantic to the Lake of the Woods. Having premised this, the worthy gentleman said, he should not have risen, had he not heard gentlemen speak so lightly of lengthning of elections. The opinion of all great writers on government was, that the liberties of the people have always been dependent on the duration of parliament—that this was the opinion of Montesquieu, and several other legislators: And, says he, the history of our country will shew us in what respect frequent elections have been held—It was the wisdom of our ancestors that formed the measure of annual elections, and it is sanctified by age: Therefore, sir, before we alter it, we should carefully examine, that it be for the better. It is a novel idea, said the general, that the representatives ought to have time to learn their duty—he thought they always ought to have a general knowledge of the interest of their constituents.

Having mentioned a circumstance, that the British parliament have frequent occasion before they can determine some important points, to return home to their constituents, to obtain information—and as congress are to have but one session in a year, and may want such an opportunity to gain information, he sat down, by observing, that he was in favour of biennial elections.

The Hon. Mr. Turner, in reply to the Hon. Mr. Bowdoin, said, he thought it an important consideration whether the elections were to be for one or for two years—he was, he said, greatly in favour of annual elections, and he thought in the present instance, it would be establishing a dangerous precedent to adopt a change: for, says he, the principle may so operate, as in time, our elections will be as *seldom* as the revolution of the star the hon. gentleman talks of.

Mr. Dawes, in answer to Gen. Heath, said, that the passage quoted from Montesquieu, applied to *single* governments, and not *confederate* ones.

Gen. Brooks, (of Medford) in reply to Gen. Heath, said, he recollected the passage of Montesquieu—but he also recollect that that writer had spoken highly of the British government. He then adverted to the objection to this section, of Gen. Thomson, and others, that biennial elections were a novelty, and said we were not to consider whether a measure was new, but whether it was proper. Gentlemen had said that it had been the established custom of this country to elect annually: But he asked, have we not gone from a colonial to an independent situation? We were then Provinces, we are now an Independent Empire; our measures, therefore, says he, must change with our situation. Under our old government, the objections of legislation were few and divided—under our present, they are many and must be united—and it appears necessary that according to the magnitude and multiplicity of the business, the duration should be extended—he did not, he said, undertake to say how far. He then went into a view of the history of parliaments. The modern northern nations, he said, had parliaments, but they were called by their kings; and the time, business, &c. of them, depended wholly on their will—We can therefore, says he, establish nothing from these: One general remark, war, that in the reigns of weak princes, the power and importance of parliament increased—in the reign of strong and arbitrary kings, they always declined: and, says he, they have been *triennial*, and they have been *septennial*. The general combated the idea, *that the liberties of the people depended in the duration of parliament*, with much ability. Do we hear, asked he, that the people of England are deprived of their liberties, or that they are not as free now as when they had short parliaments? On the contrary, do not writers agree, that life, liberty and property, are no where better secured, than in Great-Britain—and that this security arises from their parliaments being chosen for seven years. As such is the situation of the people of England, and as no instance can be given wherein biennial elections have been destructive to the liberties of the people, he concluded by asking, whether so much danger is to be apprehended from such elections as gentlemen imagined?

General Thompson. Sir, Gentlemen have said a great deal about the history of old times—I confess, I am not acquainted with such history—but I am, sir, acquainted with the history of my own country. I had the honour to be in the court last year, and am in it this year. I think, sir, that had the last administration continued one year longer, our liberties would have been lost, and the country involved in blood. Not so much, sir, from their bad conduct, but from the suspicions of the people of them. But, sir, a change took place—from this change pardons have been granted to the people, and peace is restored. This, sir, I say, is in favour of frequent elections.

[Gen. T. was called to order, on the idea that he reflected on the last administration; a debate ensued, which ended, on the Hon. Mr. White saying, he wished to 'put out every spark of fire that appeared to be kindling': therefore moved to adjourn.]

P. M.

Dr. Taylor opened the *conversation* of the afternoon, by calling upon Gen. Thompson to proceed.

Gen. Thompson accordingly said, that however just, however good, and however upright the administration may be, there was still a great necessity for annual elections.

He thought a change of election was for the best, even if the administration pleased the people. Do the members of Congress, says he, displease us, we call them home, and they obey, now where is the difference of their having been elected for one or two years? It is said that the members cannot learn sufficiently in that time—Sir, I hope we shall never send men who are not *learned*. Let these members know their dependence upon the people, and I say it will be a check on them, even if they were not good men—here the general broke out in the following pathetic apostrophe—"O! my country, never give up your annual elections, young men never give up your jewel!" He apologized for his zeal. He then drew a comparison between the judges, &c. of this country before the revolution who were dependent on Great Britain for their salaries, and these representatives dependent on the continent; he concluded by hoping that these representatives would be annually elected, and thereby feel a greater dependence on he people.

Mr. Gore. It has been observed, that in considering this great and momentous question, we ought to consult the sentiments of wise men, who have written on the subject of government, and to regulate our decision on this business. A passage is addressed from Montesquieu, stating, That where the people delegate great power, it ought to be compensated for by the shortness of the duration. Though perfectly agreeing with the author, I see not that it here implies to the subject under consideration. This might be perfectly applicable to the antient governments, where they had no idea of representation, or different checks on the legislature or administration of government; but in the proposed constitution, the powers of the whole government are limited to certain national objects, and are accurately defined; and the house of representatives here is but one branch of the system, and can do nothing of itself; Montesquieu must have had in his mind the Epillates of Athens, or the Dictators of Rome, but certainly no such observations can have weight in considering things so essentially different: But, sir, gentlemen have said, that annual elections were necessary to the preservation of liberty, and that in proportion as a people lengthens the time which the representative held his office, they lost their liberties, and that all writers have agreed in this. I may be mistaken, but I know no such thing as a representation of the people in any of the antient republics, in England, from whence we receive many of our ideas on this subject. King John covenanted with his people to summons certain classes of men to parliament; by the constitution of that country, the king alone can convoke, and he alone, previous to the revolution, could dessolve the parliaments to three years; but soon after, a parliament then sitting and near expiring, a rebellion broke out, and the tories and Jacobites were gaining strength to support the pretender's claim to the crown: Had they dissolved themselves, and a new parliament been convoked, probably many of the very opponents to the government might have been elected. In that case they might have effected by law, what they in vain attempted by arms. The parliament, therefore, extended their duration from triennial to septennial; this was acquiesced in by the people, and the next parliament sanctified the act; no evil, but great good, has been supposed to follow from their duration being thus extended; and if Montesquieu, and doctor Adams think the British constitution so perfect, how much greater must be our security, when we reflect that our representation is equal; that the powers of the government are so limited, and the checks so nicely appointed. If there be a representation of the people in any other countries, and annual elections therein have been considered as the basis of their freedom, I pray gentlemen to mention the instance; I confess I know none. People adopt a position which is certainly true, viz. that elections ought to be frequent; but then, as we have been in the custom of choosing our representatives annually, we may determine annually to be frequent, and that biennially, or any longer term than annually, is not frequent: But if gentlemen will only consider the objects over which this government is to have rule and authority, and the immense and wide extended tracts of country over which the representatives are to pass before they reach the seat of government, we shall be convinced that two years is a short time for the representatives to hold their office—but, sir, we must consider this subject with respect to the general structure of the constitution. The senate represents the sovereignty of the states—the house of representatives the people of the United States. The former have a longer term in their office; it is then necessary that that body which represents the people should have a permanence in their office, to resist any opperations of the senate which might be injurious to the people; if they were annual, I submit it to the good sense of this house whether they would be able to preserve that weight in the system, which the constitution intended they should have, and which is absolutely necessary for the security of the rights of the people.

The Hon. Mr. King said, he would not detain the Convention by any exodium, for the purpose of obtaining their attention.—He declared, however, that he thought the subject might be freed from certain prejudices connected with the examination, and that thereby the question might receive a fairer decision—this should be the object of his address.

The Hon. Gentleman observed, that the Convention would do well to lay aside the terms annual and biennial, and consider the subject as it could be supported by principles.—Much had been said of the instruction to be derived from history on this point; he said, he presumed to doubt whether this was the case.——From the continent of Europe he believed, that we could receive no instruction; their Parliament after the overthrow of the Roman empire, were not constructed upon the principle of a representation of the people. The conquerer of a given district of country, was, by the feudal system, the prince or king of the people within his conquered territories, when he wished the advice of any persons, he summoned usually a number of principal officers, or the barons of his kingdom, to give him their council; but the people, or as they were degradingly called, the vassals, were never consulted—this certainly cannot be considered as a representation of the people: This mode of assembling a parliament probably obtained in the early stages of the English history: but those who have written on this subject agree that their information is very imperfect relative to the origin of English Parliaments; they are not certain, who composed the Parliament, how long they held their office, or concerning what points they were consulted.

Nothing clear on this subject appears before the 12th century. Magna Charta is the foundation of the imperfect representation of England; improvements have since been made in favour of the more equal and certain representation of the people; but it is still extremely imperfect and insecure. Perhaps the people of America are the first, who by the social compact, ever obtained a right to a full and fair representation, in making the laws of their country.

If then, continued Mr. K. history can afford little or no instruction on this subject, the Convention must determine the question upon its own principles.—*It seems proper, that the representatives should be in office time enough to acquire that information which is necessary to form a right judgment; but that the time should not be so long as to remove from his mind the powerful check upon his conduct, that arises from the frequency of elections*, whereby the people are enabled to remove an unfaithful representative, or to continue a faithful one. If the question is examined by this standard, perhaps it will appear, that an election for two years is short enough for a representative in Congress. If one year is necessary for a representative in the state legislature, where the objects of his deliberations are local, and within his constant observation—two years do not appear too long, where the objects of deliberation are not confined to one state, but extend to thirteen states—where the complicated interests of united America are mingled with those of other nations, and where the great duties of national sovereignty will require his constant attention. When the representatives of the colony of Massachusetts were first chosen, the country was not settled more than 15 or 20 miles from Boston, they then held their offices for one year. The emigrants from Massachusetts, who settled on Connecticut river, appointed the representatives to meet in the General Court of that colony, for only 6 months. Massachusetts, altho' her settlements have extended over almost her whole territory, have continued to depute representatives for only one year, and Connecticut for only six months. But as in each of these colonies, when under the British Government, the duties of the representatives were merely local, the great duties of sovereignty being vested in their king—so, since the revolution, their duties have continued local, many of the authorities of sovereignty being vested in Congress. It is now proposed to increase the powers of Congress: This will increase the duties of the representatives; and they must have a reasonable time to obtain the information necessary to a right discharge of their office.——It has been said, that our ancestors never relinquished the idea of annual elections. This is an error: In 1643, the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-Haven, united in a confederacy, which continued about 40 years: each colony sent two commissioners as their representatives; and by the articles they were to be annually elected: About the year 1650, the General Court of Massachusetts instructed their commissioners to propose that the elections, instead of being annual, should be once in three years. The alteration did not take place; but the anecdote proves, that our ancestors have not had an uniform predilection for annual elections.

—Mr. K. concluded by observing, that, on a candid examination of this question, he presumed, the constitution would not be objected to on account of the biennial election of the house of representatives.

Judge Dana. The intention of my rising, sir, is to acquiesce with the gentleman from Newburyport, in favour of the expediency of biennial elections of our federal representatives. From my own experience, I think them preferable to annual elections. I have, sir, been gentlemen in Congress, and delegates from this state too, sitting in that hon body, without a voice—power to open their mouths, or lift up their hands, when matters of the highest importance to their state have been under consideration. I have seen members in Congress for the space of three months, without power, sir, waiting for evidence of their re election. Annual elections, sir, are *not long enough* in so great a *continent*. They keep the members always travelling about; and I am of opinion, that elections for two years are *in no* way subversive of the liberties of the people. I, sir, am one of the people, thank God! and am happy in having an opportunity of expressing my personal satisfaction of such elections. For these, and a variety of other reasons, Mr. D. suggested that he thought this state ought to be the first to adopt this method of election.

The hon. Mr. White still thought that Congress might perpetuate themselves, and so reign emperours over us.

Hon. Mr. Gorham observed (*in continuation* of Mr. Dana's observation) that there was *not now* a Congress, although the time of their meeting had considerably elapsed. Rhode-Island, Connecticut, and several other states had not gone on; that there was *now* only five states in Congress, when there ought to have been 13 two months ago.

(To be continued.)

[From the Carlisle Gazette.]

CARLISLE, Jan. 2.

As the riot on Wendesday last, and the burning of the effigies of the two most distinguished characters in the State, in the public streets of Carlisle, by a mob on Thursday, has already made a considerable noise in the country, an impartial spectator, desirous of furnishing the public with a just and true state of facts, to enable them to form a proper judgment of the conduct of the parties concerned—begs leave to lay before them the following representation, for the truth of which he pledges himself, and which will appear by the depositions of a cloud of reputable and respectable witnesses, in the possession of John Agnew, Esq.

About five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, public notice being given by the ringing the bell and beating the drum, a number of persons met at the public square, to testify their approbation of the proceedings of the late Convention, in the most decent and orderly manner. A piece of artillery having been brought to the ground, and materials collect for a bonfire, a number of men armed with bludgeons, came in regular order from one quarter of the town, while others sallied forth from different streets armed in the same manner. Major James Allison (having been appointed with two other gentlemen, to make the necessary arrangement for the occasion) was preparing to have the gun loaded, when he was ordered by many of the armed party to desist, and many threats thrown out against any person who would attempt to kindle the bonfire; to which the Major replied, that those who were not disposed to rejoice might withdraw; and that he hoped people so pregnant with poverty as they appeared to be, would not hinder their neighbours from shewing marks of joy when they were pleased. Immediately after a number of barrels and staves were thrown at him, one of which struck him on the breast; he then sprung forward to the persons who threw at him, and struck one of them with a small pine stick, to which a piece of pitch rope was fixed; he was then beat down by a number of blows from six or seven persons with bludgeons, who continued beating him after he fell. They would have taken his life, had not a trusty old soldier thrown himself on the Major and received the blows aimed at him; a general confusion took place. Mr. Robert Miller, jun. was attacked by a person, who with both hands wielded a many bludgeon, and while he was engaged with the first, received several blows from a person who stood behind him. The persons met for the purpose of the celebration, altogether unprepared for such an assault (being even without walking canes) were forced to return. The armed party having accomplished their premeditated designs of preventing the public rejoicings, proceeded to spike the cannon, and having made a large fire, committed to the flames the cannon and its carriage, together with a sledge on which it had been drawn to the ground, they then sent for an almanack containing the federal constitution, which was formally burnt. Loud huzzas were repeated, with damnation to the 46 members, and long live the virtuous 23.

On Thursday at 12 o'clock, I understood that the friends to government intended to carry into execution the resolution of the celebration of the event from which the evening before they had been so violently prevented. I went to the place, found them at the Court-house armed chiefly with muskets and bayonets; they discovered every pacific disposition, but at the same time the most determined resolution to repel, at the risk of their lives, any attack which might be made on them. A bonfire was made, and the ratification of the constitution by this state was read, accompanied by the acclamations of all the people present, repeated vollies of musketry and firing of cannon.

I cannot help giving my praise to the good order and coolness and determined spirit with which the business was conducted, although the mob made their appearance in several places, armed with guns and bludgeons, and even came close to where the federalists were firing the cannon, and used threating language, which was treated with every possible contempt, and no violence offered to them. The federalists remained two hours on the ground; testified their joy, with every appearance of harmony and good humour, and returned without any disturbance to their homes. Immediately after a drum beat—the mob gathered—collected barrels, and proceeded to the Court-house, with noise and tumult, when there was brought from an adjacent lot two effigies with labels on their breasts, THOMAS M'KEAN, Chief Justice, and JAMES WILSON, the Caledonian. They formed in order, had the effigies carried in front, proceeded only by a noted Captain of militia, who declared he was inspired from Heaven, paraded the streets, and with shouts and most dreadful execrations, committed them to the flames.—It is remarkable that some of the most active people in the riot of Wednesday evening, and the mob of Thursday, have come up the country, within these two years—men perfectly unknown, and whose characters were too obscure to attract the notice of the inhabitants of this place, and others who have but lately stripped off the garb of British soldiers. I think it improper to prejudice the public by naming the persons concerned in these atrocious riots, as prosecutions are about to be commenced in the name of the state against them. Every lover of good order must lament the wound the dignity of the state has received, in burning in the public street, in one of the largest towns, in open day, the effigy of the first magistrate of the Commonwealth. Proceedings of this kind are really alarming, directly tend to the dissolution of all government, and must receive the reprobation of every honest citizen.

NEW-HAVEN, January 24.

On the 12th instant, Mr. Joseph Gregory of Danbury, went from home with his team after wood: but he not returning at the time expected, and his team coming home without him, his wife was alarmed for his safety, and requested some of her neighbours to go in quest of him. They went into the woods and found him dead, his dog licking the blood that ran from a fracture in his scull.—From circumstances it appeared that he had placed one end of a lever on a rock, with intention to prevent the tree he was cutting down from falling into the snow. The tree fell in a different direction from what he expected, and striking the end of the lever which projected beyond the rock, the other end broke his scull. He left a wife and three small children to lament the loss of a kind husband and tender parent.

BOSTON, January 24.

On Thursday last, a letter from his Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq. Governour of the State of Connecticut, enclosing a copy of the doings of their Convention, was received, and read by the Convention of this state.

On Friday last the Convention voted, that the following question be put to the Hon. E. Gerry, Esq. viz. "Why in the last requisition of Congress, the portion required of this state, was thirteen times as much as of Georgia, and yet we have but eight representatives in the general government, and Georgia has three?" but if my memory serves me, the reason assigned by the committee who made the appointment for giving such a number to Georgia, was, that *that* state had of late greatly encreased its numbers by migration, and if not then, would soon be entitled to the portion assigned her. I think it was also said, that the apportionment was made, not by any fixed principle, but by a compromise. These reasons not being satisfactory, a motion was made on the part of Massachusetts, for increasing her number of representatives, but it did not take effect.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, with the highest respect,
Your most obedient and very
humble servant,
E. GERRY.

Hon. Mr. CUSHING,
Vice-President of the Convention.

On Monday last, in consequence of a publication which appeared in the Boston Gazette, of that day, the Convention passed the following resolve, viz.

"Whereas there is a publication in the Boston Gazette, of this day, as follows, viz.

"*BRIBERY and CORRUPTION!!!*

"THE most diabolical plan is on foot to corrupt the members of the Convention, who oppose the adoption of the new Constitution.—Large sums of money have been brought from a neighbouring state for that purpole, contributed by the wealthy;—if so, it is not propable there may be collections for the same accursed purposes nearer home! *CENTINEL*"

"*Resolved*, That this Convention will take measures for enquiring into the subject of the said publication, and for ascertaining the truth or falsihood of the suggestion therein contained."

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 30

On Saturday the 19th inst. at 12 o'clock A. M. came on a snow storm, wind at north; at 4 in the afternoon it began to rain, which continued through the night, the wind not high, nor the cold severe—by 11 o'clock in the evening the trees were so loaded with ice, that they were unable to sustain the weight, and continued breaking during the night—and the morning light presented such a scene of desolation among the trees, as had never taken place, from the like cause, within the memory of the oldest man amongst us; the limbs of the elms, willows and old apple trees, were in many instances almost entirely broken from the body; the whole body of the trees were covered with ice, and the icicles which inveloped the smallest twigs, were from one to one and an half inch diameter, exhibiting the appearance of transparent glass, and in one instance, a small bough broken from a plumb tree, weighed five pounds and an half, which when seperated from the ice, weighed but two ounces; many trees from 6 to 8 inches diameter were broken off, the lesser growth in the woods sustained equal injury, so that the roads from this to some of the neighbouring towns were for some days almost impassible. How extensive the mischief, we have not yet learnt, but believe not more than 15 or 20 miles in circumference.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietor of land in the town of Conway, in the county of Hampshire, that his land is assessed in a minister, town and state tax, for the year 1779 and 1780, as follows, viz.*

		l.	*d.*	*q.*
Lot No. 44, laid out to Moses Stebbins,		9	1	2
Ditto,	*Ditto,*	3	8	2
Ditto,	*Ditto,*	2	6	2
Ditto,	*Ditto,*	3	5	0
Ditto,	*Ditto,*	8	2	2
Ditto,	*Ditto,*	2	0	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 25th of February next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. Elias Dickinson, in said Conway, at 4 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ALEXANDER OLIVER, Collector.
Conway, Jan. 7, 1788.

FOR SALE,

at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

The First, Second and Third Part of

Webster's Institute.

THE Subscribers request all persons indebted to them for Newspapers, to make immediate payment, to enable them to effect a settlement with the Printer.

CLARK & PINKS.

LONDON, October 20.

FRIDAY the coroner's inquest sat on the body of a young female in the neighbourhood of Rathbone place, who was found dead in her apartment on Sunday last, and, after examining a number of evidences, brought in their verdict, "Died by the visitation of God." The circumstances attending this melancholy affair are rather extraordinary:—On the evening preceeding her death, she appeared in perfect health, but has been for some time in reduced circumstances. An elderly gentleman who occasionally called, was seen to leave her about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon; from which time not any person entered her apartment till the following evening, when the mistress of the house, suspecting some accident, opening the door, found her back against a chair, and legs partly under the bed; one side of her face terribly crushed; what is remarkable, her clothes had not the least appearance of disorder. Several letters and cards were found in her pockets from people of distinction, with a copy of a most affecting letter, written a few years since by a young lady, previous to her swallowing poison, in consequence of having been seduced, and afterwards deserted, by an officer in the service of the East-India Company.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2.

Extract from a letter of a late date from Nova-Scotia.

"I cannot forbear communicating to you some intelligence, wherein the hand of God was singularly manifested in bringing to light the most attrocious and cruel robbery and murder, which was perpetrated in the city of St. John's, Nova-Scotia, about three years since. A gentleman in that place who moved in the mercantile line, and had great custom from the army, found at length that it would not answer to sell any longer on credit, as his repeated losses would, he perceived, be finally his ruin. He therefore refused to credit, which gave great umbrage to the disbanded provincial loyalist, who raised and circulated a report, that he wished them all sunk in the ocean before they arrived there. This was calculated to enrage the soldiery, and too well succeeded, for, they attempted to rob him, but were foiled in the attempt. Sometime after, about 14 of them formed a strong confederacy, and were determined, at all hazzards, to carry their point: They accordingly assembled on a night appointed, and tendered to each other an oath of secrecy, and what appears truly deliperate, they agreed, that if any of them should get wounded in the attack, he was to be put to death by the rest of the party, in such a manner as they chose, in order the more effectually to prevent a discovery of the robbery. They then, after settling these shocking preliminaries, proceeded to the onset and broke into the house, the man stood on his defence and wounded one of the party, but being overpowered by numbers, he was inhumanly murdered, together with his wife, two children and a servant. The poor man's brother and one of his daughters, made their escape unperceived by them. They rifled the house of every thing valuable which was easily to be carried away, among which there was cash to the amount of eight or nine hundred pounds; they then set fire to it, and consumed the remaining contents, and the unfortunate victims of their fury. When they had retired to their place of rendezvous, they examined whether any one had been wounded by the discharge of the man's pistol, and found one had received a slight wound through the shoulder. He remonstrated to them on the cruelty of putting him to death, alledging that it was by no means dangerous, and that he could manage it so as that that should never be the means of a discovery being made: But they deafened their ears to his cries, and all his pleas could not avail; they carried him off bodily, and after cutting a hole in the ice, they thrust him under, and then dividing their booty, they took their different routs. This man had left a wife and children, on the banks of the river St. John's, to bemoan his loss, and who not, until very lately, were made acquainted with his hard fate. Notwithstanding every possible means had been taken to discover the villains, all means proved abortive, until God, in his wise providence, disposed one of the gang to visit, very lately, the uncle of that child, whose life was preserved, on business: Scarce had the wretch seated himself, but the child viewed him attentively, and recollecting his features, she instantsaid to her uncle, *This man, uncle, killed my pappa*; this she repeated, and caused her uncle to notice her; upon which he taxed the man with it, but he denied it, though he was exceedingly confused; however, he found means to detain him until a warrant could be had; with which he was apprehended on suspicion, and carried forthwith before Garret Clopper, who is a magistrate in that place. He, by stratagem, extorted a full confession, on his assuring him that his life should be preserved, on his turning *King's Evidence*. This he has done, and unravelled the whole affair. He is safely lodged in gaol, and special warrants have been issued to apprehend his accomplices, and it is to be hoped they may be secured, and meet with their just demerits."

HARTFORD, Jan. 21.

Extract of a letter, of a late date, from the illustrious President of the Federal Convention, to his friend in Fredericksburgh, Virginia. Extracted from Mr. Green's Virginia Herald.

"I thank you for your kind congratulation on my safe return from the Convention, and am pleased that the proceedings of it have met your approbation. My decided opinion of the matter is, that there is no alternative between the adoption of it and anarchy. If one state (however important it may conceive itself to be) or a minority of them, should suppose that they can dictate a constitution to the union (unless they have the power of applying the *ultima ratio* to good effect) they will find themseves deceived. All the opposition to it that I have yet seen, I must confess, is addressed more to the passions than to reason; and clear I am, if another Federal Convention is attempted, that the sentiments of the members will be more discordant or less accommodating than the last. In fine, they will agree upon no general plan. General government is now suspended by a thread, I might go further, and say it is really at an end, and what will be the consequence of a fruitless attempt to amend the one which is offered, before it is tried, or of the delay from the attempt, does not in my judgment need the gift of prophesy to predict.

"I am not a blind admirer, for I saw the imperfections of the constitution I aided in the birth of, before it was handed to the public; but I am fully persuaded it is the best that can be obtained at this time, that it is free from many of the imperfections with which it is charged, and that it, or disunion is before us to choose from. If the first is our election, when the defects of it are experienced, a constitutional door is opened for amendments, and may be adopted in a peaceable manner, without tumult or disorder."

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land lying in Granby, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in said Granby committed to us the subscribers to collect, for the years 1781, 1782, 1784, 1785, 1786, as follows, viz.

Elihu Nash, soldier tax. 1£. 3d. 2q. Continental tax, numb. 2, 5£. 11d. ditto, numb. 2, 2£. 6d. town tax, 11d. 2q. Maj. Josiah White, town tax, 11d. 2q. minifies tax, 2£. 4d. William Taylor, State tax, 1783, 3£. 9d. town tax, 1785, 3£. 7d. town and county tax, 1786, 6d. 2q. Rev. Samuel Cook's heirs, State tax 1783, 2£. 11d. ditto 1784 3£. 2d. 2q. town and county tax. 1£. 11d. 2q. town tax, 1£. 3£. 3q. State tax 1786, 3£. 8d. town and county tax, 1£. 2d. Col. Joseph Gilbert's heirs, town tax, 1£. 1d. State ditto, 1784, 5£. 8d. town and county ditto, 2£. 6d. James Bowdoin, Esq. town tax, 1£. 1d. 2q. State ditto, 1786, 3£. 15£. 8d. town and county ditto, 2£. 4d. 2q. Asa Newton, town tax, 4£. 4d. Col. Isaac Boyal's heirs, State tax 1783, 1£. 3d. town ditto 1785, 14£. 4d. State ditto, 1786 2£. 11£. town and county ditto, 2£. 9d. 2q. Elihu Nash, State tax 1783, 3£. 8d. 2q. Jed. Ingraham, do. 1783, 1£. 1d. ditto 1784, 1£. 2d. Charles Chapin, ditto 1783, 1£. 3d. Dwight Land, so called, ditto 1783, 5£. 7d. Joseph Brooks, State tax 1784, 5£. 2d. 2q. town and county ditto, 3£. 3d. 2q. town ditto 1785, 4£. 4d. State ditto, 1786, 9£. 11d. town and county ditto, 2£. 7d. 2d. Deacon Joseph Smith, State tax 1783, 3£. 8d. town ditto, 1785, 7£. 2d. 2q. State ditto 1786. 3£. 1d. 2q. town and county ditto, 2£. 2d. 2q. Deacon David Nash, State tax 1784, 4£. 2d.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 1st day of February next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Jared Smith, innholder in Granby, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

Jonathan Selden,
Ebenezer Smith,
Nathan Smith, jun. } Constables.
Simeon Mosely,
James Preston,
Jared Smith,

Granby, Jan. 8, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following resident non-proprietor, of land in the town of Chester, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in the Continental tax for 1782, and No. 2, in the year 1782; and in town taxes of said state, as follows, viz.

	Town taxes.	Contin. tax, No. 2.	ditto, No. 2.
	£. s.	£. d.	£. d.
David Hedges,	1 7	3 2	3 1
ditto,	0 10		
ditto,	3 10		
ditto,	0 6		
Asa Noble, Wells.	1 12	3 3	3
ditto,	0 10		
ditto,	1 8		
Richard Falley,	1 5		
Wells(ed) ditto,	1 5		

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 28th day of February next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, innholder in Chester, as one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

John Kelso, Collector.

Chester, January 4, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Bernardston and district of Leyden, (formerly known by the name of Bernardston-Gore) in the county of Hampshire, were taxed in actual, town and minifies rate, in the year 1781, the following sums set against their lots, viz.

In Bernardston old town.

1st div.	lots.	acres.	State tax. £.	d.	q.	Town & minift. tax £.	d.	q.
	28	50	2	1	2	1	1	3
	61	50	3	1	0	1	1	3
2d div.	33	5	0	7	2	0	3	0
	52	2 & half	0	4	2	0	2	0
3d div.	57	50	2	3	2	0	1	3
	24	50	2	3	2	0	1	3
	30	50	2	3	2	0	1	3
	63	50	2	3	2	1	1	3
	33	50	2	3	2	1	1	3
	10	50	2	3	2	1	1	3

Minister tax on non-resident land in Leyden.

1st div.	lots.	acres.	tax. £.	d.	q.	2d div.	lots.	acr.	tax £.	d.	q.
	11	51	1	0	0		1	23	1	1	2
	half 20	26	0	7	2		2	23	1	1	2
	49	51	1	0	0		11	23	1	1	2
	48	51	1	0	0		19	23	1	1	2
	59	51	1	0	0		20	23	1	1	2
	61	51	1	0	0		28	23	1	1	2
half of Call's farm, 256 acres.			3	0	0		29	23	1	1	2
							30	23	1	1	2
2d div.	31	23	1	1	0		31	23	1	1	2
	30	23	1	1	0		76	23	1	1	2
	29	23	1	1	0		78	23	1	1	2
	40	23	1	1	0		82	23	1	1	2
	42	23	1	1	0		84	23	1	1	2
half 47		11half	1	1	0		86	23	1	1	2
	50	23	1	1	0		89	23	1	1	2
	53	28	1	3	0		91	23	1	1	2
	55	28	1	3	0		93	23	1	1	2
	69	23	1	1	0		94	23	1	1	2

Unless said taxes and charges are paid to me, the subscriber on or before the 4th Tuesday in March next, so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, as will pay said taxes and intervening charges, at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, at the dwelling-house of Mr. John Rust, innholder in said town. Said vendue will be held by adjournment, until the sale of the whole is completed.

JESSE FIELD, Collector.

Bernardston, Jan. 14, 1788.

WHEAT, RYE and INDIAN CORN, TAKEN by the Subscribers, at their Store for which immediate pay will be made, one third in Cash, the remainder in English and West-India Goods.

SETH and DANIEL WRIGHT.

Northampton, Jan. 5, 1788.

FOR SALE,
at the Printing-Office in Northampton,
STRONG's and BICKERSTAFF's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1788.

FEBRUARY 1788. THE NUMBER 75.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

REV. Mr. Well. Prise to express my astonishment at the arguments of some gentlemen against this section!—They have only started *possible* objections—I wish the gentlemen would shew us, that what they so much deprecate is *probable*. Is it probable that we shall choose men to ruin us? Are we to object to all governments; and because power *may* be abused, shall we be reduced to anarchy and a state of nature? What hinders our state legislature from abusing their power? They may violate the constitution—they may levy taxes oppressive and intolerable, to the amount of all our property. An argument which proves too much, it is said, proves nothing. Some say, Congress may remove the place of elections to the state of South-Carolina; this is inconsistent with the words of the constitution, which says, "that *the elections shall be prescribed*, in each *state by the legislature thereof*," &c. and that representation shall be apportioned according to numbers; it will frustrate the end of the constitution—and is a reflection on the gentlemen who formed it: Can we, sir, suppose them so wicked, so vile, as to recommend an article so dangerous? Surely gentlemen who argue these *possibilities*, shew they have a very weak cause. That we may all be free from passions, prepossessions and party spirit, I sincerely hope; otherwise reason will have no effect—I hope there are none here but who are open to conviction, as it is the surest method to gain the suffrage of our consciences. The gen. gentleman from Scituate has told us, that the people of England, at the restoration, *in virtue of the inconveniences of the confused state of the Commonwealth, run mad with loyalty*. If the gentleman means to apply this to us, we ought to adopt this constitution—for if the people are *running mad* after an energetic government, it is best to stop now, as by his rule they may run further and get a worse one; therefore the gentleman's arguments turn right against himself, is it possible that imperfect man can make a perfect constitution. Is it possible that a frame of government can be devised by such weak and frail creatures, but what must savour of that weakness? Though there are some things that I do not like in this constitution, yet I think it necessary that it should be adopted. For may we not rationally conclude, that the persons we shall chuse to administer it, will be in general good men.

Gen. Thompson. Mr. President, I have frequently heard of the abilities and the fame of the learned and reverend gentleman last speaking, and now I am witness to them: But, sir, one thing surprizes me—it is, to hear the worthy gentleman insinuate that our federal rulers will undoubtedly be *good men*, and that therefore we have little to fear from their being intrusted with all power—This, sir, is quite contrary to the common language of the clergy, who are continually representing mankind as reprobate and deceitful, and that we really grow worse and worse day after day. I really believe we do, sir, and I make no doubt to prove it before I sit down, from the old testament. When I consider the man who slew the lion and the bear, and that he was a man after *God's own heart*; when I consider his son, blest with *all wisdom*—and the errors they fell into, I extremely doubt the infallibility of human nature. Sir, I suspect my own heart, and I shall suspect our rulers.

Dr. Holten thought this paragraph necessary to a complete system of government. *(But the Hon. Gentleman spoke so low that we could not hear him distinctly throughout.)*

Capt. Snow. It has been said, Mr. President, that there is too much power delegated to Congress, by the sect. under consideration—I doubt it; I think power the hinge on which the whole constitution turns. Gentlemen have talked about Congress moving the place of elections from Georgia to the Mohawk river, but I never can believe it. I will venture to conjecture we shall have some honest men in our Congress.—We read that there were two who brought a *good report*, Caleb and Joshua—Now, if there are but two in Congress who are honest men, and Congress should attempt to do what the gentleman say they will (which will be *high treason*) they will bring a *report* of it—and I stand ready to leave my wife and family—sling my knapsack—travel westward—to cut their heads off. I, sir, since the war, have had commerce with six different nations of the globe, and I have enquired in what estimation America is held—and if I may believe good, honest, credible men, I find this country held in the same light by foreign nations, as a well-behaved negro is, in a gentleman's family. Suppose, Mr. President, I had a chance to make a good voyage, but I tie my captain up to such strict orders, that he can go to no other island to sell my vessel, altho' there is a certainty of his doing well—the consequence is, he returns, but makes a bad voyage, because he had not power enough to act his judgment—(for honest men do right)—Thus, Sir, Congress cannot save us from destruction, because we tie their hands and give them no power; (I think people have lost their privileges by not improving them) and I like this power being vested in Congress as well as any paragraph in the constitution; for as the man is accountable for his conduct, I think there is no danger. Now, Mr. President, to take all things into consideration, something more must be said, to convince me to the contrary, than what I have yet heard.

[Several other gentlemen went largely into the debate on the 4th sect.—which those in favour of it demonstrated to be necessary—Firſt, as it may be used to correct a negligence in elections. Secondly, as it will prevent the dissolution of the government, by deserting and refractory states. Thirdly, as it will operate as a check, in favour of the people against any designs of the federal senate, and their constituents, the state legislatures, to deprive the people of their right of election, and fourthly, as it provides a remedy for the evil, should any state, by invasion, or other cause, not have it in its power to appoint a place, where the citizens thereof may meet to chuse their federal representatives. Those against it urged that the power is unlimited, and unnecessary.]

P. M.

The 2d paragraph of the 5th sect. of the first article was reverted to—and some debates had thereon—Gen. Thompson thought there should have been some qualification of *property* in a representative, for says he, when men have *nothing to lose* they have *nothing to fear*.

Hon. Mr. Sedgwick said, that this *objection* was founded on an anti-democratical principle—and was surprised that gentlemen who appeared so strenuously to advocate the rights of the people, should wish to exclude from the federal government a good man, because he was not a rich one.

Mr. King said, that gentlemen had made it a question, why a qualification of property in a representative is omitted; and that they thought the provision of such a qualification necessary—he thought otherwise, he never knew that property was an index to abilities: We often see men, said he, who though destitute of property, are superior in knowledge and rectitude. The men who have most impaired the country, have most commonly been rich men. Such a qualification was proposed in convention: but by the delegates of Massachusetts, it was conceived that it should not obtain. He observed that no such qualification is required by the confederation. In reply to Gen. Thompson's question, why disqualification of age was not added—the hon. gentleman said, that it would not extend to all parts of the continent alike. Life, says he, in a great measure, depends on climate. What in the southern states would be accounted *long life*, would be but the *meridian* in the northern—what here is the time of *ripened judgment*, is *old age* there. Therefore the want of such a disqualification, cannot be made an objection to the constitution.

The third paragraph of the 2d sect. being read,

Mr. King rose to explain it. There has, says he, been much misconception of this sect. It is a principle of this constitution, that representation and taxation should go hand in hand. This paragraph states, that the number of free persons shall be determined, adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for terms, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. These persons are the slaves. By this rule was representation and taxation to be appropriated. And it was adopted, because it was the language of all America. According to the confederation, ratified in 1781, the sums for the general welfare and defence, should be apportioned according to the surveyed lands, and improvements thereon, in the several states. But that it hath never been in the power of Congress to follow that rule; the returns from the several states being so very imperfect.

Dr. Taylor thought that the number of members to be chosen for the house of representatives, was too small. The whole union was intitled to send but 65: whereas by the old confederation, they send 91—a reduction of 30 per cent. He had heard it objected, that if a larger number was sent, the house would be unwieldy. He thought our house of representatives, which sometimes consists of 130, was not unwieldy; and if the number of the federal representatives was enlarged to twice 65, he thought it would not be too large. He then proceeded to answer another objection, "that an increase of numbers would be an increase of expence," and by calculation demonstrated, that the salaries of the full number he wished, would in a year amount only to £.2980, about one penny on a poll; and by this encrease, he thought every part of the Commonwealth would be represented. The distresses of the people would thereby be more fully known and relieved.

Mr. Wedgery asked, if a boy of six years of age, was to be considered as a free person.

Mr. King, in answer, said all persons born free, were to be considered as free men; and to make the idea of *taxation by numbers* more intelligible, said, that five negro children of South-Carolina, are to pay as much tax as the three Governours of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Mr. Gorham thought the proposed sect. much in favour of Massachusetts—and if it opperated against any state, it was Pennsylvania, because they have more white persons *bound* than any other. Mr. G. corrected an observation of Dr. Taylor's, that the states now send 91 delegates to Congress—which was not the case. The states do not, he said, send near that number—and instanced Massachusetts, which sends but 4. He concluded by saying that the constitution provides for an increase of members, as numbers increase; and that in 50 years there will be 360—in 100 years 14 or 1500—if the constitution last so long.

Judge Dana, remarking on the attention that the number of federal representatives was too small as to endanger the liberties of the people, said, that this state was at liberty to send seven members to Congress, and though as many have been elected, the legislature had never yet thought proper to send more than four, and that liberty had not been endangered thereby. The hon. gentleman drew a parallel between the eastern and southern states, and shewed the injustice done the former, by the present mode of apportioning taxes, according to surveyed land and unimprovements; and the consequent advantage therefrom to the latter; their property not lying in improvements, in buildings, &c. In reply to the remark of some gentlemen, that the southern states were favoured in this mode of apportionment, by having 5 of their negroes set against 3 persons in the eastern; the Hon. Judge observed, that the negroes of the southern states, work no longer than when the eye of the driver is on them. Can, asked he, that land flourish like this, which is cultivated by the hands of freemen? And are not *three* of these independent freemen of more real advantage to a state, than *five* of those poor slaves? As a friend to equal taxation, he rejoiced that an opportunity was presented in this constitution, to change this unjust mode of apportionment. Indeed, concluded he, from a survey of every part of the constitution, he thought it the best the wisdom of men could suggest.

Mr. Nasson remarked on the statement of the Hon. Mr. King, by saying that the hon. gentleman should have gone further, and shewn us the other side of the question.—It is a good rule that works both ways—and the gentleman should also have told us, that three of our infants in the cradle, are to be rated as high as five of the working negroes of Virginia.

Mr. Randal begged leave to answer a remark of the Hon. Mr. Dana, which he thought reflected on the barrenness of the southern states.—He spoke from his own personal knowledge, he said, and he could say, that the land in general in those states was preferable to any he ever saw.

Judge Dana rose to set the gentleman right, he said it was not the *quality* of the land, but the *manner* of tilling it, that he alluded to.

The 3d paragraph of the 2d sect. of art. I. still under consideration.

Hon. Mr. Dalton opened the conversation with some remarks on Mr. Randal's positive assertions the day before, "that the land in general in the southern states, was preferable to any he ever saw. From his own observation, and accounts he had seen which were better, he could say that the gentleman's remarks were not perfectly accurate—the hon. gentleman shewed why it was not so, by stating the inconsiderable product of the land; which, though it might in part be owing to the faithlessness and ignorance of the slaves who cultivate it, he said, was in a greater measure owing to the want of *heart* in the soil.

Mr Randal. Mr. President, I rise to make an observation on the suggestion of the hon. gentlemen from Newbury. I have, sir, travelled into the southern states, & should be glad to compare our knowledge on the subject together. In Carolina, Mr. President, if they don't get more than 20 or 30 bushels of corn to an acre, they think it a small crop; on the low lands they sometimes get 40. I hope, sir, these great men of eloquence and learning will not try to *make* arguments to make this constitution go down, right or wrong. An old saying, sir, is, that *a good thing don't need praising*: but, sir, it takes the best men in the state to gloss this constitution, which they say is the best that human wisdom can invent. In praise of it, we hear the Rev. Clergy, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the ablest Lawyers, exerting their utmost abilities. Now, sir, suppose all this artillery turned the other way, and these great men would speak half as much against it, we might compleat our business and go home in 48 hours. Let us, Sir, consider we are acting for the people, and for ages unborn; let us deal fairly and above board. Every one comes here to discharge his duty to his constituents, and I hope none will be biassed by the best orators: because we are not acting for ourselves: I think Congress ought to have power, such as is for the good of the nation, but what it is, let a more able man than I tell us.

Mr. Dawes said, he was sorry to hear so many objections raised against the paragraph under consideration. He thought them wholly unfounded: that the back inhabitants of the southern states, must be considered either as slaves, and as so much property, or in the character of so many freemen: if the former, why should they not be wholly represented? Our *own* state laws and constitution would lead us to consider these blacks as *freemen*, and so indeed would our own ideas of natural justice: If then they are freemen, they might form an equal basis for representation as though they were all white inhabitants. In either view, therefore, he could not see that the northern states would suffer, but directly the contrary. He thought, however, that gentlemen would do well to connect the passage in dispute with another article in the constitution, that permits Congress, in the year 1808, wholly to prohibit the importation of slaves, and in the mean time to impose a duty of ten dollars a head on such blacks as should be imported before that period. Besides, by the new constitution, every particular state is left to its own option totally to prohibit the introduction of slaves into its own territories. What could the Convention do more? The members of the southern states, like ourselves, have *their* prejudices. It would not do to abolish slavery, by an act of Congress, in a moment, and so destroy what our southern brethren consider as property. But we may say, that although slavery is not smitten by an apoplexy, yet it has received a mortal wound & will die of a consumption.

Mr. D said that the paragraph in debate related only to the rule of apportioning internal taxes; but gentlemen had gone into a consideration of the question, whether Congress should have the power of laying and collecting such taxes, which he thought would be more properly discussed under the section relative to the powers of Congress: But as objections had been suggested, the answers might be hinted as we went along. By the old articles, said he, Congress have a right to ascertain what sums are necessary for the union, and to appropriate the same; but have no authority to draw such monies from the states. The states are under an honourary obligation to raise the monies; but Congress cannot compel a compliance with the obligation. Let us contemplate the loan we have negociated with the Dutch, our ambassador has bound us all jointly and severally to pay the money borrowed. When pay day shall come, how is the money to be raised? Congress cannot collect it. If any one state shall disobey a requisition, the Dutch are left in such a case to put their own demand in force for themselves. They must raise by arms what we are afraid Congress shall collect by the law of peace. There is a prejudice, said Mr. Dawes, against direct taxation, which arises from the manner in which it has been abused by the errours of the old confederation. Congress has it not in their power to draw a revenue from commerce, and therefore multiplied their requisitions on the states. Massachusetts, willing to pay her part, made her own trade law; on which the trade depended to such of our neighbours as made no such impositions on commerce: Thus we lost what little revenue we had, and our only recourse was to a direct taxation. In addition to this, foreign nations knowing this inability of Congress, have on that account been backward in their negociations, and have lent no money at a premium which bore some proportion to the risque they had of getting payment; and this extraordinary expence has fallen at last on the land. Some gentlemen have said, that Congress may draw their revenue wholly by direct taxes; but they cannot be induced so to do; it is easier for them to have recourt to the impost and excise: But as it will not do to overburthen the impost (because that would promote smuggling and be dangerous to the revenue) therefore congress should have the power of applying, in extraordinary cases, to direct taxation. War may take place, in which case it would not be proper to alter those appropriations of impost which may be made for peace establishments—it is inexpedient to direct the public funds—the power of direct taxation would in such circumstances be a necessary power. As to the rule of apportioning such taxes, it must be by the quantity of land, or else in the manner laid down in the paragraph under debate. But the quantity of land, is an uncertain rule of wealth—Compare the lands of different nations of Europe; some of them have great comparative wealth and less quantity of lands, while others have more lands and less wealth—compare Holland with Germany. The rule laid down in the paragraph is the best that can be obtained for the apportionment of the little direct taxes which Congress will want.

P. M.

The 3d paragraph still under debate.

Messrs. King, Gore, Parsons, and Jones (of Boston) spoke of the justice in general, and superior advantage to the northern states in particular, of the rule of apportionment in this paragraph, to that in the confederation; and also the Hon. Judge Dana, a sketch of whose speech follows.

The learned Judge began by answering some objections to this paragraph—and urging the necessity of Congress being vested with power to levy *direct taxes* on the states; and it was not to be supposed that they would levy such, unless the impost and excise should be found insufficient, in case of a war. If, says he, a part of the union is attacked by a foreign enemy, and we are disunited, how is it to defend itself? Can it by its own internal force? In the late war, this state singly was attacked; and obliged to make the first defence—What has happened may happen again. The state oppressed, must exert its whole power, and bear the whole charge of the defence: but common danger points out for common exertion—and this constitution is excellently designed to make the danger equal. Why should one state expend its blood and treasure for the whole? Ought not a controuling authority to exist, to call forth, if necessary, the whole force and wealth of all the states?—If disunited, the time may come when we may be attacked by our natural enemies:—Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, filled with tories and refugees, stand ready to attack and devour these states, *one by one*. This will be the case, if we have no power to draw forth the wealth and strength of the whole, for the defence of a part. Then shall we, continues the hon. gentleman, see, but too late, the necessity of a power being vested somewhere, that could command that wealth and strength when wanted. I speak with earnestness, said he, but it is for the good of my native country. By God and nature made equal, it is with remorse I have heard it suggested by some, that those gentlemen who have had the superior advantages of education, were enemies to the rights of their country: Are there any among this hon. body, who are possessed of minds capable of such narrow prejudices? If there are, it is in vain to reason with them—we had better come to a decision and go home.—After dilating on this matter a short time, the learned judge begged gentlemen to look around them, and see who were the men who composed the assembly—Are they not, he asked, men who have been foremost in the cause of their country, both in the cabinet and the field, and who with halters about their necks boldly and intrepidly advocated the rights of America, and of humanity, at home and in foreign countries? and are THEY not to be trusted? Direct taxation is a tremendous idea—but may not *necessity* dictate it to be unavoidable. We all wish to invest Congress with more power—we disagree only in the quantum, and manner in which Congress shall levy taxes on the states—A capitation tax is abhorrent to the feelings of human nature—and I venture to trust will never be adopted by Congress. The learned judge pointed out, on various grounds the utility of the power to be vested by the Congress, and concluded, by observing, that the proposed constitution was the best that could be framed;—that if adopted we shall be a great and happy nation—if rejected a weak and despised one: we shall fall as the nations of antient times have fallen;—that this was his firm belief; and, says he, I would rather be annihilated than give my hand for or sign my name to a constitution, which, in the least, should betray the liberties or interest of my country.

Mr. Wedgery. I hope, sir, the hon. gentleman will not think hard of it, if we ignorant men cannot see as clear as he can. The first must bear with the infirmities of the weak; as it must be a weak mind indeed that could think such illiberal reflections against gentlemen of education, as the hon. gentleman complains of. To return to the par.—If Congress, continued Mr. W. have this power of taxing directly, it will be in their power to direct a poll tax—I gentlemen tell why they will not attempt it, as by this method make the poor pay as much as the rich.

Mr. Dench was at a loss to know how Congress could levy the tax, in which he thought the difficulty of many consisted, yet had no doubt but that Congress would direct that these states should pay it *in their own way*.

Hon. Mr. Fuller begged to ask Mr. Gerry, "Why, in the last requisition of Congress, the portion required of this state, was thirteen times as much as of Georgia, and yet we have but eight representatives in the general government and Georgia has three?" Until this question was answered, he was at a loss to know how taxation and representation went hand in hand.

(It was then voted, that this question be put to Mr. Gerry.—A long and desultory debate arose on the manner in which the answer should be given—it was at last voted that Mr. G. reduce his answer to writing.)

Saturday, January 19, 1788. A. M.

The hon. mr. Singletary tho't we were giving up all our privileges; as there was no provision that men in power should have any religion—and though he hoped to see Christians, yet by the Constitution, a Papist, or an Infidel, were as eligible as they: It had been said that men had not degenerated—He did not think men were better now than when men after God's own heart did wickedly. He thought in this instance, we were giving great power to we know not whom.

Gen. Brooks. *(Medford.)* If good men are appointed, government will be administered well. But what will prevent bad men from mischief is the question?—If there should be such in the senate—we ought to be cautious of giving power, but when that power is given with proper checks, the danger is at an end.—When men are answerable and within the reach of responsibility, they cannot forget their political life depends upon their good behaviour. The senate can frame no law but by consent of the representatives—and is answerable to that house for its conduct:—If their conduct excites suspicion, they are to be impeached—punished (or prevented from holding any office, which is a great punishment. If these checks are not sufficient, is it impossible to devise such as will be so.

(Mr. Gerry's answer to mr. Fuller's question, was read, the purport is, that Georgia has increased in its numbers by migration—and if it had not then, would seem be intitled to the proportion assigned her.)

Honourable mr. King. It so happened that I was both of the convention and Congress at the same time, and if I recollect right the answer of mr. G. does not materially vary.—In 1778, Congress required the states to make a return of the houses and lands surveyed—but one state only complied therewith, New-Hampshire. *Massachusetts did not.* Congress consulted no rule: it was resolved that the several states should be taxed according to their ability, and if it appeared that any state had paid more than her just quota it should be passed to the credit of that state, with lawful interest.

Mr. Dalton said we had obtained a great deal by the new constitution—By the confederation each state had an equal vote—Georgia is now content with three eights of the voice of Massachusetts.

Col. Jones, *(Bristol.)* objected to the length of time—If men continue in office four or six years they would forget their dependence on the people, and be loth to leave their places—men elevated so high in power, they would fall heavy when they came down.

Mr. Ames observed, that an objection was made against the constitution, because the senators are to be chosen for six years, it has been said, that they will be removed too far from the controul of the people, and that, to keep them in proper dependence, they should be chosen annually. It is necessary to premise, that no argument against the new plan has made a deeper impression than this, that it will produce a consolidation of the states. This is an effect which all good men will deprecate. For it is obvious, that, if the state powers are to be destroyed, the representation is too small. The truth is that case would be too great to be confided to so few persons. The objects of legislation would be so multiplied and complicated, that the government would be unwieldy and impracticable. The state governments are essential parts of the system, and the defence of this article is drawn from its tendency to their preservation.

The senators represent the sovereignty of the states; in the other house, individuals are represented. The senate may not originate bills. It need not be said, that they are principally to direct the affairs of war and treaties. They are in the quality of ambassadours of the states, and it will not be denied that some permanency in their office is necessary to a discharge of their duty. Now if they were chosen yearly, how could they perform their trust? If they could be brought by what means more immediately under the influence of the people, then they will represent the state legislatures less, and become the representatives of individuals. This belongs to the other house. The absurdity of this, and the repugnancy to the federal principles of the constitution, will appear more fully, by supposing that they are to be chosen by the people at large. If there is any force in the objection to this article, this would be proper. But suppose in that case would they represent? Not the legislatures of the states but the people. This would totally obliterate the federal features of the constitution. What would become of the state governments, and on whom would devolve the duty of defending them against the encroachments of the federal government? A consolidation of the states would ensue, which, it is conceded, would subvert the new constitution, & against which this very article, so much condemned, is our best security. Too much provision cannot be made against a consolidation. The state governments represent the wishes and feelings and local interests of the people. They are the safe guard and ornament of the constitution; they will protract the period of our liberties; they will afford a shelter against the abuse of power, and will be the natural avengers of our violated rights.

A very effectual check upon the power of the senate is provided. A third part is to retire from office every two years. By this means, while the senators are seated for six years, they are administered of their responsibility to the state legislatures. If one third new members are introduced, who feel the sentiments of their states, they will awe that third, whose term will be near expiring. This article seems to bean excellence of the constitution, and affords just grounds to believe, that it will be in practice as in theory, a *federal* republic.

P. M.

The 3d sect. respecting the construction of the senate, being under debate.

Col. Jones said, his objections still remained; the senators chosen for so long a time will forget their duty to their constituents—We cannot, says he, recall them.—The choice of representatives was too long—the senate was much worse—it is a bad precedent—and it is unconstitutional.

Mr. King said, as the senate preserved the equality of the states—their appointment is equal. An objection to this branch is, that it is chosen for too long a period: But if the principle of classing the senate is considered, although it appears long, will not be found so long as it appears—one class is to serve two years, another four, and another six.—The average therefore is four years. The senators, said Mr. K. will have a powerful check on those men who with for their seats, who will watch their whole conduct in the general government—they will give the alarm in case of misbehaviour—And the state legislature, if they find them erring, will instruct their delegates—will not this be a check? When they hear the voice of the people solemnly dictating to them their duty, they will be bold men indeed to act contrary to it. They will not be instructions sent them in a private letter, which they can put in their pockets—they will be public instructions, which all the country will see, and they will be hardy men indeed to violate them. The hon. gentleman said, the power to controul the senate, is such as never was enjoyed in any government before; and that therefore they could not be chosen for too long a time. They are, says he, to assist the executive in the designation and appointment of officers; and they ought to have time to mature their judgment; if for a short time, how can they be acquainted with the rights and interests of nations, so as to form advantageous treaties? to understand these rights is the business of education.—Their business being naturally different, they ought to have different qualifications; and their duration is not too long for a right discharge of their duty.

Dr. Taylor said, he hoped the hon. gentleman did not attempt to deceive us, by saying, that the senate are not chosen for six years—for they are really to be chosen for six years—and as to the idea of classing, he did not know who, when chosen for that time, would go out as a shorter. He remarked on Mr. King's idea of checks—and observed, that such indeed were in the articles of confederation, which provides for delegates being chosen annually—for rotation, and the right of recalling.—But in this, they are to be chosen for six years—but a shadow of rotation provided for—and no power to recall; and concluded by saying, that if they are once chosen they are chosen for ever.

The Hon. Mr. Strong, mentioned the difficulty which attended the construction of the senate in the Convention—and that a committee, consisting of one delegate from each state, was chosen to consider the subject—who reported as it now stands—and that Mr. Gerry was on the committee from Massachusetts.

(Mr. Gerry rose, and informed the President, that he was then preparing a letter on the subject in debate; which would set the matter in its true light—and which he wished to communicate; this occasioned considerable conversation, which lasted until the Convention adjourned.)

Monday, January 21st, A. M.

4th sect. considered in its order.

Mr. Ames, rose to answer several objections. He would forbear if possible to go over the same ground which had been already well trodden. The fourth sect. had been, he said, well discussed, and he did not mean to offer any formal argument, or new observations upon it——It had been said, the power of regulating elections was given to Congress.—He asked if a motion was brought forward in Congress on that particular, subjecting the States to any inconvenience——whether it was probable such a motion could obtain? It had been also said, that our federal legislature, would endeavour to perpetuate themselves in office—and that the love of power was predominant.—Mr. Ames asked how the gentlemen prevailed on themselves to trust the state legislature. He thought it was from a degree of confidence, that was placed in them. At present we trust Congress with power—may we trust the representatives of Rhode-Island and Georgia—he thought it was better to trust a general government, than a sovereign state. Mr. Ames acknowledged he came with doubts of the fourth sect. Had his objections remained, he would have been obliged to vote against the Constitution: But now he thought if all the Constitution was as clear as this sect. it would meet with little opposition.

Judge Dana. This sect. Mr. President, has been subject to much dispute and difficulty. I did not come here, determined to vote for every paragraph of this Constitution—I supposed this clause dangerous—It has been amply discussed—and now I am convinced, that this paragraph is much better as it stands than with the amendment, which is, that Congress be restricted in the appointing of "time, place, &c." unless when the State legislatures refuse to make them. I have altered my opinion on this point—these are my reasons: It is apparent the intention of the Convention was to set Congress on a different ground that a part should proceed directly from the people, and not from their substitutes the legislature: Therefore the legislature ought not to controul the elections. The legislature of Rhode-Island has lately formed a plan, to alter their representation to corporations, which ought to be by numbers. Look at Great Britain, where the injustice of this mode is apparent; Eight tenths of the people there, have no voice in the elections—a burrough of but two or three cottages, has a right to send two representatives to Parliament, while Birmingham, a large and populous manufacturing town lately sprung up, cannot send one. The legislature of Rhode-Island are about adopting this plan—in order to deprive the towns of Newport and Providence, of their weight; and that thereby the legislature may have a power to counteract the will of the majority of the people.

Mr. Cooley, (Amherst) thought Congress in the present instance, would from the powers granted by the constitution, have authority to controul elections, and thereby endanger liberty.

Dr. Taylor, wished to ask the Gentleman from Newbury-Port, whether the two branches of Congress could not agree to play into each other's hands—and, by making the qualifications of electors cool. by their power of regulating elections, fix the matter of elections, so as to keep themselves in.

Hon. Mr. King rose to pursue the enquiry why the place and manner of holding elections, were omitted in the sect. under debate. It was to be observed, he said, that in the Constitutions of Middlesex, and other States, that the manner and place of elections were provided for; the manner was by ballot, and the places towns; for, said he, we happened to settle originally in townships: But it was different in the southern States; he would mention an instance—in Virginia, there are but 23 or 24 towns, and no set counties. Therefore no rule could be adopted to apply to the whole. If it was practicable, he said, it would be necessary to have a district the fixed place—but this is liable to exceptions—as a district that may now be fully settled, may in time be scarcely inhabited—and the back country now scarcely inhabited, may be fully settled—Suppose this State may be thrown into eight districts—and a member apportioned to each: If the numbers increase, the representatives and districts will be increased: The manner, therefore, must be left subject to the regulation of the state legislature, or the general government.—Suppose the state legislature, the circumstance will be the same. It is truly said, that our representatives are but a part of the union—and that they may be subject to the controul of the rest; but our representatives make a ninth part of the whole—and if any authority is vested in Congress, it must be to our favour. Jue to the subject.—In Connecticut they do not chuse by numbers, but by corporations—Hartford, one of their largest towns, sends no more delegates than one of their smallest corporations—each town sends two, except lately when a town was divided.—The same rule is about to be adopted in Rhode-Island. The inequality of such representation, where every corporation would have an equal right to send an equal number of representatives, was apparent. In the southern states the inequality is greater.—By the constitution of South Carolina, the city of Charleston has a right to send 30 representatives to the general assembly—the whole number of which amount to 200.—The back parts of Carolina have increased greatly since the adoption of their constitution, and have frequently proposed an alteration of this unequal mode of representation; but the members from Charleston having the ballance so much in their favour, will never consent to an alteration; and we see that the delegates from Carolina in Congress, have always been chosen from the delegates of that city. The representatives, therefore, from that state, will not be chosen by the people; nor will be the representatives of a nation of that state. If the general government cannot controul in this case, how are the people secure. The idea of the hon. gentleman from Danvers, said he, transcends my understanding—for the power of controuling given by this sect. exceed to the manner of election as to the qualifications of the electors. The qualifications are age and residence—and none can be preferable.

(Adjourned.)

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, Jan. 31.

We are happy to inform the public, that his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. President of the Convention, has so far recovered his health, as to be able to give his attendance at that honourable Body.

The General Assembly of New-York, we hear, have resolved that a Convention be called, for the purpose of assenting to, and ratifying the Federal Constitution, to meet at an early day.

NORTHAMPTON, February 6.

Extract of a letter from the bay of Honduras, dated Sept. 29, 1787.

"*A severe and violent hurricane came on here the 3d of this month, in the morning, at 7 o'clock. It continued with unceasing fury, until near one, a space of about six hours accompanied with an inundation from the sea. The gale carried with it more perfect destruction, than ever I heard of, in any similar calamity, levelled every dwelling with the ground, destroyed all kinds of goods and property and seven lives on the shore. Twenty-five or twenty-six sail of vessels, of all descriptions were stranded and aground on the shoals and quays; from those wrecks 163 lives were lost; seven ships not recoverable. One brig, and hull of the small craft, may be raised and saved. The limits of a letter will not allow me to give you an account at large, of this dreadful scene.*"

In the Political Society lately instituted at Richmond in Virginia, the Federal Constitution was the subject of a public debate. After three evenings spent in discussing it, the Yeas in favour of it were 128, the Nays were only 15. The members of the Society consist of the principal characters in Virginia. The chief speaker against the government was Patrick Henry, Esq.—the principal speaker in favour of it was Mr. Nicholas. It is expected there will be the same majority in favour of the government in the state convention.

☞ ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof for papers the last year, are requested to make immediate payment—those indebted for advertisements, are also requested to discharge the same.

Ohio Adventurers.

THOSE who are concerned, for whom the subscriber acts as agent, are desired to meet him at Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's, in Northampton, on Monday the 18th instant, at one o'clock P. M. to agree on a method for obtaining a draught of the first division of land belonging to the Company: also to transact any business which shall be judged necessary, that respects the association.

It is expected that those who have not paid up the whole which they subscribed for, will come prepared to complete it at the above mentioned day.

BENJ. TUPPER.

February, 1788.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Subscribers requests all persons indebted to them for newspapers, to make immediate payment, otherwise they may expect their papers will be discontinued.

JOHN CLARKE,
JOHN PINES.

Feb. 6, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Wendell, that their lands are taxed in a town and highway tax for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	Town tax.	Highway tax.
	£. d. q.	£. d. q.
Ethan Weatherbee,	1 11 0	4 9 0
Lot No. 25,	1 11 0	
Ditto, 1,	1 9 0	3 1 2
Ditto, 5,	1 9 0	3 1 2
Ditto, 6,	1 9 0	3 1 2
Ditto, 8,	1 9 0	3 1 2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Tuesday the 26th instant, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of John Needham, innholder in said Wendell, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

EBENEZER JOHNSON, Constable.

Wendell, Feb. 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Wendell, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a State, Town and County tax for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Town & County tax.
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Lot No. 25,	0 4 6	0 2 6
Ditto, 77,	0 4 6	0 2 6
Jonathan Jackson, Esq.	6 16 0	1 8 3
Thomas Fairweather,	0 7 6	0 3 9
Ditto,	0 7 6	0 3 9
Ethan Weatherbee,	0 8 3	0 4 3
Dr. Pynchon's heirs,	0 4 5	0 2 3
Ditto,	0 4 5	0 2 3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Tuesday the 26th day of February instant, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of John Needham, innholder in said Wendell, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

NATHANIEL JOHNSON, jun. Collector.

Wendell, Feb. 1, 1788.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

IN the present political conteſt, reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of the Federal Conſtitution, I have been rather a ſilent ſpectator.—I have heard and read much ſaid little.—The writers on both ſides the queſtion, have ſhewn ſpirit and learning. I confeſs the advocates for it have manifeſted a ſpirit (ſome of them at leaſt) rather unbecoming, and ſomewhat bordering upon perſecution: this I hope, however, will not be juſtified by people in general; but that every one may be allowed to ſpeak his ſentiments, and have fair play at diſquiſition. It is a matter of importance and requires ſobriety. In this view of the matter, I beg leave to offer a few remarks for public conſideration. I am not about at this time to impugn every part and parcel of the new frame of government; but if I may be allowed the natural, inherent, the grand birthright of all the human race. I will very freely and boldly oppoſe one article of it,—page 12, beginning of ſection 9. which however ſtrange it may appear, has been but little noticed. It permits, in expreſs terms, of that moſt curſed of all trades, the African ſlave-trade. I muſt confeſs it will be very wonderful to me, if the Maſſachuſettenſians (above all people in world) ſhould hold up their hands to give efficacy to a conſtitution which admits of ſlavery; and not only ſo, but Congreſs is expreſsly reſtricted from making any proviſion againſt it, for the term of twenty-one years, let the miſchiefs reſulting therefrom be ever ſo great. It is ſtrange, I ſay, if Maſſachuſetts ſhould give countenance to this, after eſtabliſhing a conſtitution of their own, fronted with theſe words, "*All men are born free and equal*;" and in conſequence of which have emancipated many wretched Africans, and delivered them from maſters more ſordid to them (many of them) than they were to the brutal herd. I cannot ſee but the firſt moment we adopt the Federal Conſtitution as it ſtands, we riſe our own to the very foundation. We allow that freedom and equity are the natural rights of every man born into the world; but if we vote this, we vote to take away thoſe rights, and to ſport ourſelves with the liberties of mankind. I wiſh to know how one man came by his right to the ſervice of another, without his free conſent, and a proper recompenſe when required? Whether we go ourſelves to Africa to procure ſlaves, or employ others to do it for us, or purchaſe them at any rate of others, it matters not a whit. It is an old ſaying and a true one, "The partaker is as bad as the theif." It is well known that this trade is carried on by violence and rapine; nay, murder is not. I preſume, out of the queſtion. Who gave mankind a right thus to play the devil with one another? We reprobate the conduct of the Algerines; their conduct truly is highly reprehenſible;—they enſlave the Americans,—the Americans enſlave the Africans: which is worſt? Six of one and half a dozen of the other. Congreſs may make laws to puniſh piracies and felonies committed on the high ſeas; but yet we may go to Africa, and lay waſte and deſtroy what we pleaſe; captivate thouſands of free born men, without the leaſt provocation—bring them to America and doom them to perpetual bondage, and all with impunity: Congreſs are not to be allowed to prevent it. The thought is truly ſhocking, and nature ſhudders at the recollection!

Flimſy indeed, is the argument of the Connecticut Landholder, in ſupport of the Conſtitution, that "ſlaves are ſo numerous in the ſouthern ſtates, ſhould an emancipation take place, they will be undone,"—truly wretched enough! So then, if by fraud and violence, I have got the poſſeſſion of my neighbour's eſtate, reduced him to miſery and ſlavery, the laws may not reſtore it to him, the rightful owner again, leſt I ſhould be undone. Too weak even for idiotey itſelf. I think upon the whole the article ought to be expunged; or that we ought not to vote to give life to a conſtitution, which at its firſt breath will be branded with eternal infamy, by having a ſtamp of ſlavery and oppreſſion upon it.

ADELOS.

His Excellency Governor Clinton's Speech, at the opening of the General Aſſembly of the State of New-York.

Gentlemen of the *Senate* and *Aſſembly*,

IT being eſſential to the welfare of our confederacy, that a repreſentation in the national council ſhould be maintained without intermiſſion, and as the term for which the delegates from this ſtate were elected, is expired, you will perceive the neceſſity of proceeding to an immediate new appointment.

Gentlemen,

The requiſition for the federal ſervices of the current year, alſo claims your early attention. I have full confidence, that the ſame ſpirit, which has invariably influenced the legiſlature of this ſtate, will induce you to a cheerful and effectual compliance with every meaſure founded on the national compact, and neceſſary to the honour and proſperity of the Union.

It will appear from the act of Congreſs and other papers on this ſubject, that the ſupplies required for the common treaſury, are principally to ariſe from the arrears due on former requiſitions: advantages will therefore reſult from the punctuality of paſt payments, as a greater proportion of the reſources of the ſtate may now be applied to the relief of our own citizens. To aſſiſt you in making the neceſſary arrangments, I ſhall cauſe to be laid before you eſtimates of the public debt, with the receipts and expenditures, ſince the concluſion of the war, abſtracted from the treaſurer's annual audited accounts, by which you will be particularly informed of the preſent ſtate of our treaſury.

It gives me great pleaſure to inform you, the juriſdiction line between the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts and this ſtate, which has been ſo long a ſubject of controverſy, and attended with much inconvenience and diſtreſs to the borderers, is at length finally adjuſted; and that the boundary line between this ſtate and the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, is alſo compleated. The reports of the Commiſſioners employed in theſe reſpective tranſactions, accompanied with maps of the lines, will be delivered to you, in order that the proper directions may be given for their authentication and depoſit, and for the final liquidation and ſettlement of the expences which have attended theſe ſervices.

I ſhall leave with you the ſeveral official communications, which have been made to me in the receſs; with theſe you will receive the proceedings of the general convention lately held in the city of Philadelphia, and an act of the United States in Congreſs, for their tranſmiſſion to the legiſlatures of the different ſtates. From the nature of my office you will eaſily perceived it would be improper for me to have any other agency in the buſineſs than that of laying the papers reſpecting it before you for your information.

Gentlemen,

It muſt afford the higheſt ſatisfaction to obſerve, under the bleſſing of heaven, tranquility and good order continue to prevail throughout the ſtate, and that by the induſtry of the citizens, the country is in a great meaſure recovered from the waſtes and injuries of war. The profuſe uſe, however, of luxuries brought from abroad, drains us of our wealth, and is the ſource from which moſt of our preſent difficulties proceed. I would therefore ſubmit to the wiſdom of the legiſlature, the propriety of limiting the conſumption of foreign articles, by encouraging the manufacture of our own productions, as far as may be conſiſtent with our ſituation, and a due regard to beneficial commerce.

GEORGE CLINTON.

Poughkeepſie, Jan. 11, 1788.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 9.

On Thurſday laſt, at a meeting of many of the principal inhabitants of this borough, the following reſolutions were agreed to and ſigned:

1ſt. That from and after the firſt day of January, 1788, we will kill no lamb for ſale or our family uſe, nor buy any of the ſame, or ſuffer it to be bought or uſed in our families, until the firſt day of January, 1789.

2d. That on the firſt day of January next, we will appear in a complete dreſs of the manufacture of one or more of the United States, at a general meeting to be held on that day.

3d. That we will encourage and promote, as much as we reaſonable can, the uſe of American manufactures, by always giving them the preference to foreign articles, when there is any reaſonable proportion between their price and goodneſs.

A gentleman from the back country informs, that accounts had been received there, that a flat belonging to Kentucky, going down the river, had been ſunk by a Spaniſh veſſel, and ſeveral of the people killed or drowned, the reſt ſaving themſelves by ſwimming. Soon after a Spaniſh batteau arrived at Kentucky to purchaſe flour, when a number of inhabitants in revenge, attacked the Spaniards, killed ſeveral, and forced the others to fly. It is apprehended that theſe quarrels may be attended with ſerious conſequences.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietor of land in the town of Conway, in the county of Hampſhire, that his land is aſſeſſed in a miniſter, town and ſtate tax; for the year 1779 and 1780, as follows, viz.

		£.	d.	q.
Lot No. 44, laid out to Moſes Stebbens,		9	1	2
Ditto,	*Ditto,*	3	8	2
Ditto,	*Ditto,*	2	6	2
Ditto,	*Ditto,*	3	5	0
Ditto,	*Ditto,*	8	2	2
Ditto,	*Ditto,*	2	0	0

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Thurſday the 21ſt of February next, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Capt. Elias Dickinſon, in ſaid Conway, at 2 o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame with intervening charges.

ALEXANDER OLIVER, Collector.

Conway, Jan. 7, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed, and a few Copies for Sale, by the Printer hereof,

Mr. ATWATER's SERMON, at the Ordination of the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, to the Paſtoral Care of the Church in Deerfield.

FOR SALE,

at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

STRONGS's and BICKERSTAFF's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1788.

LIKEWISE,

Watts's Pſalms, *Baron Stuben's* Regulations for the Diſcipline of the Troops of the United States, Printmers, Writing-Paper and Blanks.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our laſt.)

Wedneſday, *January* 16.

THE 2d part of the 2d ſect. of the 1ſt art. was read at the table—a diſſultory converſation enſued on the mode of conducting the diſcuſſion; it was again agreed, that in debate on any paragraph gentlemen might diſcuſs any other part they might ſuppoſe had relation to that under conſideration.

Mr. Pierce (from Partridgefield) after reading the 4th ſect. wiſhed to know the opinion of gentlemen on it, as Congreſs appeared thereby to have power to regulate the time, place, and manner of holding elections. In reſpect to the manner, ſaid Mr. P. ſuppoſe the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhould preſcribe, that the choice of the federal repreſentatives be as that of governour, a majority of all the votes in the ſtate being neceſſary to make it ſuch, and Congreſs ſhould deem it an improper manner, and ſhould order that it be as practiſed in ſeveral of the ſouthern ſtates, where the higheſt number of votes make a choice, have they not power by this ſect. ſo to do? Again, as to the place, continues Mr. P. may not Congreſs direct that the election for Maſſachuſetts ſhall be held in Boſton? And if ſo, it is poſſible that previous to the election a number of electors may meet, agree upon the eight delegates, and propoſe the ſame to a few towns in the vicinity, who, agreeing in ſentiment, may meet on the day of election, and carry their bill by a major vote. He did not, he ſaid, ſay that this would be the caſe; but he wiſhed to know whether it was not a poſſible one. As the Federal Repreſentatives, who are to form the democratical part of the general government, are to be a check on the repreſentatives of the ſovereignty, the Senate, he thought the utmoſt caution ought to be uſed to have their elections as free as poſſible. He obſerved, that as men have ever been fond of power, we muſt ſuppoſe they ever will continue ſo—and concluded by obſerving, that our caution ought in the preſent caſe to be greater—as by the propoſed conſtitution no qualification of property was required in a Repreſentative—and it might be in the power of ſome people, thereby to chooſe a bankrupt for the Repreſentative, in order to give ſuch Repreſentative employment, or that he might make laws favourable to ſuch a deſcription of people.

Gen. Porter (from Hadley) endeavoured to obviate the objections of Mr. Pierce, by ſhewing the almoſt impoſſibility of Congreſs' making a law whereby eight men could be elected, as Mr. Pierce had ſuppoſed—and he thought it equally impoſſible for the people to chooſe a perſon to take care of their property, who had none himſelf.

Mr. Bithop roſe and obſerved, that by the 4th ſect. Congreſs would be enabled to controul the elections of Repreſentatives: It has been ſaid, ſays he, that this power was given in order that the refractory ſtates may be made to do their duty: But if ſo, Sir, why was it not ſo mentioned? If that was the intention, he aſked why the clauſe did not run thus, "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Repreſentatives, ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate, by the Legiſlature thereof; but" if any ſtate ſhall refuſe or neglect ſo to do, "Congreſs may," &c. This, he ſaid, would admit of no prevarication. I am, ſaid Mr. B. for giving Congreſs as much power as poſſible. It has been ſaid, Mr. Preſident, that the conduct of Rhode-Iſland in recalling its delegates from Congreſs, has demonſtrated the neceſſity of ſuch a power being lodged in Congreſs. I have been informed, by people belonging to Rhode-Iſland, ſir, that that ſtate never has recalled its delegates from Congreſs—I do not believe it has—and I call on the gentleman who mentioned it, to authenticate his fact.

The Hon. Mr. King roſe, & aſſured the Convention that the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland did by a ſolemn reſolution, ſome time ſince, recall its delegates from Congreſs.

The Hon. Mr. Gorham confirmed what Mr. King had ſaid, and added, that during the ſeſſion of the Federal Convention, when ſeven ſtates only were repreſented in Congreſs, application was made by two companies for the purchaſe of lands; the ſale of which would have ſunk 7 or 8 millions of dollars, of the continental debt, and that moſt preſſing letters were ſent to Rhode-Iſland to ſend on its delegates, but that ſtate refuſed—the conſequence was, the contract could not be made.

Mr. Bithop confeſſed himſelf convinced of the fact. He proceeded to obſerve, that if the ſtates ſhould refuſe to do their duty, then by the power be given to Congreſs to oblige them to do it.—But if they do their duty, Congreſs ought not to have a power to controul elections. In uncontrouled repreſentation, ſays Mr. B. lies the ſecurity of freedom:—And he thought by this clauſe, that that freedom was ſported with. In fact, ſays he, the moment we give Congreſs this power, the liberties of the yeomanry of this country are at an end. But he truſted they would never give it, and he felt a conſolation in the reflection.

The Hon. Mr. Strong followed Mr. Bithop, and pointed out the neceſſity there is for the 4th ſect. The power, ſays he, to regulate the elections of federal repreſentatives, muſt be lodged ſomewhere; I know of but two bodies wherein it can be lodged—*The Legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates*, and *the General Congreſs*. If the legiſlative bodies of the ſtates, who muſt be ſuppoſed to know at what time, and in what place and manner, the elections can beſt be held, ſhould ſo appoint them; it cannot be ſuppoſed that Congreſs, by the power granted by this ſect. will alter them: But, if the legiſlature of a ſtate ſhould refuſe to make ſuch regulations, the conſequence will be, that the repreſentatives will not be choſen, and the general government will be diſſolved. In ſuch caſe, can gentlemen ſay, that a power to remedy the evil is not neceſſary to be lodged ſomewhere? And where can it be lodged but in Congreſs? I will conſider its advantage in another reſpect; we know, ſir, that a negligence in the appointment of rulers, is the characteriſtic of all nations: In this ſtate, and ſince the eſtabliſhment of our preſent conſtitution, the firſt officers of government have been elected by leſs than one tenth part of their electors in the ſtate. We alſo know that our town-meetings for the choice of officers, are generally attended by an inconſiderable part of the qualified voters. People attend ſo much to their private intereſts, that they are apt to neglect this right. Nations have loſt their liberties by neglecting their privileges.—Conſequently Congreſs ought to have an interpoſing power to awaken the people, when thus negligent. Even ſuppoſing, ſir, the proviſional clauſe ſuggeſted by the worthy gentlemen from Norton, ſhould be added—would not Congreſs then be the judges whether the elections in the ſeveral ſtates were conſtitutional and proper? If ſo, it will then ſtand on the ſame ground it now does.—It appears evident that there muſt be a general power, to regulate general elections. Gentlemen have ſaid, the propoſed conſtitution was in ſome places ambiguous—I wiſh they would point out the particular inſtances of ambiguity—for my part I think the whole of it expreſſed in the plain common language of mankind—If any parts are not ſo explicit as they could be—it cannot be attributed to any deſign—for I believe a great majority of the men who formed it were ſincere and honeſt men.

Mr. Bithop ſaid the great difficulty with him was, that the power given by the 4th ſect. was unlimited; and he did not ſee that any advantage would ariſe from its being ſo.

Mr. Cabot (of Beverly) not having ſpoke upon the queſtion of biennial elections of repreſentatives, begged leave to revert to that ſubject, ſo far as to add to what had been ſaid by others, that we ſhould conſider of the particular buſineſs which that body will be frequently called upon to tranſact, eſpecially in the way of revenue; we ſhould conſider that on a queſtion of ſupplies of money to ſupport a war, or purchaſe a treaty, it will be impoſſible for thoſe repreſentatives to judge of the expediency or inexpediency of ſuch ſupplies, until they ſhall have had time to become acquainted with the general ſyſtem of federal politics, in its connection or relation to foreign powers—becauſe upon the ſituation of thoſe muſt depend the propriety or impropriety of granting ſupplies: If to this be added a due attention to the eaſieſt way of raiſing ſuch ſupplies, it muſt appear, that biennial elections are as frequent as is conſiſtent with uſing the power of the repreſentatives, for the benefit of their conſtituents.

Mr. C. then turned to the 4th ſect. now under debate, and ſaid, it gives me no pain to ſee the anxiety of different gentlemen concerning the paragraph under conſideration, and it evidences a conviction in their minds of what I believe to be true, *that a free and equal repreſentation is the beſt, if not the only, foundation upon which a free government can be built*, and conſequently that the greateſt care ſhould be taken in laying it. I am, ſir, one of *the people*; ſuch I ſhall continue, and with their feelings I hold, "that the *right* of electing powers to repreſent the *people* in the federal government, is an important and ſacred right." The opinions that have been offered upon the manner in which the exerciſe of this right is provided for by the 4th ſect. ſatisfies me that we are all ſolicitous for the ſame end, and that we only differ as to the means of attaining it, and for my own part, I confeſs that I prize the 4th ſect. as highly as any in the conſtitution: Becauſe I conſider the *democratic* branch of the national government, the branch choſen immediately by the people, as intended to be a *check* on the *federal* branch, which latter is not an immediate repreſentation of the people of America, and is not choſen by them, but is a repreſentation of the ſovereignty of the individual ſtates, and its members, delegated by the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, and if the ſtate legiſlatures are ſuffered to regulate concluſively the elections of the democratic branch, they may by ſuch an interference firſt weaken, and at laſt deſtroy that check—they may at firſt diminiſh, and finally annihilate that controul of the general government, which the people ought always to have through their immediate repreſentatives; as one of *the people*, therefore, I repeat that in my own mind the 4th ſect. is to be as highly prized as any in the conſtitution.

Mr. Parſons contended for the veſting in Congreſs the powers contained in the 4th ſect. not only as thoſe powers were neceſſary for preſerving the union, but alſo for ſecuring to the people their equal rights of election—He conſidered the ſubject very fully, but we are able to give our readers very imperfectly the heads of his ſpeech. In the Congreſs, not only the ſovereignty of the ſtates are repreſented in the ſenate, but to balance their power, and to give the people a ſuitable and efficient check upon them, the federal repreſentatives are introduced into Congreſs: The legiſlatures of the ſtates are the conſtituents of the ſenate, and the people are the conſtituents of the repreſentatives: Theſe two branches, therefore, have different conſtituents, and as they are deſigned as natural checks upon each other, and to balance the legiſlative powers, there will be frequent ſtruggles and contentions between them—The ſenate will wiſh to controul, depreſs, and render inefficient, the repreſentatives—The ſame diſpoſition in the repreſentatives towards the ſenate, produce the like exertions on their part—The ſenate will call upon their conſtituents the legiſlatures for aid—The repreſentatives will look up to the people for ſupport. If, therefore, the power of making and altering the regulations defined in this ſect. are veſted abſolutely in the legiſlature, the repreſentatives will very ſoon be reduced to an undue dependance upon the ſenate, becauſe the power of influencing and controuling the election of the repreſentatives of the people, will be exerted without controul by the conſtituents of the ſenators. He further obſerved, that there was much leſs danger in truſting theſe powers in Congreſs, than in the ſtate legiſlatures. For if the federal repreſentatives wiſhed to introduce ſuch regulations as would ſecure to them their places, and a continuance in office, the federal ſenate would never conſent, becauſe it would increaſe the influence and check of the repreſentatives; and on the other hand, if the ſenate were aiming at regulations to increaſe their own influence by depreſſing the repreſentatives, the conſent of the latter never would be obtained, and no other regulations would ever obtain the conſent of both branches of the legiſlature, but ſuch as did not affect their mutual rights and the balance of government, and thoſe regulations would be for the benefit of the people. But a ſtate legiſlature, under the influence of their ſenators, who would have their ſolleſt confidence, or under the influence of ambitious or popular characters, or in times of popular commotions, and when faction and party ſpirit run high, would introduce ſuch regulations as would render the rights of the people inſecure and of little value. They might make an unequal and partial diviſion of the ſtate into diſtricts for the election of repreſentatives, or they might even diſqualify one third of the electors. Without theſe powers in Congreſs, the people can have no remedy: But the 4th ſect. provides a remedy—A controuling power in a legiſlature, compoſed of ſenators and repreſentatives of

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[illegible] ſtates, he [illegible] opinions of his fellow countrymen, go home [illegible] his conſtituents after having robbed them by [illegible] himſelf an exorbitant ſalary? This principle will be a moſt powerful check—and in reſpect to economy, the power lodged as it is in [illegible] queſtions of the generality, or not; and ſome Provinces taking advantage of this diſcretionary power, never paid any thing. During 40 years of their war with Spain, the Province of Holland paid 58 parts of an hundred, of all the expences

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be evident if we take a ſhort view of our agriculture, commerce and manufactures. Our agriculture has not been encouraged by the impoſition of national duties on *rival* produce: Nor can it be, ſo long as the ſeveral ſtates may make

twelve states, without the influence of our commotions and factions, who will hear impartially, and preserve and restore to the people their equal and sacred rights of election. Perhaps it then will be objected, that from the supposed opposition of interests in the federal legislature, they may never agree upon any regulations; but regulations necessary for the interests of the people can never be opposed to the interests of either of the branches of the federal legislature, because the interests of the people require that the mutual powers of the legislature should be preserved unimpaired, in order to balance the government. Indeed, if the Congress could never agree on any regulations, then certainly no objection to the 4th sect. can remain, for the regulations introduced by the state legislatures will be the governing rule of elections, until Congress can agree upon alterations.

Mr. Wedgery, insisted that we had a right to be jealous of our rulers; who ought never to have a power which they could abuse. The 4th sect. ought to have gone further—it ought to have had the provision in it mentioned by Mr. Bishop—there would then be a mutual check, and he still wished it to be further explained.

The Hon. Mr. White said we ought to be jealous of rulers. All the godly men we read of, have failed—nay, he would not trust a "flock of Moseses."—If we give up this sect. says he, there is nothing left. Suppose the Congress should say, that none should be electors but those worth 500 or an 1000 sterling, cannot they do it. Yes, says he, they can, and if any lawyer (alluding to Mr. Parsons) can beat me out of it, I will give him 10 guineas.

Col. Jones (of Bristol) thought, by this power to regulate elections, Congress might keep themselves in, to all duration.

The Rev. Mr. Perley wished Mr. Gerry might be asked some questions on this section.

—But Mr. Gerry was not in the house.

Mr. Jones (of Boston) said, it was not right to argue the *possibility of the abuse of any measure*, against its adoption. The power granted to Congress by the 4th sect. says he, is *a necessary* power—it will provide against *negligence* and *dangerous designs*. The Senators and Representatives of this state, Mr. President, are now chosen by a small number of electors; and it is likely we shall grow equally as *negligent* of our federal elections: Or, Sir, a state may refuse to send to Congress its representatives, as Rhode-Island has done. Thus we see its necessity. To say that the power may be abused, is saying what will apply to all *power*. The federal representatives will represent *the people* —they will be *the people*—and it is not *probable* they will abuse themselves. Mr. J. concluded with repeating, that the *arguments* against the power could be urged against any power whatever.

Dr. Jarvis. Many gentlemen have inferred from the right of regulating elections, by the 4th sect. being invested in the federal head, that the powers of wresting this essential privilege from the people would be equally delegated: But it appeared to him, he said, that there is a very material distinction in the two cases—for however possible it may be that this controuling authority, may be abused, it by no means followed, that Congress in any situation could strip the people of their right to a direct representation—if he could believe in this he should readily join in sentiment with gentlemen on the other side of the house, that the sect. alone would be a sufficient objection to the Constitution itself. The right of election, founded on the principle of equality, was, he said, the basis on which the whole superstructure was erected; the right was inherent in the people; it was unalienable in its nature, and it could not be destroyed without presuming a power to subvert the constitution of which this was the principle; and by recuring to the 4d sect. it would appear that "*representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers*," it equally appeared that 30,000 inhabitants were entitled to send a representative, and wherever this number was found they would have a right to be represented in the federal legislature: It is was urged that Congress might abuse their power, and by varying the places of election, distress the people, it could only be observed, that such a wanton abuse could not be supposed: But if it could go to the annihilation of the right, he contended the people would not submit. He considered the Constitution as an elective democracy, in which the sovereignty still rested in the people, and he by no means could believe that this article was so alarming in its nature, or dangerous in its tendency, as many gentlemen had supposed.

Mr. Holmes, in reply to Dr. Jarvis, said, the worthy gentleman's superstructure must fall to the ground; for the Constitution does not provide, that every 30,000 shall send a representative; but that it shall not exceed one for every 30,000. *(Adjourned.)*

Thursday, January 17, A. M.

The 4th section still under deliberation.

Hon. Mr. Turner. Mr. President, I am pleased with the ingenuity of some gentlemen in defence of this section. I am so impressed with the love of our liberty so dearly bought, that I heartily acquiesce in compulsory laws—and I wish to know whether such a power is not contained in this sect.? I think it is. I now proceed, Sir, to the consideration of an idea, that Congress may alter the place of choosing representatives in the general Congress; they may order that it be at the extremity of a state, and by their influence, may there prevail that persons may be chosen who otherwise would not, by reason that part of the qualified voters in part of the state, would be so incommoded thereby, as to be debared from their right as much as if they were bound at home. If so, such a circumstance would militate against the constitution, which allows every man to vote. Altering the place will put it so far in the power of Congress, as that the representatives chosen will not be the true and genuine representatives the people, but creatures of the Congress; and so far as they are so, so far are the people deprived of their rights, and the choice will be made in an irregular and unconstitutional manner. When this alteration is made by Congress, may we not suppose whose re-election will be provided for? Would it not be for those who were chosen before? The great law of self-preservation will prevail. It it true, they might, one time in an hundred, provide for a friend, but most commonly for themselves. But, however honourable the Convention may be who proposed this article, I think it is a genuine power for Congress to perpetuate themselves; a power that cannot be unexceptionably exercised in any case whatever: Knowing the numerous arts that designing men are prone to secure their election, and perpetuate themselves, it is my hearty wish that a roration may be provided for. I respect and revere the Convention who proposed this constitution. In order that the power given to Congress may be more palatable, some gentlemen are pleased to hold up the idea, that we may be blessed with sober, solid upright men in Congress. I wish that we may be favoured with such rulers; but I fear they will not all, if most, be the best moral or political characters. It gives me pain, and I believe it gives pain to others, thus to characterize the country in which I was born. I will endeavour to guard against any injurious reflections against my fellow-citizens. But they must have their true characters, and if I represent them wrong, I am willing to make concessions. I think that the operation of paper money and the practice of privateering, have produced a gradual decay of morals; introduced pride, ambition, envy, lust of power, produced a decay of patriotism, and the love of commutative justice; and I am apprehensive these are the invariable concomitants of luxury, in which we are unblessedly involved, almost to our total destruction. In the lower ranks of people, luxury and avarice operate to the want of public duty and the payment of debts. These demonstrate the necessity of an energetic government: As people become more luxurious, they become more incapacitated of governing themselves. And are we not so? A like people, a like prince: But suppose it should so happen, that the administrators of this constitution should be preferable to the corrupt mass of the people, in point of manners, morals and rectitude, power will give a keen edge to the principles I have mentioned. Ought not we, then, to put all checks and controuls on governors for the public safety: Therefore, instead of giving congress powers they *may* not abuse, we ought to withhold our hands from granting such as *must* be abused if exercised. This is a general observation. But to the point:—At the time of the restoration, the people of England were so vexed, harrassed and worn down, by the *anarchial* and confused state of the nation, owing to the commonwealth not being well digested, that they took an opposite career; they run mad with loyalty, and would have given Charles any thing he should have asked—Pardon me, Sir, if I say I feel the want of an energetic government, and the dangers to which this dear country is reduced, as much as any citizen of the United States; but I cannot prevail on myself to adopt a government, which wares the face of power without examining it. Relinquishing an *hair's breadth* in a constitution is a great deal; for by small degrees has liberty in all nations been wrested from the hands of the people. I know great powers are necessary to be given to Congress, but I wish they may be well guarded.

Judge Sumner, remarked on Gen. Thompson's frequent exclamation of "*O! my country!*" expressed from an apprehension that the constitution would be adopted, said, *that* expression might be used with greater propriety, should this Convention reject it. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to demonstrate the necessity of the 4th sect.—the absurdity of the *supposition*, that Congress would remove the places of election to remote parts of the States; combated the idea, that Congress would, when chosen, act as bad as possible—and concluded by asking, if a war should take place, (and it was supposable) if France and Holland should send an army to collect the millions of livres they have lent us in the time of our distress, and that army should be in possession of the seat of government of any particular state, (as was the case when Lord Cornwallis ravaged Carolina) and the state legislature could not appoint the elections, is not a power to provide for such elections necessary to be lodged in the general Congress?

Mr. Wedgery denied the statement of Dr. Jarvis (that every 30,000 persons can elect one representative) to be just, as the constitution provides, that the number *shall not exceed* one to every 30,000; it did not follow, he thought, that the 30,000 *shall* elect one. But admitting that they have a right to choose one—we will suppose Congress should order an election to be in Boston in January, and from the scarcity of money, &c. not a fourth part could attend—would not three quarters of the people be deprived of their right?

(Continued in the first Page of the Paper.)

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Bernardston and district of Leyden, (formerly known by the name of Barnardston-Gore) in the county of Hampshire, were taxed in a State, town and minister rate, in the year 1781, the following sums set against their lots, viz.

In Bernardston old town.

2d div.	lots.	acres.	State tax. £. d. q.	Town & minist. tax. £. d. q.
	40	50	3 1 0	2 3 1
	67	50	3 1 0	2 3 1
2d div.	33	50	3 1 2	2 3 2
	90	3 & half	0 3 2	0 3 2
3d div.	97	50	2 3 2	0 2 2
	104	50	2 3 2	0 2 2
	30	50	2 3 2	0 2 2
	63	50	3 3 2	0 2 2
	33	50	3 3 2	0 2 2
	208	50	2 3 2	0 2 2

Minister tax on non-resident land in Leyden.

2d div.	lots.	acres.	1st. £. d. q.	2d div.	lots.	acr.	d. q.
	721	52	1 0 0		2	23	2
half	10	26	0 7 2		2	23	2
	40	52	1 0 0		22	23	2
	49	52	1 0 0		29	23	2
	59	52	1 0 0		29	23	2
	53	52	1 0 0		28	23	2
half of Call's farm, 156 acres.			3 0 0		30	23	2
3d div.	32	23	2 2 0		72	23	2
	30	23	2 2 0		78	23	2
	39	23	2 2 0		83	23	2
	40	23	2 2 0		82	23	2
	42	23	2 2 0		84	23	2
half	47	11 half	2 2 0		86	23	2
	50	23	2 2 0		89	23	2
	53	28	2 2 0		91	23	2
	55	28	2 2 0		93	23	2
	69	23	2 2 0		94	23	2

Unless said taxes and charges are paid to me, the subscriber on or before the 4th Tuesday in March next, so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, as will pay said taxes and intervening charges, at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, at the dwelling-house of Mr. John Burk, innholder in said town. Said vendue will be held by adjournment, until the sale of the whole is completed.

JESSE FIELD, Collector.

Bernardston, Jan. 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lieut. Matthew Gray, non-resident proprietor of land in the town of Belchertown, in the county of Hampshire, that his land is assessed as follows, viz.

	State tax. £. d. q.	Town tax. £. d. q.	Minist. tax. £. d. q.	School tax. £. d. q.
1782,	2 10 11 2	6 6 0		
1783,	2 10 8 2	5 3 2	3 6 2	
1784,	2 2 10 0	4 5 0		
1785,		4 3 3	3 8 0	3 7 0
1786,	2 9 10 0	17 5 0	3 8 2	3 4 2
1787,	2 11 2 2	3 2 0		

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 3d day of March next, so much of said land will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Col. Elijah Dwight, innholder in said Belchertown, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

CALEB HANNUM,)
AARON LYMAN,)
REUBEN BARTON,) Collectors
NATHAN BARTON,)
PURCHUS CAPEN,)

Belchertown, December 24, 1787.

FOR SALE,
at the Printing-Office in Northampton,
The First, Second and Third Part of
Webster's Institute.

the Constitution, that slaves are so numerous in the southern states, should an

Gentlemen,
It must afford the highest satisfaction

of the United States, Printing Paper and Blanks.

FEBRUARY 1788. THE NUMBER 76.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

Monday, January 21st. P. M.

The 5th sect. being read,

Dr. Taylor wished to know the meaning of the words "from time to time" in the 3d paragraph—does it mean, says he, from year to year, from month to month, or from day to day?

The Hon. Mr. King rose, and explained the term.

Mr. Widgery read the paragraph, and said by the words "except such parts as may require secrecy," Congress might withhold the whole journals under this pretence—and thereby the people be kept in ignorance of their doings.

Hon Mr. Gorham exposed the absurdity of any public body publishing all their proceedings: Many things in great bodies are to be kept secret—and records must be brought to maturity before published: In case of treaties with foreign nations, would it be policy to inform the world of the extent of the power to be vested in our Ambassadour, and thus give our enemies opportunity to defeat our negociations? There is no provision in the constitution of this state, or of Great-Britain, for any publication of the kind: And yet the people suffer no inconveniency. The printers, no doubt, will be interested to obtain the journals as soon as possible for publication, and they will be published in a book, by Congress, at the end of every session.

Rev. Mr. Perley described the alarm and anxiety of the people at the commencement of the war—when the whole country, he said, cried with one voice "why don't Gen. Washington march into Boston, and drive out the tyrants" But, said he, Heaven gave us a commander who knew better than to do this: The rev. gentleman said, he was acquainted with the Roman history, and the Grecian too, and he believed there never was, since the creation of the world, a greater general than Washington—except, indeed, Joshua, who was inspired by the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel. Would it, he asked, have been prudent for that excellent man, Gen. W. previous to the American army's taking possession of Dorchester heights, to publish to the world his intentions of so doing? No, says he, it would not.

The 1st paragraph of the 6th sect. read.

Dr. Taylor. Mr. President, it has heitherto been customary for the gentlemen of Congress, to be paid by the several state legislatures, out of the state treasury: As no state has heitherto failed paying its delegates, why should we leave the good old path? Before the revolution it was considered as a grievance that the Governours, &c. received their pay from Great-Britain. They could not, in that case, feel their dependence on the people, when they received their appointment, and salaries from the crown. I know not why we should not pay them now as well as heretofore.

Gen. Porter. Have not delegates been refused from Congress, which is virtually receiving them, because they have not been paid? Has not Rhode-Island failed to pay their delegates? Should there not be an equal charge throughout the United States, for the payment of the delegates, as there is in this state for the payment of the members of this Convention, met for the general good? Is it not advantageous to the people at large, that the delegates to this Convention are paid out of the public treasury? If any inconvenience, however, can be shewn to flow from this plan, I should be glad to hear it.

Hon. Mr. Sedgwick hoped gentlemen would consider that the federal officers of government would be responsible for their conduct—and as they would regard their reputations, will not claim exorbitant wages. In Massachusetts, and every other state, the legislatures have power to provide for their own payment—and, he asked, have they ever established it higher than ought to be? But on the contrary have they not made it extremely inconsiderable? The governours of Great-Britain, he said, have the power, to assess their own wages, but for two centuries they have never exercised it. Can a man, he asked, who has the least respect for the good opinions of his fellow countrymen, go home to his constituents after having robbed them by filling himself an exorbitant salary? This principle will be a most powerful check—and in regard to economy, the power lodged as it is in this sect. will be more advantageous to the people, than if retained by the state legislatures. Let us see what the legislature of Massachusetts have done—they vote the salaries to the delegates to Congress—and they have voted them such as have enabled them to live in style suited to the dignity of a respectable state, but they have four times as much, for the same time, as they ever voted themselves. Therefore, concluded the hon. gentleman, if left to themselves to provide for their own payment, as long as they wish for the good opinion of mankind, they will assess no more than they really deserve, as a compensation for their services.

Hon Mr. King said, if the arguments on the 4th sect. against an undue controul in the state legislatures, over the federal representatives, were in any degree satisfactory, they were so on this.

Gen. Thompson. Mr. President, the hon. gentleman means well, and is honest in his sentiments—it is all alike—when we see the matter at large, and what it all is, we shall know what to do with it.

Mr. Parsons. In order that the general government should preserve itself, it is necessary it should preserve justice between the several states. Under the confederation the power in this sect. would not be just, for each state has a right to send seven members to Congress, though some of them do not pay one tenth so much of the public expenses as others—it is a mere federal government of states, neither equal or proportionate. If gentlemen would use the same candour that the hon. gentleman from Topsham (Gen. Thompson) does, considering all the parts as connected with others, the constitution would receive a better discussion.

The 2d paragraph of the 6th sect. read.

Hon. Mr. Gorham said that this constitution contained restrictions which were not to be found in any other; and he wished gentlemen who had objected to every paragraph which had been read, would give the Convention credit for those parts which must meet the approbation of every man.

The 8th sect. of article I. containing the Powers of Congress, being read.

Gen. Brooks said, this article contained more matter than any one yet read; and he wished to know, whether there is not to be some general restrictions to the general articles.

Hon. Mr. King. Mr. President, it is painful to me, to obtrude my sentiments on the Convention, so frequently. However, sir, I console myself with the idea that my motives are as good as those of more able gentlemen, who have remained silent. Sir, this is a very important clause, and of the highest consequence to the future fortune of the people of America. It is not my intention to go into any elaborate discussion of the subject—I shall only offer those considerations which have influenced my mind in favour of the article; in the hope that it may tend to reconcile gentlemen to it—It shall not be with a view of exhibiting any particular knowledge of mine:—For such is not my intention. Hitherto we have considered the construction of the general government—we now come, sir, to the confederation of the powers with which that government shall be clothed. The introduction to this constitution, is in these words "*We the people*, &c."—The language of the confederation, is "*We the states*, &c." The latter is a mere federal government of states: Those, therefore, that assemble under it have no power to make laws to apply to the individuals of the states confederated: And the attempts to make laws for collective societies, necessarily leave a discretion to comply with them or not. In no instance has there been so frequent deviations from first principles, as in the neglect or refusal to comply with the requisitions of general governments for the collection of monies. In the ancient governments this has been a principal defect. In the United Provinces of the Netherlands it has been conspicuously so: A celebrated political writer—I mean *John de Witt*, formerly Pensioner of Holland, says, that in the confederacy of 1576, though the articles were declared equally binding on the several Provinces, yet any one had it in his power to comply with the requisitions of the generality, or not; and some Provinces taking advantage of this discretionary power, never paid any thing. During 40 years of their war with Spain, the Province of Holland paid 58 parts of an hundred, of all the expences thereof—Two or three of the Provinces never so much as passed a resolution to pay any thing; and *De Witt* says, that two of them paid not a single gilder. What was the consequence? In one instance, Holland compelled a neighbouring Province to comply with the requisitions, by marching a force into it. This is a great instance of usurpation, made in the time of a war. The Prince of Orange, and the generality, found that they would not continue the war, in this manner. What was to be done? They were obliged to resort to the expedient of *doubling* the ordinary requisition on the states. Some of the Provinces were prevailed upon to *grant* these requisitions fully; in order to induce Holland to to the same.—She seeing the other states appearing thus forward, *granted* the requisitions, but *paid* them—the others did not. Thus was a single Province obliged to bear almost the whole burdens of the war—And one hundred years after, the accounts of this war, were unsettled: What was the reason? Holland had but one voice in the States-General:—That voice was feeble when opposed by the rest. This fact is true—And the history of our own country is a melancholy proof of the same truth—Massachusetts has paid, while other states have been delinquent. How was the war carried on with the paper money? Requisitions on the states for that money were made? Who paid them. Massachusetts and a few others. A requisition of 29,000,000 dollars was quoted on Massachusetts—and it was paid. This state has paid in her proportion of the old money: How comes it then, that gentlemen have any of this money by them?—Because the other states have shamefully neglected to pay their quotas. Do you ask for redress? you are scoffed at. The next requisition was for 11,000,000 of dollars, 6,000,000 of which, were to be paid in facilities—the rest in silver money—for discharging the interest of the national debt. If the legislatures found a difficulty in paying the hard money, why did they not pay the paper? But 1,200,000 dollars have been paid.—And six states have not paid a farthing of it. [*After mentioning another requisition equally disregarded, Mr. K. said,*] Two states have not paid a single farthing, from the moment they signed the confederation, to this day; if my documents are to be depended on, and they are open to inspection of all. Now, sir, what faith is to be put in requisitions on the states, for monies to pay our domestic creditors, and discharge our foreign debts—for monies lent us in the day of difficulty and distress.—Sir, experience proves, as well as any thing can be proved, that no dependence can be placed on such requisitions. What method then can we devise to compel the delinquent states to pay their quotas—Sir, I know of none. Laws to be effective, therefore, must not be laid on states, but upon individuals. Sir, it has been objected to the proposed constitution, that the power is too great—and by this constitution is to be sacred.—But if the want of power is a defect in the old confederation—there is a needs and propriety in adopting what is here proposed, which gives the necessary power wanted.—Congress now have power to call for what monies, and in what proportion they please; but they have no authority to compel a compliance therewith. It is an objection in some gentlemen's minds, that Congress should possess the power of the purse and the sword. But, sir, I would ask, whether every government is not possessed of this power; and the security of the people lies in their having it. The first revenue will be raised from the Impost, the next from the Excises; and if these are not sufficient, direct taxes must be laid. Sir, my intention in rising, was to say, that if we mean to support an efficient federal government, the old confederation being inadequate thereto, the proposed constitution is the only one that can be substituted.

The Hon. Mr. White said, in giving this power we give up every thing, and Congress with the purse-strings in their hands, will use the sword with a witness.

Mr. Dawes said, he thought the powers in the paragraph under debate should be fully vested in Congress—We have suffered, said he, for want of such authority in the federal head. This will be evident if we take a short view of our agriculture, commerce and manufactures. Our agriculture has not been encouraged by the imposition of national duties on *rival* produce: Nor can it be, so long as the several states may make

contradictory laws. This has induced our farmers to raise only what they wanted to consume in their own families; I mean, however, after raising enough to pay their taxes. For I assert, that upon *the old plan*, the hand has borne infirm, that upon *the present plan*, the head has borne the burden. For as Congress could not make laws whereby they could obtain a revenue, *in their own way*, from imposit or excise, they multiplied their requisitions on the several states:—When a state was thus called on, it would perhaps impose new duties on its own trade, to procure money for paying its quota of federal demands. This would drive the trade to such neighbouring states as made no such new impositions: Thus the revenue would be lost with the trade, and the only resort would be a direct tax.

As to commerce, it is well known that the different States now pursue different systems of duties in regard to each other. By this, and for want of general laws of prohibition through the union, we have not secured even our own domestic traffic, that passes from state to state. This is contrary to the policy of every nation on earth. Some nations have no other commerce. The great and flourishing empire of China has but little commerce beyond her own territories; and no country is better circumstanced than we for an exclusive traffic from state to state: Yet even in *this* we are rivaled by foreigners—*by those foreigners to whom we are the least indebted.* A vessel from Rotterway or Halifax finds as hearty a welcome with its fish and whale-bone at the southern ports, as though it was built, navigated and freighted from Salem or Boston. And this must be the case, until we have laws comprehending and embracing alike all the states in the union.

But it is not only our coasting trade, our whole commerce is going to ruin. Congress has not had power to make even a trade law, which shall confine the importation of foreign goods to the ships of the producing or the consuming country: If we had such a law, we should not go to England for the goods of other nations; nor would British vessels be the carriers of American produce from our sister states. In the states southward of the Delaware, it is agreed, that three fourths of the produce are exported, and three fourths of the returns are made in British *bottoms*. It is said, that for exporting lumber one half the property goes to the carrier, and of the produce in general, it has been computed, that when it is shipped for London from a fourhern state, to the value of one million of dollars, the British merchant draws from that sum three hundred thousand dollars, under the names of freight and charges. This is money which belongs to the New England states, because we can furnish the ships as well as, and much better than the British. Our sister states are willing we should receive these benefits, and that they should be secured to us by *national* laws; but until that is done, their *private* merchants will, no doubt, for the sake of long credit, or some other such temporary advantage, prefer the ships of foreigners: And yet we have suffered these ignominious burthens, rather than trust our own representatives with power to help us; and we call ourselves free and independant states: We are independent of each other, but we are slaves to Europe. We have no uniformity in duties, imposts, excises or prohibitions. Congress has no authority to withhold advantages from foreigners, in order to obtain advantages from them. By the 9th of the old articles, Congress may enter into treaties and alliances under certain provisos, but Congress cannot pledge, that a single State shall not render the whole treaty of commerce a nullity.

Our manufactures are another great subject, which has received no encouragement by national duties on foreign manufactures, and they never can by any authority in the old Confederation. It has been said, that no country can produce manufactures until it be overstocked with inhabitants. It is true, the United States have employment, except in the winter, for their citizens in agriculture—the most respectable employment under heaven: But it is now to be remembered, that since the old confederation there is a great emigration of foreign artizans hither, some of whom are left here by the armies of the last war, and others, who have more lately sought the new world, from hopes of mending their condition:—these will not change their employments. Besides this, the very face of our country leads to manufactures. Our numerous falls of water, and places for mills, where paper, snuff, gunpowder, iron-works, and numerous other articles are prepared—these will save us immense sums of money, that otherwise would go to Europe. *The question is*, have these been encouraged? Has congress *been able*, by national laws, to prevent the importation of such foreign commodities as are made from such *raw materials* as we ourselves raise. It is alledged, that the citizens of the United States have contracted debts within the last three years, with the subjects of Great-Britain, for the amount of near six million dollars, and that consequently our lands are mortgaged for that sum. So Corsica was once mortgaged to the Genoese merchants, for articles which her inhabitants did not want, or which they could have made themselves, and she was afterwards sold to a foreign power. If we wish to encourage our own manufactures—to preserve our own commerce—to raise the value of our own lands, we must give congress the powers in question.

The hon. Gentleman from Norton last speaking, says, that if congress have the power of laying and collecting taxes, they will use the power of the sword. I hold the reverse to be true. The doctrine of requisitions or of demands upon a whole state, implies *such a power*: For surely a whole state, a whole community, can be compelled only by an army; but taxes upon an individual implies only the use of a *collector of taxes*. That congress, however, will not apply to the power of direct taxation, unless in cases of *emergency*, is plain, because, as thirty thousand inhabitants will elect a representative, eight tenths of which electors perhaps are *yeomen*, and the holders of farms, it will be their own faults if they are not represented by such men as will never permit the land to be injured by unnecessary taxes.

Mr. Bodman said, if congress possessed the power of levying direct taxes, &c it was to him a power unlimited. He granted that *power* was necessary to be delegated to congress; but they may do hurt, to do good; he controlled that the sovereignty should remain in the states, and that they alone should lay *direct taxes*;—his reason was, that if the requisitions of congress were not complied with, and they should send a power to collect them——there would be no sovereignty left in the States;—and that we ought never to give up this essential point: He was jealous of the liberties of the people—it was right so to be,—for without jealousy no republican government ever could exist: Without a better definition of these powers was given, than what he had heard, he never could vote for the federal head.

Hon. Mr. Sedgwick, in answer to the gentleman last speaking, said if he believed the adoption of the proposed constitution would interfere with the state legislatures, he would be the last to vote for it; but he thought all the sources of revenue, ought to be put into the hands of government, and in cases of emergency the power of levying taxes had been always unlimited. Congress would necessarily take that which was easiest to the people; the first would be imposit, the next excise, and the last a direct tax, which is hard money: Let us suppose, continues Mr. S. that we are attacked by a foreign enemy, that in this dilemma our treasury was exhausted, our credit gone, and our enemy on our borders; and that there was no possible method of raising imposit or excise: In this case, the only remedy would be to a direct tax. Could therefore, this power being vested in congress, lessen the many advantages which may be drawn from it.

Mr. Singletary, thought no more power could be given to a despot, than to give up the purse-strings of the people.

Col. Porter, asked if a better rule of yielding power could be shewn than in the constitution; for what we do not give, said he, we retain.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, February 8.

Ratification of the Federal Constitution by Massachusetts.

With the highest satisfaction we announce to the public, that the Convention of this commonwealth, on Wednesday last, at five o'clock, P. M. *ASSENTED TO* the CONSTITUTION, proposed by the late federal Convention. On this pleasing event, we do heartily congratulate the public, and do express our sincere wishes, that the general joy which it has diffused thro' all ranks of citizens, may be an auspicious omen of the superior advantages which will undoubtedly result from the establishment of such a federal government as this constitution provides.

Immediately on the news of this joyful decision being announced, the bells in every public building in this metropolis began to ring, and continued to sound the glad tiding for two hours. At sun-set the convention adjourned: after which, a multitude of people, from all quarters, moved into State-street, where they manifested the joy they felt from this event, by incessant tokens of approbation, and loud huzzas.—The bells of the north church continued to chime harmonious peals of gratulations the whole night and part of the next day. Illuminations were made, and other insignia of joy exhibited.

The yeas and nays, on the question of adoption, being taken, agreeably to the order of the day, were as follows, viz.

YEAS.

His Excellency John Hancock, Esq. President.
Hon. James Bowdoin, hon. Samuel Adams, hon. William Phillips, hon. Caleb Davis, Charles Jarvis, esq. John C. Jones, esq. John Winthrop, esq. Thomas Dawes, jun. esq. rev. Samuel Stillman, Thomas Russel, esq. Christopher Gore, esq. hon. William Heath, hon. Increase Sumner, James Bowdoin, jun. esq. Ebenezer Wales, esq. rev. Nathaniel Robbins, hon. Richard Cranch, rev. Anthony Wibird, hon. Cotton Tufts, hon. Benjamin Lincoln, rev. Daniel Shute, rev. Eliphalet Jackson, rev. Thomas Thatcher, Fisher Ames, esq. col. William M'Intosh, capt. John Baxter, jun. hon. Elijah Dunbar, mr. Thomas Mann, mr. George Payson, hon. J. Fisher, mr. Thomas Jones, rev. Phillips Payson, mr. Ebenezer Warren, Richard Manning, esq Edward Pulling esq mr. William Gray, jun. mr. Francis Cabot, hon. Michael Farley, J. Choate, esq. Daniel Noyes, esq. col. Jonathan Cogswell, hon. Tristram Dalton, Enoch Sawyer, esq. E. March, esq. hon. Rufus King, hon. Benjamin Greenleaf, Theophilus Parsons, esq. hon Jonathan Titcomb, hon. G. Cabot, mr. Joseph Wood, capt. Israel Thorndike, Isaac Manasield, esq Jonathan Glover, esq. hon. Azor Orne, John Glover, esq. Daniel Rogers, esq John Low, esq. capt. W. Pearson, John Carnes, esq. capt. John Burnham, mr. William Symmer, jun. Bailey Bartlett, esq capt. Nathaniel Marsh, mr. Israel Clark, dr. Samuel Nye, mr. Enoch Jackman, capt. Benjamin Lurvey, mr. Willis Patten, Daniel Thurston, esq. mr. Jacob Herrick, mr. Simeon Miller, hon. Francis Dana, Stephen Dana, esq. hon. Nathaniel Gorham, hon. Joseph Hosmer, hon. A. Fuller, capt. Lawson Buckminster, Benjamin Brown, esq. Daniel Whitney, esq. capt. Asahel Wheeler, capt. Benjamin Blanchy, capt. Abraham Bigelow, major-general J. Brooks, dr. Charles Whitman, Leonard Williams, esq. hon. J. B. Varnum, hon. J. Pitts, hon. E. Brooks, esq. William Pynchon, esq. hon. Caleb Strong, mr. Benjamin Sheldon, capt. Lemuel Pomeroy, brig. gen. Elisha Porter, hon. Noah Goodman, hon. J. Hastings, John Ingersoll, esq. mr. Ebenezer Janes, Abner Morgan, esq. capt. David Shepherd, mr. Jesse Reed, Nahum Egger, esq. col. Benjamin Bonny, major Thomas J. Douglass, mr. Aaron Fisher, mr. Edmund Lazell, capt. Thompson Maxwell, mr. Elihu Colton, Joshua Thomas, esq. mr. Thomas Davis, mr. John Davis, hon. William Cushing, hon. Nathan Cushing, hon. Charle Turner, hon. George Partridge, rev. William Shaw, Daniel Howard, esq. mr. Hezekiah Hooper, capt. Elisha Mitchel, mr. Daniel Howard, jun. rev. Mr. Backus, Isaac Thompson, esq. capt. John Turner, mr. Jesiah Smith, William Sever, jun. esq. hon. Joseph Cushing, rev. Samuel Niles, mr. Freeman Waterman, col. Israel Fearing, Shearjashub Bourn, esq. David Thatcher, esq. capt. Jonathan Howes, hon. Solomon Freeman, capt. Kimbal Clark, rev. Levi Witman, capt. Joseph Palmer, James Williams, esq. hon. Elisha May, capt. Moses Willmarth, col. Silvester Richmond, hon. William Bayles, hon. Thomas Durfee, Israel Washburn, esq. hon. Walter Spooner, rev. Samuel West, mr. William Almy, Nathaniel Barrell, esq. rev. Moses Hemmenway, hon. Nathaniel Wells, Thomas Cutts, esq. Jacob Bradbury, esq. capt. John Low, mr. William Mayhew, mr. Cornelius Dunham, hon. John Sprague, capt. Seth Newton, hon. Samuel Baker, major David Wilder, mr. Matthew Patrick, Mr. Josiah Goddard, capt. Ephraim Wilder, John K. Smith esq. mr. John Fox, capt. Joseph M'Lellan, David Mitchell, esq. Samuel Merrill, esq. William Thompson, esq. capt. John Dunlap, capt. Isaac Snow, mr. Joshua Dyer, rev. Samuel Parker, Thomas Rice, esq. mr. David Sylvester, mr. Nathaniel Wyman, Mr. David Gilmore, William M'Cobb, esq. capt. Samuel Grant, Moses Davis, esq. David Wales, esq. Dummer Sewal, esq. John Ashley, jun. esq. hon. Elijah Dwight, hon. Theodore Sedgwick, hon. Jonathan Smith, hon. Thompson J. Skinner, mr. Elisha Carpenter, capt. D. Taylor. 187

NAYS.

Capt. Jedediah Southworth mr. Nathan Cumstock, mr. Benjamin Randall, mr. M. Richardson, jun. rev. Noah Alden, hon. Israel Hutchinson, capt. Peter Osgood, jun. dr. Thomas Kittidge, capt. Thomas Mighill, hon. Aaron Wood, capt. Ebenezer Carlton, dr. Marthall Spring, capt. Timothy Winn, mr. William Flint, mr. Peter Emerson, mr. Jonas Morse, major Benjamin Sawin, William Thompson, esq major John Minot, capt Gilbert Dench, mr Jonathan Keep, doct. Benjamin Morse, Jos. Shepple, esq mr Oba. Sawtell, mr. Daniel Fisk, capt Daniel Adams, capt. John Webber, capt Sta. Chamberlain, mr. Al. Pattee, capt. J. Harnden, mr. Newman Scarles, mr. Samuel Reed, mr. Benjamin Adams, mr Hezekiah Bread, capt Jonathan Green, mr Phineas Glezen, esq Benjamin Ely, capt John Williston, esq Phi. Stebbins, mr Daniel Cooley, mr Benjamin Eastman, mr Josiah Allis, mr William Bedman, mr Samuel Field, mr Moses Bascom, mr Robert Wilson, capt Consider Arms, mr Malachi Maynard, capt Zacheus Crocker, mr Moses Severance, capt Asa Fisk, mr Phineas Merrick, mr. Asher Clark, capt Nathaniel Whitecomb, mr Timothy Blair, mr Aaron Merrick, mr John Hamilton, mr Clark Cooley, mr John Chamberlin, mr Justus Dwight, mr Samuel Eddy, mr Isaac Pepper, capt John Goldsbury, capt Agrippa Wells, Ephraim Williams, mr Asa Powers, capt Silas Fowler, mr John Jennings, mr Jonathan Hubbard, mr Benjamin Thomas, mr Isaac Soul, Nathaniel Hammond, mr Abraham Holmes, Francis Shirtliff, mr Elijah Billue, jun doct Thomas Smith, mr Thomas Nye, col Nathan Leonard, mr Aaron Pratt, capt Phanuel Bishop, major Frederick Brown, William Winsor, mr Christopher Mason, mr. David Brown, Holder Slocum, mr Melatiah Hathaway, Jonabraham White, capt Ebenezer Tisdell, mr Josiah Pratt, capt Elaias Preble, mr Mark Adams, James Neal, capt Elijah Hayes, doct Nathan Low, mr Richard Foxwell Cutts, mr Thomas M. Wentworth, major Samuel Nasson, mr Moses Ames, mr Jeremiah Emery, rev Pelatiah Tingley, mr David Bigelow, Edward Thompson, esq mr Daniel Forbes, mr N Jenks, capt Jeremiah Learned, mr Caleb Curtis, mr Ezra M'Intire, mr David Harwood, hon Amos Singletary, col Samuel Denny, mr James Hathua, mr Asaph Sherman, mr Abraham Smith, capt Jonathan Bullard, capt John Black, capt John Woods, capt Benjamin Joslyn, capt Stephen Maynard, mr Artc. Brigham, capt Isaac Harrington, capt John Fuller, mr. Daniel Putnam, doct. Samuel Willard, Josiah Whitney esq mr Jonathan Dyer, capt Thomas M. Baker, capt. Timothy Parker, major Martin Kingsley, rev Joseph Davis, hon. John Taylor, doct Joseph Wood, Jonathan Grout, esq capt Samuel Peckham, John Frye, esq mr Stephen Holden, capt Joel Flatchter, mr Timothy Fuller, mr Jacob Willard, mr Moses Hale capt Josiah Wood, mr Joseph Stone, mr David Stearns, mr Jonas Temple, Daniel Illsley, esq mr. S. Longfellow, jun mr. William Wedgery, capt David Murry, hon Samuel Thompson, mr Jonah Crosby, mr Zacheus Beal, William Jones, esq capt James Carr, mr Joshua Bean, mr Valentine Rathbun, mr Comstock Bates, mr Lemuel Collins, capt Jeremiah Pierce, Ephraim Fitch, esq major Thomas Lusk, mr John Hurlbart, capt Ezekiel Herrick, mr Joshua Lawton, mr Timothy Mason, Ebenezer Pierce, esq mr David Vaughan, capt Jesse Bradley, mr Zenas Noble, mr John Picket, jun. 168

The open, manly and honourable conduct of the gentlemen who composed the minority, in the great question yesterday taken in the Hon. Convention, was very different from the turbulent oppofers of the Constitution in Pennsylvania, who, not content with their declamatory and odious proteft againft its adoption, are now endeavouring to involve their country in all the horrors of a civil war, by exciting tumult and insurrection. On the vote of ratification being declared,

Hon. Mr. *White*, rose and said, that notwithstanding he had oppofed the adoption of the Conftitution, upon the idea that it would endanger the libertics of his country, yet as a majority had feen fit to adopt it, he fhould ufe his utmoft exertions to induce his conftituents to live in peace under, and cheerfully fubmit to it.

He was followed by Mr. *Wedgery*, who faid, that he fhould return to his conftituents, and inform them, that he had oppofed the adoption of this Conftitution—but that he had been overruled, and that it had been carried by a majority of wife and underftanding men;—that he fhould endeavour to fow the feeds of union and peace among the people he reprefented,—and that he hoped, and believed, that no perfon would with for, or fuggeft the meafure of a PROTEST; for, faid he, we muft confider that this body is as full a repreſentation of the people, as can be conceived.——After expreſſing his thanks for the civility which the inhabitants of this town have fhewn to the convention, and declaring, as his opinion, that they had not in the leaft influenced the decifion—he concluded by faying, that he fhould fupport as much as in him lay, the Conftitution, and that he believed, as this State had adopted it, that not only 9, but the whole 13 would come into the meafure.

Gen. *Whitney* faid, that though he had been oppofed to the Conftitution, he fhould fupport it as much as if he had voted for it.

Mr. *Cooley*, (*Amherſt*) faid, that he endeavoured to govern himſelf by the principles of reaſon—that he was directed to vote againſt the the adoption of the Conſtitution, and that in ſo doing, he had not only complied with his directions; but had acted according to the dictates of his own conſcience; but that as it had been agreed to by a majority, he ſhould endeavour to convince his conſtituents of the propriety of its adoption.

Dr. *Taylor*, alſo ſaid, he had uniformly oppoſed the Conſtitution, that he found himſelf fairly beat,—and expreſſed his determination to go home, and endeavour to infuſe a ſpirit of harmony and love, among the people.

Other gentlemen expreſſed their inclination to ſpeak, but it growing late, the convention adjourned to this morning, ten o'clock.

Let this be told to the honour of Maſſachuſetts; to the reputation of her citizens, as men willing to acquieſce in that great Republican principle, of ſubmitting to the deciſion of a majority.

Tueſday laſt, in convention, a motion was made by Mr. Dench, of Hopkinton, for adjourning that hon. body to a future day. The queſtion being put, there appeared in favour of the motion 115—againſt it, 214—majority againſt adjourning, 99.

The following is the form of the ratification of the Conſtitution for the United States, by the Convention of this Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, February 7, 1788.

THE Convention having impartially diſcuſſed, and fully conſidered, the conſtitution for the United States of America, reported to congreſs, by the convention of delegates from the United States of America, and ſubmitted to us by a reſolution of the General Court of the laſt Commonwealth, paſſed the twenty-fifth day of October laſt paſt; and acknowleging with grateful hearts, the goodneſs of the Supreme ruler of the univerſe, in affording the people of the United States, in the courſe of this Providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud or ſurpriſe, of entering into an explicit and ſolemn compact with each other, by conſenting to and ratifying a new conſtitution, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, inſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to them ſelves and their poſterity—DO, in the name and in behalf of the PEOPLE of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, ASSENT TO and RATIFY the ſaid *CONSTITUTION, for the United States of America.*

And it is the opinion of this convention, that certain amendments and alterations in the ſaid conſtitution, would remove the fears, and quiet the apprehenſions of many of the good people of this commonwealth, and more effectually guard againſt an undue adminiſtration of the federal government, the convention do therefore recommend, that the following alterations and proviſions be introduced into the ſaid conſtitution.

Firſt. That it be explicitly declared, that all powers, not expreſly delegated by the aforeſaid conſtitution, are reſerved to the ſeveral ſtates, to be by them exerciſed.

Secondly. That there ſhall be one repreſentative to every thirty thouſand perſons, according to the cenſus mentioned in the conſtitution, until the whole number of the repreſentatives amounts to two hundred.

Thirdly. That Congreſs do not lay direct taxes, but when the monies ariſing from the impoſt and exciſe are inſufficient for the public exigencies; nor then, until congreſs ſhall have firſt made a requiſition upon the ſtates, to aſſeſs, levy and pay their reſpective proportions of ſuch requiſitions, agreeably to the cenſus fixed in the ſaid conſtitution, in ſuch way and manner as the legiſlature of the ſtate ſhall think beſt—and in ſuch caſe, if any ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay its proportion, purſuant to ſuch requiſition, then Congreſs may aſſeſs and levy ſuch ſtate's proportion, together with intereſt thereon, at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, from the time of payment preſcribed in ſuch requiſition.

Sixthly. That no perſon ſhall be tried for any crime by which he may incur an infamous puniſhment, or loſs of life, until he be firſt indicted by a grand jury; except in ſuch caſes as may ariſe in the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

Seventhly. The ſupreme judicial federal court ſhall have no juriſdiction of cauſes between citizens of different ſtates, unleſs the matter in diſpute, whether it concerns the reality or perſonality, be of the value of three thouſand dollars, at the leaſt: Nor ſhall the federal judicial powers extend to any actions in diſpute, whether it concerns the reality or perſonality, is not of the value of fifteen hundred dollars, at the leaſt.

Eighthly. In civil actions, between the citizens of different ſtates, every iſſue of fact, ariſing in action at common law, ſhall be tried by a jury, if the parties, or either of them, requeſt it.

Ninthly. Congreſs ſhall, at no time, conſent, that any perſon, holding an office of truſt or profit, under the United States, ſhall accept of a title of nobility, or any other title or office, from any king, prince or foreign ſtate.

And the convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of this commonwealth, enjoin it upon their repreſentatives in congreſs, at all times, until the alterations and proviſions aforeſaid have been conſidered, agreeably to the fifth articles of the ſaid conſtitution, to exert all their influence, and uſe all reaſonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the ſaid alterations and proviſions in ſuch manner as is provided in the ſaid article.

And that the United States in Congreſs aſſembled may have due notice of the aſſent and ratification of the ſaid conſtitution by this convention—It is

Reſolved, That the aſſent and ratification aforeſaid be engroſſed on parchment, together with the recommendation and injunction aforeſaid, and with this reſolution;—and that his excellency *John Hancock*, eſquire, preſident, and the honourable *William Cuſhing*, eſquire, vice-preſident, of this convention, tranſmit the ſame, countherſigned by the ſecretary of the convention, under their hands and ſeals, to the United States in congreſs aſſembled.

(Signed)
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.
WILLIAM CUSHING, Vice-Preſident.

(Counterſigned)
GEORGE R. MINOT, Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

By his Excellency
JOHN HANCOCK Eſq.
Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Court of this Commonwealth, begun and held at Boſton, on Wedneſday the 30th day of May laſt, ſtands adjourned to the 20th day of February inſtant; and whereas no inconveniencies will ariſe in conſequence of the Court's not ſeeing on that day, and the Convention, now ſitting in Boſton, conſiſts of many of the members of ſaid General Court, who will nately have time to retire to their reſpective places of abode, and return by the time to which the ſaid Court ſtands adjourned:

I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, by and with the advice of Council, to adjourn the General Court: And the ſaid Court are accordingly adjourned to Wedneſday the 27th day of February inſtant, at ten o'clock in the morning, then to meet at the State-houſe in Boſton: Whereof all the members of ſaid Court are required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given at the Council-Chamber in Boſton, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1788. in the twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's command, with the advice and conſent of Council.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 13.

On Wedneſday the 30th ult. the Rev. *Iſaac Clinton* was ordained at Southwick. The Rev. Meſſ'rs. Jeſſe Ives made the introductory prayer; Nehemiah Pruden preached a ſermon well adapted to the occaſion, from Iſaiah xlix. 5; Joſeph Lathrop made the ordaining prayer; Ebenezer Gay gave the charge 3 Noah Atwater gave the right hand of fellowſhip, and Sylvanus Griſwold made the concluding prayer. The intereſting proceedings of the day were attended to by the audience with decency, ſeriouſneſs and ſolemnity.

The legiſlature of the ſtate of South-Carolina have directed, that writs ſhould be iſſued for holding elections on the 22d and 23d days of February, for delegates to meet in convention the fourth day of March next, in Charleſtown, to conſider the propoſed federal conſtitution. Mr. Lowndes ſtood alone in diſapprobation of the meaſure.

His Excellency Preſident Sullivan, in his meſſage to the General Court of New-Hampſhire, ſpeaking of the federal conſtitution, ſays, "I have carefully conſidered the plan, and endeavoured to weigh the objections which have been raiſed againſt it; and have not, as yet, been able to diſcover any of more weight than might be urged againſt the moſt perfect ſyſtem which has been offered to mankind; or, perhaps, might be alledged againſt any, which human wiſdom may ever contrive."

☞ *Thoſe gentlemen within this town, who have ſerved as militia officers ſince the war 1775, and all others who have any receipts for bounties, or any other kind of vouchers for money paid for hiring men during the late war, are deſired to meet the Selectmen at the houſe of Mr.* Aſahel Pomeroy, *on Monday next, at one o'clock, P. M.*

☞ *The Subſcribers for this Paper in the town of Shelburn, are called upon immediately to forward their pay for the year, which expires ſoon, to Lieut. Ranſom, inn-holder in ſaid town.* JOHN LONG.

N. B. As it is more convenient tranſporting produce at this ſeaſon of the year than at any other, it is preſumed none will fail to comply.

☞ *The Subſcribers for this paper in the town of Charlemont, Heath and Buckland, are requeſted immediately to forward their pay to Col. Othniel Taylor, in Charlemont, at the term for which they engaged expires the 27th inſtant.*

HUGH MAXWELL.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of land in the town of Wendell, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in a State, Town and County tax for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Town & County tax.
	l. ſ. d.	l. ſ. d.
Lot No. 25,	0 4 6	0 9 6
Ditto, 77	0 4 6	0 9 6
Jonathan Jackſon, Eſq.	6 16 0	7 8 3
Thomas Farnſworther,	0 7 6 1	0 15 1
Ditto,	0 7 6	0 8 8
Ethan Weatherbee,	0 8 1	0 4 7
Dr. Pynchon's heirs,	0 4 5	0 5 5
Ditto,	0 4 5	0 5 5

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Tueſday the 26th day of February inſtant, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of John Needham, inn-holder in ſaid Wendell, at two o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

NATHANIEL JOHNSON, jun. Collector.

Wendell, Feb. 2, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of land in the town of Wendell, that their lands are taxed in a town and highway tax for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	Town tax.	Highway tax.
	l. d. q.	l. d. q.
Ethan Weatherbee,	1 11 0	4 9 0
Lot No. 25,	1 1 0	
Ditto, 1,	1 1 0	3 1 2
Ditto, 5,	1 9 0	3 1 2
Ditto, 8,	1 9 0	3 1 2
Ditto, 9,	1 9 0	3 1 2

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Tueſday the 26th inſtant, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of John Needham, innholder in ſaid Wendell, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

EBENEZER JOHNSON, Conſtable.

Wendell, Feb. 1, 1788.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Nov. 10.

WHILST we congratute our fellow islanders on their fortunate escape, this season, from the direful effects of a hurricane, that scourge of the West-Indies, the feeling reader will drop a tear with us, on reading the following recital of the sufferings of the miserable inhabitants of Honduras, written by an intelligent inhabitant of the Bay, and brought by the last vessels from that place.

Particulars of a most violent HURRICANE, which happened in the Bay of Honduras, on the 2d day of September last.

On Sunday, the 2d day of September, 1787, between the hours of 4 and 5 in the morning, a gale of wind commenced from the N. N. W. At 6 o'clock it came to blow at W. N. W. with great violence, attended with rain; the sky became dark and obscured, and carried with it a most threatning appearance. At 8 o'clock it blew a most violent hurricane, attended with incessant rain, which fell very heavy and sharp. At this time the houses, on both sides the river Bellize, began to fall, and the branches of the surrounding trees to break, which put the inhabitants into the utmost fear and consternation. About 10, the wind shifted to S. W. and blew, if possible, with redoubled violence. At that instant, the sea began to rise, and continued approaching with such rapidity, that the banks of the river were in a few minutes overflowed, and shortly after the whole surface of the earth covered with water. What houses at this time remained standing were soon brought to the ground, and the inhabitants, men, women, and children, aged and infirm, were obliged to commit themselves to the mercy of the wind and sea, in momentary danger of being either killed by the branches of the trees, every where falling around them, or of having their limbs broken by the violence of the wind and current into the bush. In this perilous situation, and having nothing but the prospect of death before them, many betook themselves to the trees, to logs of mahogany, or pieces of wrecks then afloat or to such canoes, or other crafts, which Providence had thrown in their way; whilst others, after making such efforts for their safety and preservation, as their weak and feeble state admitted, perished in the attempt. The water at this time, being in some places five feet, and in others upwards of seven, above the surface of the earth, and still continuing to rise, the scene of misery and distress which prevailed, and which was further heightened by the dreadful prospect that presented itself, from the most uncommon violence of the wind and rain, is better to be conceived than expressed, and equalled, if not exceeded any thing of the kind, ever known or experienced in any part of the West-Indies. The cries of the women and children, the floating of the dead bodies amongst the ruins, was truly shocking and lamentable. To add to this almost unparalled scene of misery and distress, the minds of the suffering inhabitants were filled with consternation and dread of the water continuing to rise, in the same rapid manner it had already done, an event, which alone, must have deprived them of all hopes of future safety and deliverance; for the sky was so obscured by the violence of the incessant rains, as to prevent any object being seen beyond the distance of twenty yards.

After remaining in this uncertain and disagreeable situation, till near one o'clock, the hurricane abated, and in a short time after, the weather cleared up; when it presented to the surviving inhabitants, a most melancholy picture of misery and distress; not a single house, hut, or any kind of habitation on either side of Bellize river, standing; not less than 500 houses of different constructions have been blown down and the whole reduced to a heap of rubbish; with the furniture and effects, of various kinds, either totally destroyed, buried in the ruins, or carried at an uncommon distance into the woods; the dead bodies of those who had perished in their attempts to gain a place of safety, the carcases of the hogs, goats, cattle, and other species of live stock, lying in different parts of the bush, all served to heighten the distressed scene. Out of fifteen square-rigged vessels, sloops and schooners, including a number of craft, and other vessels employed in bringing in wood from the different rivers, which were riding at anchor in Bellize road, at the commencement of the gale, not a single one was to be seen, the whole having either sunk or been drove on shore, and many of their hands perished. Besides these, a variety of sailing boats, canoes, pitpans, and dories, were drove out to sea, or washed to pieces by the violence of the waves, on the beach. In this disconsolate situation, the distressed inhabitants, without any dry cloathing, or other necessary refreshments, almost exhausted with extreme cold, their bodies every where bruised by the blows they had received from the limbs of trees, logs of mahogany and other pieces of wrecks floating about in the bush, betook themselves to the erecting a few temporary sheds, and by digging among the rubbish, endeavoured to find some part of their cloathing. In this attempt but few of them succeeded, as a considerable part of their moveables were drove by the violence of the wind and sea, to an uncommon distance from their respective habitations, and, in many respects, either totally destroyed, or rendered useless. Upwards of 300,000 feet of mahogany that was on shore, and in the river, ready to ship in the different vessels, was carried out to sea, and totally lost.

Amongst the number that perished, were Mr. John Leith and wife, Mr. Bath, Miss M'Daniel and Capt. Edward Davis---Mr. John Pitt, a most respectable member of the community, lately arrived from Musquito shore, with his family, was overset in his schooner, with which he had come from Rowley's Bight the evening before, and perished. With them most of the negroes on board, who composed a part of the vessels crew that were lost; there were a number of other persons, whose names are not mentioned, but supposed in the whole to be about one hundred and upwards.

At St. George's Key the hurricane was, if possible more violent; the few houses that were erected there, though constructed with no small degree of strength, were blown down, and the inhabitants, being mostly women and children, exposed to all the rage and violence of which those elements, the wind and sea, are so susceptible; they were compelled in many places to throw themselves flat on the ground, and to make use of every effort to preserve themselves from being washed into the sea, which at that time made a fair breach from one side of the Key to the other. All the sloops and schooners employed in drogging mahogany and logwood, as well as those at the Old River's mouth, in number about 15, and composing two thirds of what is employed in that occupation from Northern River, Rowley's Bight, and New River, were dismasted, drove from their anchors, and either sunk, drove ashore, or destroyed. Besides these, a great number of boats, canoes, pitpans and other small craft, the wearing apparel, furniture, dry goods, and other matters of property, shared on the Key, a fate similar to what was experienced at Bellize.

In the Old and New Rivers, Northern River and Rowley's Bight, the houses were all blown down; and what served to complete the measure of their misfortune, the plantations were all levelled with the ground, and in a manner totally destroyed. They were in general in good order, and promised a most plentiful crop; the quantity of corn in particular, then nearly ripe, exceeded any ever known in this country; in a word, not the least article of vegetables was left on the surface of the earth; not a tree or bush for the distance of 30 leagues from North to South, had a single leaf or shrub left on them. The number of mahogany trees blown down in the different rivers, and split to pieces, is incredible. The paths are so filled up with limbs and branches of trees and other rubbish, that it will require a length of time to clear them. In short, the whole country, for upwards of 20 leagues along the sea coast, and the same distance up the rivers, exhibits a scene of desolation and ruin.

It was a most fortunate circumstance, that this violent hurricane did not happen in the night; for if it had, not fifty people out of near one thousand, then at Bellize point, could possibly have saved themselves. The damage sustained by the inhabitants alone, including their crafts, negroes, provisions, dry goods, furniture and other articles of property, are estimated at not less than 30,000l.

Since the melancholy event, the Superintendant has paid 2 months provisions to a part of the Musqueto Shore inhabitants. The greatest part of the flour was damaged; nevertheless, it proves a seasonable relief. The other inhabitants have been likewise relieved from the apprehensions of famine, by the arrival of three or four vessels from Europe and Jamaica, which have brought them a seasonable supply of provisions and cloathing, with some other necessaries for family use, which they were much in want of. They are now employed in erecting themselves temporary huts, until they are enabled by a supply of lumber, to build themselves more comfortable habitations.

Ohio Adventurers.

THOSE who are concerned, for whom the subscriber acts as agent, are desired to meet him at Mr. Asabel Pomeroy's, in Northampton, on Monday the 18th instant, at one o'clock P. M. to agree on a method for obtaining a draught of the first division of land belonging to the Company; also to transact any business which shall be judged necessary, that respects the association.

It is expected that those who have not paid up the whole which they subscribed for, will come prepared to complete it at the above mentioned day.

BENJ. TUPPER.

February, 1788.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietor of land in the town of Conway, in the county of Hampshire, that his land is assessed in a minister, town and state tax, for the year 1779 and 1780, as follows, viz.*

		£.	d.	q.
Lot No. 44, laid out to Moses Stebbins,		9	1	2
Ditto,	*Ditto,*	3	8	2
Ditto,	*Ditto,*	2	6	2
Ditto,	*Ditto,*	3	5	0
Ditto,	*Ditto,*	8	2	2
Ditto,	*Ditto,*	2	0	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 25th of February next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. Elias Dickinson, in said Conway, at 4 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ALEXANDER OLIVER, *Collector.*

Conway, Jan. 7, 1788.

FOR SALE,

at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

STRONGS's and BICKERSTAFF's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1788.

FEBRUARY THE NUMBER 77.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

Monday, January 21st. P. M.

The 8th sect. of art. 1st still under consideration.

GEN. Thompson. Mr. President, I totally abhor this paragraph. Massachusetts has ever been a leading State; now is her time to give good advice to her sister States. Suppose nine States adopt this Constitution---who shall touch these four?---Some cry out force them.---I say draw them. We love liberty---Britain never tried to enslave us until she told us we had too much liberty---We cannot have too much liberty---The Confederation wants amendments---shall we not amend it? The Convention were sent on to Philadelphia to amend this Confederation---but they made a new creature---and the very setting out of it is unconstitutional.---In the Convention, Pennsylvania had more members than all New-England---and two of our delegates only were persuaded to sign the Constitution. Massachusetts once shut up the harbours against the British.---There I confess I was taken in. Don't let us be in a hurry again. Let us wait to see what our sister States will do. What shall we suffer, if we adjourn the consideration of it, for five or six months?---It is better to do this, than adopt it so hastily. Take care we don't dismember the States.---By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.

Major Kingsley. Mr. President. After so much has been said, on the powers to be given to Congress, I shall say but a few words on the subject. By the articles of Confederation the people have three checks on their Delegates in Congress---the annual election, of them---their rotation---and the power to recall any, or all of them, when they see fit; in view of our federal rulers, they are the servants of the people: In the new Constitution, we are deprived of annual elections, have no rotation---and cannot recall our members; therefore our federal rulers will be masters and not servants. I will examine what powers we have given to our rulers---they have power to lay and collect all taxes, duties, imposts and excises---raise armies---fit out navies---to establish themselves in a federal town, of ten miles square, equal to four middling townships, erect forts, magazines, arsenals, &c. Therefore should the Congress be chosen of designing and interested men, they can perpetuate their existence, secure the resources of war, and the people will have nothing left to defend themselves with. Let us look into ancient history.---The Romans after a war thought themselves safe in a government of ten men, called the Decemviri---these ten men were invelled with all powers, and were chosen for three years---by their arts and designs they secured their second election, but finding from the manner in which they had exercised their power, they were not able to secure their third election, they declared themselves masters of Rome---impoverished the city---and deprived the people of their rights. They even offered themselves to be defeated in the field, thereby the better to subjugate the people of Rome. It has been said that there was no danger---I will suppose they were to attempt the experiment---after we have given them all our money, established them in a federal town, the power of coining money, and raising a standing army? and they should attempt to establish their military government, what resources have the people left? I cannot see any. The parliament of England was first chosen annually---they afterwards lengthened their duration to three years and from triennial they became septennial---the government of England, has been represented as a good and happy government---but I believe it is a mistake. Attempts are yearly made to shorten the duration of their Parliaments, from septennial to triennial, but the influence of their money is so great, that it has not yet been accomplished. From this duration, bribery and corruption are introduced. Notwithstanding they receive no pay, they make great interest for a seat in Parliament, one or two years before its dissolution,---and give from five to twenty guineas, for a vote; and the candidates sometimes spend from 10,000 to 30,000 l. Will a person throw away such a fortune---and waste so much time, without the probability of replacing such a sum with interest? Or can there be security in such men? Bribery may be introduced here as it is in Great Britain---and Congress may so totally oppress the people---because we cannot call them to account; considering that there is no annual election---no rotation---no power to recall them provided for.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 22, A. M.

Section 8th still under consideration.

Hon. Mr Dalton. It is apparent, Sir, that government should have an efficient power delegated to them: If they have no power it cannot be said to be a government: A Constitution is now established with that defect; with no money and no dependence; such a government will in time ruin us; from experience, we know it, here lies the evil: Let us see to whom we give the power; is it not to men of our own choosing? The delegation of power to the federal legislature will prevent the numerous evils: They have the power of saving us from destruction. The danger of accepting this Constitution is not equal to the danger of refusing it: Look to the kingdom of France, there you see, a power however high, cannot be exercised, to the prejudice of the people; in the recent instance of the notables and the parliament of Paris rejecting; and withstanding a tax proposed by the King; but when they are exercised it must be for the good of the nation: If Congress have authority to levy a direct tax, it is supposed they will exercise it only in a time of war: In case the impost and excise will not effect the purposes of government, but if a war breaks out, they will not answer, resource must be had to a direct tax. Some have supposed that the Congress by perpetuating themselves, might introduce a kind of aristocracy: The power after a short time, returns to the people, and they delegate it again: They feel their dependence on the people, and therefore will not abuse the confidence placed in them. Have not other parts of America the spirit of freedom to resist the collection of direct taxes, as well as New-England? The more I reflect on this section, the more I am convinced of the necessity of this power being lodged in the federal head.

Judge Sumner. The power in the present section is very important; at present my opinion is in favour of bestowing this power, in the general government, nevertheless I may change my opinion. The prosperity and happiness of this country depends in a great measure on the subject under consideration. It is said that this is a great power, but will not the same objection lie against the delegation of any power? They have a power to levy taxes; they may levy more than is necessary,---instead of voting themselves 6/8 per day, they may vote themselves 12 l. If they abuse their power in this manner, the only convenient way is to keep them from office.---They know if they make an undue use of the confidence reposed in them, they will not be re-elected. Again, it is said that the house of representatives is too small. We know all money bills are to originate in the representative body: Can we suppose that Georgia or any small State will have as strong a voice to tax us, as Massachusetts? But why shall we alarm ourselves with imaginary difficulties. I suppose if the impost and excise should produce insufficient for the exigencies of government, direct taxes must supply the deficiency, and in case of a war, would not the power of raising those taxes be necessary? What would be our case if Congress had not this power? The Hon. gentleman from Newbury-Port yesterday adduced proof that such power was requisite, in the example of the United Provinces. The history of our own times shows us that requisitions have been ineffectual; some States have paid, while others have been delinquents.---I think, Mr. President, we shall never get to be a respectable nation without a federal government. Another objection has been made to this Constitution; It is said that *the general power destroys the state legislature.* If we consider that the general government depends on the State Legislature, that the President is to be elected by the Senate, the Senate by the State Legislatures, the Representatives by the people; we find the general government cannot exist without the State Legislatures. I hope Sir, we shall see the necessity of a federal government and not make any objections, unless of greater weight.

Mr. Gore. This section, Mr. President, has been the subject of much jealousy.---Gentlemen have compared the delegation of the power of making taxes, to the government of Great-Britain---cases which do not agree: It has also been compared to ten men of Rome, chosen to compile a system of laws. These people usurped the power---to what was this owing? To the feeble idea of those people, who had no idea of representation. Can we compare the government of the United States of America, to Rome? Is a government whose representatives are chosen from the mass of the people, to be compared to ten men of Rome, who had power over the lives and laws of the people? No more, Sir, than a well regulated government to a mob. It is said the Representatives of Great Britain receive no pay; but consider the difference between the Representatives of this country, and the pretended Representatives of Great Britain? Consider the checks upon our Delegates, and the dissimilarity is obvious. Some gentlemen cannot see the necessity of taxation being lodged in the general Government. Let us inquire into the duties of the general Government. We find they are to pay debts, provide for public safety---raise armies---build navies, and support them. Can any one tell what will be the exigencies of government? Where we demand an end, we ought to give the means of attaining it.

Hon. Mr. Phillips, (Boston) I rise to bestow a few considerations on this section, as it appears to me absolutely necessary.---If fiscal government did not exist, there would be an end of individual government; therefore our very being depends on fiscal government. On this article is founded the main pillar of the building---take away this pillar and where is your government? Therefore, I conceive, in this view of the case, this power is absolutely necessary. There seems to be a suspicion that this power will be abused, but is not all delegation of power equally dangerous? If we have a caffle, shall we delay to put a commander into it, for fear he will turn his artillery against us? My concern is for the majority of the people, if there is no virtue there what will the Congress do? If they had the meekness of Moses, the patience of Job, and the wisdom of Solomon, and the people were determined to be slaves, Sir, could the Congress prevent them? If they set Heaven at defiance, no arm of flesh can save them. Sir, I shall have nothing to do in this government.---But we see the situation we are in, we are verging toward destruction, and every one must be sensible of it. Many people cry out---"take time---see Virginia---they are not in haste"---Sir, there are merchants in Virginia, who wish to defeat this Constitution. It will raise the New-England States, so that they are afraid we shall become too powerful for them. We shall freight their tobacco, &c.---I suppose the New-England States hath a treasure offered to them, better than the mines of Peru: For they who become the carriers of a nation soon become their rivals in trade---Great-Britain and France come here with their vessels, instead of our carrying our produce to those countries in American vessels, navigated by our own citizens.---When I consider the extensive sea coast there is to this State, a one, so well calculated for commerce, viewing matters in this light, I would rather sink all this continent owes me, than that this power should be withheld from Congress. Mention is made that Congress ought to be restricted of the power to keep an army except in times of war. --- I apprehend that great mischiefs would ensue from such a restriction. Let us take measures to prevent war, by granting to Congress the power of raising an army. If a declaration of war is made against this country---and the enemy's army is coming against us, before Congress could collect the means to withstand this enemy, they would penetrate into the bowels of our country, and every thing dear to us, would be gone in a moment.---The Hon. Gentleman from Topsham has made use of the expression "*O my country*" from an apprehension that the Constitution should be adopted; I will cry out "*O my country*" if it is not adopted. If we nothing but destruction and inevitable ruin, if it is not.---The more I peruse and study this article, the more convinced am I of the necessity of such a power being vested in Congress---the more I hear said against it, the more I am confirmed in my sentiments of its expediency---for it is like the pure metal, the more you rub it the brighter it shines. It is with concern I hear the Hon. Gentleman from Topsham make use of language against the gentlemen of the law.---Sir, I look on this order of men to be essential to the liberties and rights of the people; and whoever speaks against them as speaking against an ordinance of Heaven.---Mr. President, I hope every gentleman will offer his sentiments can-

chiefly on this momentous affair—that he will examine for himself——and consider that he has not only the good of this Commonwealth under his consideration, but the welfare of the United States.

Dr. Willard entered largely into the field of ancient history—and deduced, therefrom arguments to prove that despotic power had been trusted to men, whether in great or small bodies, they had always abused it—and that thus republicks soon degenerated to aristocracies. He instanced Sparta, Athens, and Rome.—The Amphictonick league, he said, resembled the Confederation of the United States—while thus united, they defeated Xerxes—but were subdued by the gold of Philip—who bought the Council to betray the interest of the country.

Hon. Mr. Gorham (in reply to the gentleman from Uxbridge) exposed the absurdity of conclusions and hypothesis drawn from antient governments—which bore no relation to the confederacy proposed; for those governments had no idea of representations as we have. He however warned us against the evils which had ruined those states ——— which he thought was the want of an efficient federal government.—As much as the Athenians rejoiced in the extirpation of a Lacedemonian, will, if we are disunited, a citizen of Massachusetts, at the death of a Connecticut man, or a Yorker. With respect to the proposed government degenerating into an aristocracy, the Hon. Gentleman observed, that the nature and situation of our country rendered such a circumstance impossible: As from the great preponderance of the agricultural interest in the United States—that interest would always have it in its power the electing of such men, as would, he observed, effectually prevent the introduction of any other than a perfectly democratical form of government.

Hon. Mr. Cabot, went fully into a continuation of the arguments of the hon. gentleman last up—In a clear and elegant manner he analized the ancient governments mentioned by Dr. Willard, and by comparing them with the proposed system, fully demonstrated the superiority of the latter, and in a particular manner the section under debate.

Mr. Randal said, the quoting of ancient history was no more to the purpose, than to tell how our fore-fathers dug clams at Plymouth.—He feared a *consolidation* of the thirteen states.—Our manners, he said, were widely different from the southern states—their elections were not so *free and unbiassed*;—therefore, if the states were consolidated, he thought it would introduce manners among us, which would set us at continual variance.

Mr. Bowdoin, pointed out other instances of dissimilarity between the systems of the ancient republicks, and the proposed constitution, than those mentioned by the hon. gentlemen from Charlestown and Beverly—in the want of the important checks in the former, which were to be found in the latter—the want of which, in the first, was owing, he said, to the usurpation that took place—He instanced the decemviri, who though chosen for a short period, yet unchecked, soon subverted the liberties of the Romans, and concluded, with a decided opinion in favour of the constitution under debate.

Mr. Symmes. Mr. President, in such an assembly as this, and on a subject that puzzle the oldest politicians, a young man, sir, will scarcely dare to *think* for himself; but if he venture to *speak*, the effort must certainly be greater.—This convention is the first representative body in which I have been honoured with a seat, and men will not wonder that a scene at once so new, and so august, should confute, oppress, and almost disqualify me to proceed.

Sir, I wish to bespeak the candour of the Convention—that candour which I know, I need but ask to have it extended to me, while I make a few indigested observations on the paragraph now in debate. I have heitherto attended with diligence, but no great anxiety, to the reasoning of the ablest partizans on both sides of the question. Indeed I could have wished for a more effectual, and (if I may term it so) a more *feeling* representation of the lower house, and for a representation of the *people* in the senate.—I have been and still am desirous of rotation in office, to prevent the final perpetuation of power in the same men.—And I have not been able clearly to see why the *place* and *manner* of holding elections should be in the disposal of Congress.

But, sir, in my humble opinion, those things are comparatively the lesser things of the law.—They, doubtless have their influence in the grand effect, and so are essential to the system.—But, sir, I view the section to which we have at length arrived, as the cement of the fabrick, and this clause as the key-stone, or (if I may apply the metaphor) the magic talisman on which the fate of it depends.

Allow me, sir, to recall to your remembrance that *yesterday*, when States were in doubt about granting to Congress a five per cent. impost, and the simple power of regulating trade—the time, the simple power of regulating trade—the time, when so delicate was the patriotic mind, that power was to be transferred with reluctant, with a sparing hand—and the most obvious utility could scarcely extort it from the people. It appears to me of some importance to consider this matter, and to demand complete satisfaction upon the question, why an unlimited power in the affair of taxation, is so soon required? Is our situation so vastly different, that the powers so lately sufficient, are now but the dust of the balance? I observe, sir, that many men, who within a few years past, were strenuous opposers of an augmentation of the power of Congress, are now the warmest advocates of power, so large as not to admit of a comparison with those which they opposed. Cannot some of them state their reasons then, and their reasons now, that we may judge of their consistency—or shall we be left to suppose that the opinions of politicians, like those of the multitude, vibrate from one extreme to the other, and that we have no men among us to whom we can entrust the philosophic task of poising out the golden mean?

At present Congress have no power to lay taxes, &c. nor even to compel a compliance with their requisitions. May we not suppose, that the members of the great Convention, had severely felt the impotency of Congress, while they were in it, and therefore were rather too keenly set for an effectual increase of power? That the difficulties they had encountered, in obtaining decent requisitions, had wrought in them a degree of impatience, which prompted them to demand the purse-strings of the nation, as if we were insolvent, and the proposed Congress were to compound with our creditors?—Whence, sir, can this great, I had almost said, this bold demand have originated? Will it be said that it is but a consistent and necessary part of the general system? I shall not deny these gentlemen the praise of inventing a system completely consistent with itself, and pretty free from contradiction—but I would ask, I shall expect to be answered, how a system can be necessary for *us*, of which this is a consistent and necessary part?

But, sir, to the paragraph in hand—Congress, &c.

Here, sir, (however kindly Congress may be pleased to deal with us) in a very good and valid conveyance of all the property in the United States!—to certain uses indeed, but those uses capable of any construction, the trustee may think proper to make! This body is not amenable to any tribunal, and therefore, this Congress can do no wrong.—It will not be denied that they *may* tax us to any extent, but *some* gentlemen are fond of arguing that this body never *will* do any thing but what is for the common good. Let us consider that matter.

Faction, sir, is the vehicle of all transactions in public bodies, and when gentlemen know this so well, I am rather surprized to hear them so sanguine in this respect. The prevalent faction *is the body*—these gentlemen, therefore, must mean that the prevalent faction will always be right, and that the true patriots will always out number the men of less and selfish principles. From this it would follow, that no public measure was ever wrong, because it must have been passed by the majority, and so, I grant no power ever was, or ever will be abused. In short, we know that all governments have degenerated, and consequently have abused the powers reposed in them, and why we should imagine better of the proposed Congress than of myriads of public bodies who have gone before them, I cannot at present conceive.

Sir, we ought (I speak with submission) to consider that what we now grant from certain motives well grounded at present, will be exacted of posterity as a prerogative when we are not alive, to testify the tacit conditions of the grant—that the wisdom of this age will then be pleaded by those in power and that the cession we are now about to make will be actually clothed with the venerable habit of ancestrel sanction.

Therefore, sir, I humbly presume we ought not to take advantage of our situation in point of time, so as to bind posterity to be obedient to laws, they may very possibly disapprove, nor expose them to a rebellion which at that period will very probably end only in their farther subjugation.

The paragraph in question is an absolute decree of the people. The Congress *shall* have power—it does not say that they shall *exercise* it—but our necessities say, they *must*, and the experience of ages say, that they *will*, and finally, when the experience of the nation, by their ambitions are grown enormous, that they will oppress and subject.—For, sir, they may lay taxes, duties, imposts and excises!—One would suppose that the Convention, sir, were not at all afraid to multiply words when any thing was to be got by it. By another clause, all imposts and duties, on exports and imports, wherever laid, go into the federal chest—so that Congress may not only lay impost and excises, but all imposts and duties that are laid on imports and exports, by any state, shall be a part of the national revenue—and besides, Congress may lay an impost on the produce and manufactures of the country, which are consumed at home.—And all these shall be equal through the states.—Here, sir, I raise no objections—If, that Congress should have this power. It is a universal, unbounded permission—and as such, I think no free people ought ever so to consent to it, especially in so important a matter as that of property. I will not descend, sir, to an abuse of this future Congress, until it exists, nor then, until it misbehaves, nor then, unless I can But I think that some certain revenue is adequate to all necessary purposes, upon a just establishment, but certain and defensive, which have been better, and the collection of it more generally guaranteed by every state to every other. We should then have known to what we were about to subscribe, and I should have cheerfully granted it.—But now, we may indeed grant, but who can *cheerfully* grant he knows not what?

Again, sir, I object to the equality of the duties thro' the states. It matters not with us in the present argument, which of them will suffer by this proportion.—Some probably will, as the consumption of duties articles will not, we may judge from experience, be uniform in all.

But say some, with whom I have conversed, it was for this reason that taxes were provided, that by their assistance the defect of duties in some states ought to be supplied. Now then, let us suppose that the duties are so laid, that if every state paid in proportion to that which paid most, the duties alone would supply a frugal measure. Some states will pay but half their proportion, and some will scarcely pay any thing. But this in general who pay the least duty, viz. the inland states, are least of all able to pay a land tax, and therefore, I do not see but this tax would operate most against those who are least able to pay it.

I humbly submit it, sir, whether if each state had its proportion of some certain gross sum assigned according to its numbers, and a power was given to Congress to collect the same, in case of default in the state, this would not have been safer constitution.—For, sir, I also disapprove of the power to collect, which is here vested in Congress—it is a power, sir, to burden us with a standing army of ravenous collectors—harpies perhaps, from another state, but who, however were never known to have bowels for any purpose, but to fatten on the life-blood of the people. In one age or two this will be the case, and when the Congress shall become tyrannical, these vultures, these servants, will be the tyrants of the village, by whose presence, all freedom of speech and action will be taken away.

Sir, I shall be told that these are imaginary evils—but I hold to this maxim, that power was never given (of this kind especially) but it was exercised, nor ever exercised but it was finally abused. We must not be amused with handsome probabilities, but we must be assured that we are *in danger*, and that this Congress *could* not distress us, if they were ever so much disposed.

To pay the debts, &c.

These words, sir, I confess are an ornament to the page: And very musical words—But they are too generally to be understood as any kind of limitations of the power of Congress, and much very easy to be understood at all. When Congress have the purse they are not confined to economy, and the word debts here is not confined to debts already contracted, or indeed, if it were, the term "general welfare" might be applied to any expenditure whatever. Or if it could not, who shall dare to gainsay the proceedings of this body at a future day, when according to the course of nature it shall be too firmly fixed in the saddle, to be overthrown by any thing but a general insurrection; an event not to be expected considering the extent of this continent, and if it were to be expected, a sufficient reason in itself for rejecting this or any constitution that would tend to produce it.

This clause, sir, is the very sinews of the constitution. And I hope the universality of it may be singular; but it may be easily seen that it tends to produce in time, as universal powers as every other respect. As the poverty of individuals, prevents luxury, so the poverty of public bodies, whether sole or aggregate, prevents tyranny. A nation cannot, perhaps, do a more politic thing than to supply the purse of its foreign with that parsimony, which results from a sense of the labour it costs, and so to compel him to comply with the genius of his people, and conform to their situation, whether he will or not. How different will be our conduct, if we give the entire dispesal of our property to a body as yet almost unknown in theory, in practice quite, heterogeneous in its composition, and whose maxims are yet entirely unknown.

Sir, I wish the gentlemen, who so ably advocate this instrument, would enlarge upon this formidable clause, and I most sincerely wish that the effect of their reasoning, may be my conviction. For, sir, I will not dishonour my constituents, by supposing that they expect me to reject that which is irrefistable—the force of reason. No, sir, my constituents ardently wish for a firm efficient, continental government, but fear the operation of this which is now proposed. Let them be convinced that their fears are groundless, and I venture to declare, in their names, that no town in the Commonwealth, will sooner approve the form, or be better subjects under it.

Mr. Jones, (Boston) enlarged on the various checks which the constitution provides; and which he said formed a security for liberty, and prevented power from being abused.—The frequency of elections of the democratic branch, Representation appointed to numbers.—The publication of the Journals of Congress, &c. Gentlemen, he said, had compared the people of this country, to those of Rome; but, he observed, the comparison was very erroneous—the Romans were divided into two classes—the nobility and plebians—the nobility kept all kinds of knowledge to their own class; and the plebians were in general very ignorant—and when employed, in time of peace, were ever ready for revolt, and to follow the dictates of any designing patrician: But, continued the worthy gentleman, the people of the United States are an enlightened, well-informed people, and are therefore not easily imposed on by designing men. One right of representation, concludes Mr. J. is much more just and equitable than the boasted one of Great-Britain; whose representatives are chosen by corporations or boroughs; and those boroughs as the consumption of duties articles will not, we may judge from experience, be uniform in all.

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(Adjourned.)

(To be continued)

PORTSMOUTH, February 8.

The following tragical circumstance occurred at New-Durham, on Monday last: A number of persons had assembled at Mr. Randall's tavern upon business; among others present were, Col. Tash, Capt. Peter Drown, a son of Col Tash's, and an Elisha Thomas (formerly of Durham, but late a resident in the above town.) Thomas had got into a dispute with one of the persons present, and having taken a stone in his fist, was dealing his blows with a great deal of avidity, when Capt. Drown, pained at a fight so inhuman, flipped in between them, and taking Thomas at one side of the room, endeavoured, by soft words, to cool down his resentment, and to dissuade him from persevering in a conduct so alarming.—But alas, what was the consequence!—O virtue, where was thy shield! Justice, where was thy arm!—At this instant, when this good man was acting the part of a mediator, Thomas drew a knife, and plunged into his breast!—the wound was mortal—Capt. Drown survived it but a few hours, and then expired. Thus fell, in the cause of humanity, Capt. Drown, in the meridian of his days: a most amiable and deserving man, esteemed and admired by his acquaintance, revered and respected by his friends.

As soon as Thomas had committed the horrid deed, he put himself in a posture of defence, and threatened instant death to any person who should dare to approach him.—Son of Col. Tash's endeavoured to seize him, but receiving several wounds he was obliged to desist. Thomas made his escape but was apprehended and committed to the gaol in Dover on Wednesday evening.

Thomas had received several favours from Capt. Drown, was greatly indebted to him for his assiduity in procuring him a pension for the loss of his thumb, while in the late continental army.

BOSTON, February 11.

The Convention met on Thursday, when Major Nason, in a short address, intimated his determination of supporting the constitution, and exerting himself to influence his constituents to do the same.

Mr. Randal said, he had been uniformly opposed to the constitution—he had, he said, fought like a good soldier, but as he was beaten, he should set down contentedly, hoping the minority may be disappointed in their fears, and that the majority may reap the full fruition of the blessings they anticipate. In the hope that the amendments recommended by his Excellency the President will take place, I shall says he, go home and endeavour to satisfy those that have honoured me by their choice; that we may all live in peace.

Major Sawin declared, that the constitution had had a fair trial, and that there had not, to his knowledge, been any undue influence exercised to obtain the vote in its favour—that many doubts which laid in his mind had been removed—and that although he was in the minority, he should support the constitution as cheerfully and as heartily as though he had voted on the other side of the question.

After the gentlemen abovementioned had expressed their sentiments—on motion of the Hon. G. Cabot, the following votes were passed.

VOTED, unanimously, "That the thanks of this Convention be given to his Excellency the President, for his generous and patriotick efforts, during a painful illness, to unite the members of this body in such a decision upon the subject of their deliberation, as in his opinion was essential to the safety and happiness of the people of the United States; and also, for the patient attention, and perfect impartiality, with which his Excellency has presided, while his health permitted him, to regulate their debates.

VOTED, unanimously, That his Honour the Vice-President be requested to accept the united thanks of this Convention for the uniform candour and impartiality exhibited by his Honour while presiding in the absence of the President.

Votes of thanks to the Rev. Chaplain, and the proprietors of the meeting-house in Federal-street, were also passed.—After which it was voted to move from the place wherein the Convention were then sitting, to the State-house, in order to declare the ratification of the Constitution, in form, which took place immediately. It being known that the indisposition of body of his Excellency the President would prevent him from leaving the Convention—on foot, a number of respectable citizens appeared at the door of the house, with an elegant carriage, into which, with the violence of ardent affection and heartfelt enthusiasm, they forced his excellency—and notwithstanding his most earnest solicitations to be permitted to proceed in a different manner—they drew him in it to the State house—where the Convention, having convened in the representatives' chamber, voted to attend the declaration of the ratification of the Constitution—which was done by the High Sheriff of the county of Suffolk.

FEBRUARY 14.

On Thursday last, after the Committee of Mechanicks had agreed upon the formation of a Procession, to express their approbation of the conduct of the Gentlemen who represented this town, in the late Convention, in using their utmost endeavours to effect a ratification of the proposed Constitution—a polite Card, purporting their intentions, was sent to each of the Gentlemen respectively, who on Tuesday last returned the following answer thereto, viz.

To the COMMITTEE *of* TRADESMEN *of the Town of* Boston.

GENTLEMEN,

WE should do injustice to our feelings not to acknowledge our deep sense of the approbation with which we have been publickly honoured by our fellow citizens; as well as for the friendly manner in which you have communicated their intentions.

We endeavoured that our conduct in the late Convention, should be governed by the magnitude of our subject:—And after the most mature deliberation, we severally decided according to the best light of our understandings, and the dictates of our own consciences.

We are happy to find that our decisions have so fully corresponded with the sentiments and wishes of our constituents.

And here we cannot help expressing our admiration of the magnanimity of those gentlemen who could not agree with the majority. We promise ourselves, that the declarations which they so generously made to use their influence in support of the proposed government, will have a very extensive and happy effect.

For our own parts we assure you, that we shall on our several spheres of life, upon all occasions, use our best efforts to promote a righteous administration of government, on which the liberty and welfare of our country, the advancement of arts and sciences, agriculture, manufactures and commerce so greatly depend.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient, humble servants,

JOHN HANCOCK,
JAMES BOWDOIN,
SAMUEL ADAMS,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
CALEB DAVIS,
JOHN COFFIN JONES,
CHARLES JARVIS,
JOHN WINTHROP,
THOMAS DAWES, jun.
SAMUEL STILLMAN,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
CHRISTOPHER GORE.

Boston, 11th Feb. 1788.

On Friday evening last the *Long-Boat*, called the *Old Confederation* which had been exhibited in the procession that day, was drawn to the Common, where the officers, owners, and crew called a jury of carpenters to inspect her—who after examining every part, found her bottom so defective, and her timber and planks so rotten, that they were unanimous in their verdict, *to condemn her*, as unfit for any further service.—She was accordingly ordered to be burnt, which was immediately done, in presence of an applauding concourse of citizens.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his his friend in this town, dated February 3,

"*The assembly of this State, carried the question last Thursday, for a Convention, to meet at Poughkeepsie, on the third Tuesday in June next—the resolution on this subject, recites the resolves of Congress of the 28th September.—The majority 27—minority 25. The senate will also be for it, by a small majority—Some amendments to the resolve were attempted, with the view of subjecting the constitution to amendments by the State Convention—but were frustrated—the majority 29—minority 23.*

"*By recent advices from Dutchess, Montgomery and Albany counties, the federal cause gains strength daily. It is said Mr. Samuel Chace, has withdrawn his opposition, in Maryland, and that the Constitution will be adopted there, without material opposition.*"

"*Since closing my letter, I have been informed, that on Friday, the Senate concurred with the House, respecting the Convention to be held in June next.*

The following patriotic toasts were drunk at Faneuil-Hall on Friday last, after the arrival of the grand procession at that place.

1. The late Federal Convention.
2. His Excellency the President and Convention of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
3. A speedy adoption of the proposed Constitution by every State in the Union.
4. May a spirit of conciliation, and a regard to the happiness of society, as strongly characterize the deliberations of our sister states, as have so highly distinguished the Convention of Massachusetts.
5. May the excellencies of the new Federal Constitution be displayed to the world by the wisdom of its administration.
6. May the citizens of America be as distinguished for their moderation of the use of peace, as they have been renowned for their bravery and fortitude through the time of war.
7. Agriculture and manufactures.
8. Commerce and the mechanick arts.
9. May the American husbandman ever remain that friend of freedom and independence, which is the surest guardian of the liberties of the people.
10. May the commerce of America be as extensive as her fame.
11. May industry and economy forever insure ease and independence to the mechanicks and manufacturers of America.
12. May the spirit of faction and party, that bane of all republican governments, be forever expelled from the breasts of Americans.
13. May a just sense of their mutual interests and dependance on each other, forever unite the husbandman, the merchant and mechanick.

NORTHAMPTON, February 20.

As no authentic account of the adoption of the Constitution by the State of Georgia, has been before received, we are happy in being able to lay before the public the form of Ratification, &c.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) Jan. 5.

We have the pleasure to announce to the public, that on Wednesday last, the Convention of this State, *unanimously* ratified the Federal Constitution, in the words following, viz.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
In CONVENTION,
Wednesday, January 2, 1788.

WE, the Delegates of the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention met, having taken into our serious consideration, the Federal Constitution, agreed upon and proposed by the deputies of the United States, in General Convention, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-seven, Have assented to, ratified and adopted, and by these presents do, in virtue of the powers and authority to us given by the people of the said State for that purpose, for, and in behalf of ourselves and our constituents, fully and entirely assent to, ratify and adopt the said Constitution, which is hereunto annexed, under the great seal of the said State.

DONE, in Convention, at Augusta, in the said State, on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the twelfth.

The Convention of the State of New-Hampshire are now in meeting at Exeter, for the important purpose of deliberating on the late proposed plan of government, when, no doubt, another pillar will be erected to the support of the Federal Edifice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land lying in Hatfield Hampshire, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots herein after mentioned, are taxed in two State taxes, a town tax, and a county tax, for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

Fifth Division.

No.	Acres.	State tax. L. f. d. q.	Do. L. f. d. q.	Town tax. L. f. d. q.	County tax. L. f. d. q.
6	111	0 5 10 0	0 3 9 1	0 2 2 1	0 0 4 0
26	21	0 0 7 2	0 0 4 0	0 0 2 0	0 0 0 1
80	119	0 6 1 0	0 4 0 1		
53	7	0 0 2 3	0 0 2 3	0 0 1 0	0 0 0 2
72	40	0 2 0 0			0 0 1 0
82	63	0 3 2 0	0 2 1 0	0 1 0 0	0 0 2 0
82	11		0 0 4 0		
83	87		0 0 3 1		
		Second Division.			
4	33		0 1 1 3		
7	15		0 0 5 0		
9	12		0 0 4 2		
21	7		0 0 2 3		
34	104			0 0 5 1	0 0 3 0
32	32	0 1 0 0	0 0 11 0	0 0 5 3	0 0 1 0
32	64	0 2 0 1		0 1 0 1	0 0 3 0
35	71		0 2 6 2		
39	95	0 1 0 0	0 0 9 1	0 0 4 3	
40	16			0 0 1 2	

Unless the above taxes are paid to the subscriber on or before the 13th day of March next so much of the above lands will then be sold at public vendue, as will pay said taxes, together with necessary charges. Said vendue will be at the house of Joshua Shaw, inn-holder in Fairfield, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and will be continued from day to day until the whole is completed.

WILLIAM ROBBINS, Collector.

Cummington, Feb. 11, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land, in the town of Southampton, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in a town tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

Wareham Mather's heirs, 20 acres, 6 l. 2s.

Unless said tax is paid on or before the 26th day of March next, so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Peter Clap, inn-holder in Southampton, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

EBENEZER POMEROY, Collector.

Southampton, Feb. 12, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lieut. Matthew Gray, non-resident proprietor of land in the town of Belchertown, in the county of Hampshire, that his land is assessed as follows, viz.

	State tax. L. f. d. q.	Town tax. L. f. d. q.	Minist. tax. L. f. d. q.	School tax. L. f. d. q.
1782,	1 10 11 2	0 6 4	0 5 1	0 2 3
1783,	1 10 8 2	0 3 2	0 5 1	
1784,	1 2 10 0	0 5 0		
1785,		0 4 1 3	0 3 6	0 1 3 0
1786,	2 9 10 0	0 5 0	0 3 6 1	0 1 4 3
1787,	1 1 1 3	0 3 0		

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 31st day of March next, so much of said land will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Col. Elijah Dwight, innholder, in said Belchertown at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

CALEB HANNUM,
AARON LYMAN,
REUBEN BARTON, Collectors
NATHAN BALTON,
PETER S. CAPEN,

Belchertown, December 24, 1787.

The following lines were wrote long time ago on an Indian Warrior, condemned to be tortured by the Spaniards in South-America, which have been lately set to musick, and are much admired.

THE sun sets at night and the stars shun the day,
But glory remains when the light fades away:
Begin ye tormentors, your threats are in vain,
For the son of Alknomack shall never complain.

Remember your chief's by his hatchet laid low,
Remember the arrows he shot from his bow:
Why so slow do you wait till I shrink from my pain,
For the son of Alknomack shall never complain.

Remember the woods where in ambush we lay,
The scalps which we bore from your nation away;
Now the flame rises high, you exult in my pain,
Yet the son of Alknomack shall never complain.

I'll go to the land where my father has gone,
His ghost shall rejoice in the fame of his son;
Death comes like a friend to relieve me from pain,
But the son of Alknomack shall scorn to complain.

BOSTON, February 9.

THE citizens of Boston have ever shewn themselves advocates for freedom; therefore, when a motion had obtained, one of the greatest objects of which is, "to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity," they could not resist the strong impulse they must have had, publicly to testify their gratitude for the pleasing event: Nor have they. On the decision being declared, the bells in the several public buildings communicated the happy intelligence to every part of the town, by a peal which lasted several hours; and which has been continued, with short intervals ever since. The discharge of cannon, and other demonstrations of joy, took place on Wednesday and Thursday, but it was left to yesterday to produce an exhibition, to which America has never before witnessed an equal; and which exceeded any thing of the kind Europe can boast of.

The committee of tradesmen met on Thursday, and by public advertisements, requested the attendance of the mechanicks and artisans of every description, in town, at Faneuil Hall, at 9 o'clock, yesterday, in order to form and proceed in grand procession therefrom, to testify their approbation of the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the Convention of this Commonwealth, on the 9th inst. and deputed their Chairman to request THEIR BRETHREN the husbandmen of the adjacent towns, to join them; who, tho' the notice was very short, accordingly appeared in town at 9 o'clock; when the several trades being met, at 11 o'clock, in real GRAND PROCESSION, the whole moved from the Hall, and the following was the

ORDER of the PROCESSION.

Sixteen Foresters, with axes, and brush scythes.
Musick.

A PLOUGH,

Drawn by two horses, and two yoke of oxen, with a person holding it, and others clearing away the obstructions.

The Sons of Freedom *venerate* the plough.

Three sowers, with baskets, strewing grain.

—and smoaking their pipes,

A brush harrow, drawn by a horse,

A large roler, drawn by a horse, and pair of oxen,

Four reapers, with sickler, &c.

Four mowers, with scythes, followed by 18 hay makers, with rakes, &c.

Eight husbandmen, with hoes, spades and other farming utensils,

A cart, drawn by a yoke of oxen, with flax-dressers at work, and in working-dresses,

A yoke of fat cattle, with killers, properly equipped,

A cart loaded with beef, followed by 8 mailer butchers, in clean frocks.

(*The above were our worthy brethren of Roxbury.*)

BLACKSMITHS,
Preceeded by Mr. *Baker*,
To the number of 73, carrying implements of their craft, decorated with ribbons, &c.

SHIPWRIGHTS,
Preceeded by Deacon *Sharp*,
To the number of 43, with tools decorated, &c.

ROPE MAKERS,
Preceeded by Mr. *William M'Neil*.
To the number of 75, their waists encircled with hemp, with a cable-sted, drawn by workmen, decorated with colours, and attended with martial musick.

MAST MAKERS,
Preceeded by Mr. *S. Harris*,
To the number of 30, with tools decorated, &c.

SAIL-MAKERS,
Preceeded by Deacon *Barrett*,
To the number of 30, with their tools:

SHIP-JOINERS,
Preceeded by Mr. *T. Uran*,
To the number of 34, with their tools decorated.

BLOCK-MAKERS,
Preceeded by Mr. *Bass*,
To the number of 30, with their tools, &c.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
To the number of 6, with instruments, &c.

COOPERS,
Preceeded by Mr. *Avers*,
To the number of 23, with tools decorated, &c.

BOAT-BUILDERS,
Preceeded by Mr. *Hitchborn*,
To the number of 20, with tools, &c.

PAINTERS,
To the number of 20, with pallets, &c. decorated.

CARVERS,
Preceeded by Mr. *Skillings*,
With tools, &c. decorated, to the number of 12.

RIGERS,
To the number of 18, with tools, &c.

GLAZIERS and PLUMBERS,
Preceeded by Capt. *Norton Brailsford*,
To the number of 16, with diamonds, &c.

BAKERS,
Preceeded by Mr. *J. White*,
To the number of 40, with their tools, &c.

TANNERS and CURRIERS,
Preceeded by Mr. *S. Bass*,
To the number of 28, with tools, &c.

SHOE MAKERS,
Preceeded by Mr. *S Baugs*.
To the number of 50, with lasts, &c. decorated.

TAYLORS,
To the number of 56, with their tools, measures, &c.

HATTERS,
Preceeded by Major *Steward*,
To the number of 26, with their bows, furs, &c.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS,
To the number of 8, with a miniature press, molds, &c.

Mr. *Vose* on horseback,
Ship FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,
On runners, drawn by 13 horses,
John Foster Williams, Esq. Commander,
Lieut. *Weeks*,
Lieut. *Adams*,
Mr. *La Maine*,
Master,
Mr. *E. Sigourney*,
Purser,
Manned by thirteen seamen and mariners,
With full colours flying—followed by Captains of vessels, 85 seamen, dressed in ribbons, and about 150 of the principal merchants in town.

SHIP BUILDERS,
To the number of 20, with a work yard, drawn by 13 horses, in which were 7 or 8 vessels, on the stocks, with the men at work.

CARPENTERS,
Preceeded by Mr. *Crafts*,
To the number of 136, with tools of every sort, decorated.

MASONS,
Preceeded by Major *Bell*,
To the number of 70, with trowels, &c. as at work.

CABINET and COACH-MAKERS, WHEELWRIGHTS, &c.
To the number of 30, with the insignia of their crafts.

PRINTERS,
Preceeded by Mr. *B. Edes*,
To the number of 15, with a stand, drawn on a sled, and compositors at work.

SADDLERS,
To the number of 12, with tools decorated, &c.

GOLDSMITHS,
To the number of 15, with hammers, &c.

LEATHER DRESSERS,
Preceeded by Major *W. Dawes*,
on horseback,
(dressed in skins)
To the number of 20, with skins and working tools.

CARD-MAKERS,
To the number of 12, with wire, &c.

The COMMITTEE of TRADESMEN in a sleigh, drawn by four horses;

The REPUBLICAN VOLUNTEERS commanded by Captain *Gray*, closed the Procession.

In this order the whole proceeded by the houses of the several gentlemen who represent this town in Convention, and testified their approbation of their conduct by three huzzas, and salutes from the ship, and volunteer company. About 4 o'clock the Procession arrived at the Hall, where refreshment was liberally provided, at which as many as could find admittance, partook; but though the Hall will hold 1500 men, not above one third of the procession could get in. However, we were happy that our country friends were accommodated to their wishes.

We have not time to give a *just* accounte of this beautiful parade. We can only say, that the perfect order and urbanity, the dignity and solemnity that marked the Procession through the whole day, was such as had a most interesting effect upon the numerous spectators, which a scene so august and novel collected together.

At two o'clock, when the Procession passed by the State-House, Captain Johnson's company of artillery honoured them with a salute of 13 guns.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Wendell, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a State, Town and County tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

	State tax. £. s. d.	Town & County tax. £. s. d.
Lot No. 25,	0 4 6	0 3 6
Ditto, 77,	0 4 6	0 3 6
Jonathan Jackson, Esq.	0 14 0	1 8 4
Thomas Fairweather,	0 7 6	0 1 8
Ditto,	0 7 6	0 1 8
Ethan Weatherbee,	0 8 3	0 4 7
Dr. Pynchon's heirs,	0 4 5	0 2 5
Ditto,	0 4 5	0 2 5

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Tuesday the 20th day of February instant, so much of said land will be then said at public vendue, at the house of John Needham, innholder in said Wendell, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

NATHANIEL JOHNSON, jun. Collector.

Wendell, Feb. 2, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Wendell, that their lands are taxed in a town and highway tax for the year 1785, as follows, viz.

	Town tax. £. d. q.	Highway tax. £. d. q.
Ethan Weatherbee,	2 11 0	4 9 0
Lot No. 25,	1 1 0	
Ditto, 27,	1 9 0	3 1 2
Ditto, 3,	1 19 0	3 1 2
Ditto, 8,	1 9 0	3 1 2
Ditto, 8,	1 9 0	3 1 2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Tuesday the 20th instant, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of John Needham, innholder in said Wendell, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

EBENEZER JOHNSON, Constable.

Wendell, Feb. 2, 1788.

FOR SALE, at this Office,
The First, Second and Third Part of
Webster's Institute.

FEBRUARY THE NUMBER 78.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

WEDNESDAY, January 23, A. M.

The 8th sect. of art. II still under consideration.

Mr. Pierce rose, he said, to make a few observations on the powers of Congress, in this sect. Gentlemen, he said, in different parts of the house, had agreed that Congress will not lay direct taxes except in cases of war—for that to defray the exigencies of peace, the impost and excise would be sufficient——and as that mode of taxation would be the most expedient and productive—it would undoubtedly be adopted—But, he observed, duties by impost had frequently been objected to, because they depressed trade, notwithstanding it was allowed, that the consumer pays the tax.—If this power of levying direct taxes, he said, is lodged in the general government, and a majority of the States should not be willing to levy an impost; he asked, whether we should not suffer ourselves to be loaded with a direct tax to pay the foreign debt: And, says he, when we consider, that the southern States are interested in commerce; and the smaller States are equally represented in the federal court, with larger ones—and have an equal vote (Rhode-Island, says he, for instance) they will not surely agree to regulations for the impost; but will resort to direct taxes, as less burthensome on themselves. Mr. P. objected, to the term for which the Senate were to be chosen, for, said he, considering they are to operate as a check on the democratical branch of the federal legislature, they ought not to be chosen for a longer period than the representatives. In respect to the consolidation of the Union, continued Mr. P. several gentlemen (*As mentioned the Hon. Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Ames,*) have mentioned, that it was to be a consolidation of the strength and power of the confederacy, not of the States——and that if it went to the latter, they would be the last to vote for it.—But, he said, he could not conceive, if the individual States are to retain the sovereignty, how a sovereign power could exist within a foreign power, and that he wished the doubts on his mind might be solved.

Col. Varnum, in answer to an inquiry, why a bill of rights was not annexed to this Constitution, said, that by the Constitution of Massachusetts, the legislature have a right to make all laws not repugnant to the Constitution.—Now, says he, if there is such a clause in the Constitution under consideration, then there would be a necessity for a bill of rights. In the sect under debate, Congress have an expressed power to levy taxes, &c. and to all laws to carry their requisitions into execution. This, he said, was express and required no bill of rights. After stating the difference between delegated power—and the grant of all powers, except in certain cases, the Colonel proceeded to controvert the idea, that this Constitution went to a consolidation of the Union—he said it was only a consolidation of strength—and that it was apparent, Congress had no right to alter the internal regulations of a State. The design in amending the Confederation, he said, was to remedy its defects. It was the interest of the whole to confederate against a foreign enemy—and each was bound to exert its utmost ability to oppose that enemy; but it has been done at our expense in a great measure——and there was no way to provide for a remedy; because Congress had not the power to call forth the resources of every State——nor to coerce delinquent States. But, under the propoled government, those States will not comply with equal requisitions, will be coerced.—and this, he said, is a glorious provision. In the late war, said the Colonel, the States of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, for two or three years had in the field half of the continental army, under Gen. Washington. Who paid these troops? The State which raised them, were called on to pay them. Now, unless Congress have a power to levy taxes, can they make the States pay their proportion? In order that this and some other States may not again be obliged to pay eight or ten times their proportion of the public exigencies, he said, this power is highly necessary to be delegated to the federal head. He shewed the necessity of Congress being enabled to prepare against the attacks of a foreign enemy: And he call'd upon the gentleman from Andover, (*Mr. Symmes,*) or any other gentleman to propose an instance, where any Government, consisting of three branches, elected by the people, and having checks on each other, as this has, abused the power delegated to them.

Mr. Choate, said, that this clause gives power to Congress to levy duties, excises, imposts, &c. Considering the trust delegated to Congress, that they are to "provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare," &c.——If this is to be the object of their delegation, the next question, is, whether they shall not be vested with powers to prosecute it? And this can be no other than an unlimited power of taxation, if others than an unlimited power of taxation, if others than are mentioned in the sect. Mr. C contended that that defence requires it. Mr. C contended that that defence requires it. Mr. C contended that that defence requires it

part of the state, and of the numerous body of mechanicks dependent upon it, but will most essentially affect every other class of citizens; and operate most extensively to the injury of the Commonwealth.

These are some of the consequences, certain and infallible, that will flow from the denial of *that* power to Congress. Shall *we* then, *we* of this state, who are so much interested in this matter, deny them *that* power—a power so essential to our political happiness?

But if we attend to our trade, as it is at present, we shall find that the miserable state of it is owing to a like want of power in Congress. Other nations prohibit, or, at least, from time to time, heavy duties on our exports carried thither; and we have no retaliating or regulating power over their vessels and exports to prevent it.—Hence, a decrease of our commerce, and navigation, and of the duties and revenue arising from them.—Hence, an inefficient demand for the produce of our lands; and the consequent discouragement of agriculture.—And hence, as the necessary result of all these, the emigration of our inhabitants. If it be asked, how are these evils, and others that might be mentioned, to be remedied? The answer is short—by giving Congress proper and adequate power. Whether such power be given by the proposed constitution, it is left with the Conventions from the several states, and with us, who compose one of them to determine.

In determining on this question, every gentleman will doubtless consider the importance of cultivating a spirit of union among ourselves, and with the several states. This spirit procured our emancipation from British tyranny; and the same spirit, by uniting us in the necessary means, must secure to us our dear-bought, blood-purchased liberty and independence—and deliver us from evils, which unless remedied, must end in national ruin. The means for effecting these purposes are within our reach; and the adoption of the proposed constitution will give us the possession of them. Like all other human productions, it may be imperfect, but most of the imperfections imputed to it, are ideal and unfounded; and the rest are of such a nature, that they cannot be certainly known, but by the operation of the constitution: And if in its operation it should, in any respect, be essentially bad, it will be amended in one of the modes prescribed in it. I say, *will be* amended, because the constitution is constructed on such principles, that its bad effects, if any such should arise from it, will injure the members of Congress equally with their constituents; and therefore both of them must be equally induced to seek for and effectuate the requisite amendments.

There have been many objections offered against this constitution; and of these the one most strongly urged has been, the great power vested in Congress. On this subject, I beg leave to make a few general observations, which ought to be attended to, as being applicable to every branch of that power.

It may therefore be observed, that the investiture of such power; so far from being an objection, is a most cogent reason for accepting the constitution. The power of Congress, both in the legislative and executive line, is the power of the people, collected through a certain medium, to a focal point: at all times ready to be exerted for the general benefit, according as circumstances or exigencies may require. If you diminish or annihilate it, you diminish or annihilate the means of your own safety and prosperity: which means, if they were to be measured like mathematical quantities, would be in exact proportion, as the power is greater or less. But this is not the case: For power, that does not reach, or is inadequate to the object, is worse than none. An exertion of *such* power would encrease the evil it was intended to remove, and at the same time create a further evil, which might be a very great one—the expence of a fruitless exertion.

If we consider the objects of the power, they are numerous and important; and as human foresight cannot extend to many of them, and all of them are in the womb of futurity, the quantum of the power *cannot* be estimated. Less than the whole, as relative to federal purposes, may, through its insufficiency, occasion the dissolution of the union, and the subjugation or division of it among foreign powers. Their attention is drawn to the United States; *their* emissaries are watching our conduct, particularly upon the present most important occasion; and if we should be so unhappy as to reject the Federal Constitution proposed to us; and continue much longer our present weak un-energetic federal government, their policy will probably induce them to plan a division or partition of the states among themselves; and unite their forces to effect it.

But however *that* may be, *this* is certain, that the respectability of the United States among foreign nations, our commerce with them on the principles of reciprocity, and our forming beneficial treaties with them on those principles, their estimation of our friendship and fear of loosing it, our capacity to resent injuries, and our security against interior as well as foreign attacks, must be derived from such a power. In short, the commercial and political happiness, the liberty and property, the peace, safety and general welfare, both internal and external, of each and all the states, depend on that power: Which, as it must be applied to so vast variety of objects, and to cases and exigencies beyond the ken of human prescience, must be very great; and which *cannot* be limited without endangering the public safety.

It will be and has been said, this great power may be abused; and instead of protecting, may be employed by Congress, in oppressing their constituents.—A possibility of abuse as it may be affirmed of all delegated power whatever, is by itself no sufficient reason for withholding the delegation. If it were a sufficient one, no power could be delegated; nor could government of any sort subsist. The possibility however, should made us careful, that in all delegations of importance, like the one contained in the proposed constitution, there should be such checks provided, as would not frustrate the end and intention of delegating the power: But would, as far as it could be safely done, prevent the abuse of it: And *such* checks are provided in the constitution. Some of them were mentioned the last evening by one of my worthy colleagues: But I shall here exhibit all of them in one view.

The two capital departments of government, the legislative and executive, in which the delegated power resides, consisting of the President Vice-President, Senate and Representatives, are directly, and by their respective legislatures and delegates, chosen by the people.

The President, and also the Vice-President, when acting as President, before they enter on the execution of the office, shall each "solemnly swear (or affirm) that he will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

"The Senators and representatives, before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States, and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution."

"The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanours."

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office—which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time: And no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house, during his continuance in office."

"No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States or by any particular state: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States shall without the consent of the Congress accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king prince, or foreign state."

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and domestick violence."

To these great checks may be added several other very essential ones: as—the negative, which each house hath, upon the acts of the other—the disapproving power of the President, which subjects those acts to a revision by the two houses, and to a final negative, unless two thirds of each house shall agree to pass the returned acts, notwithstanding the President's objections—the printing the journals of each house, containing their joint and respective proceedings—and the publishing from time to time a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money; none of which shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

All these checks and precautions, provided in the Constitution, must, in a great measure, prevent an abuse of power, at least in all flagrant instances, even if Congress should consist wholly of men: who were guided by no other principle than their own interest. Under the influence of such checks, this would compel them to a conduct, which in the general, would answer the intention of the Constitution. But the presumption is, and if people duly attend to the objects of their choice, it would be realized, that the President of the United States, and the members of Congress would, for the most part, be men, not only of ability, but of a good moral character: In which case an abuse of power is not to be apprehended; nor any other error in government, that such as every other human institution is subject to.

There is a further guard against the abuse of power, which though not expressed, is strongly implied in the Federal Constitution, and indeed in the Constitution of every government, founded on the principles of equal liberty—and that is, that those who make the laws, and particularly laws for the levying of taxes, do in common with their fellow citizens, fall within the power and operation of those laws.

As then the individuals of Congress will share in the burthens they impose, and be personally affected by the good or bad laws they make for the union, they will be under the strongest motives of interest to lay the lightest burthens possible; and to make the best laws. For such laws, as shall not unnecessarily affect either the property, or the personal rights of their fellow citizens.

With regard to rights, the whole Constitution is a declaration of rights, which primarily and principally respect the general government intended to be formed by it. The rights of particular States and private citizens not being the object or subject of the Constitution, they are only incidentally mentioned. In regard to the former, it would require a volume to describe them, as they extend to every subject of legislation, not included in the powers vested in Congress: And in regard to the latter, as all government is founded on the relinquishment of personal rights in a certain degree, there was a clear impropriety in being very particular about them. By such a particularity the government might be embarrassed, and prevented from doing what the private, as well as the public and general good of the citizens and States may require.

The public good, in which private is necessarily involved, might be hurt by too particular a enumeration; and the private good could receive no injury from a deficient enumeration, because Congress could not injure the rights of private citizens without injuring their own: as they must in their public, as well as private capacity participate equally with others, in the circumstances of their own acts. And by this most important circumstance, in connection with the checks abovementioned, the several States at large, and each citizen in particular, will be secured, as far as human wisdom can secure them, against the abuse of the delegated power.

In considering the Constitution, we should consider it in all its parts, upon these general principles, which operate through the whole of it, and are equivalent to the most extensive bill of rights that can be formed.

These observations, which are principally of a general nature, but will apply to the most essential parts of the Constitution, are, with the utmost deference and respect, submitted to your candid consideration: with the hope, that they have influenced my own mind, decidedly in favour of the Constitution, they will not be wholly unproductive of a like influence on the minds of the gentlemen of the Convention.

If the Constitution should be finally accepted and established, it will compleat the temple of American liberty: and, like the keystone of a grand and magnificent arch, be the bond of union, to keep all the parts firm, and compacted together.—May this temple, sacred to liberty and virtue—sacred to justice, the first and greatest political virtue, and built upon the broad and solid foundation of perfect union, be indissoluble by the dissolution of nature: And may the Convention have the distinguished honour of erecting one of its pillars on that lasting foundation!

Dr. Taylor said, the consideration of the subject had taken up a great deal of time—the gentlemen had repeated arguments over and over again—and although the order of the Convention was, that the proposed Constitution should be considered by paragraphs—he was pleased to said, to observe, that the Hon. Gentlemen last speaking, had gone in the matter at large—and therefore he hoped, that other gentlemen would take the same liberty—and that all further observations might be on the system at large.

(To be continued.)

HALIFAX, Jan. 31.

Thursday last sailed for New-York, the Hingham Packet. She goes directly from thence to England.

The London papers received by this Packet were as late as the 27th of November; at which time the Prussian troops were still in Holland. The papers mention that the States of Holland and West-Friezland, had proposed to recall Mr. Van Berkel, from his Embassy to America. The States, it is also said, have proposed a defensive alliance between the republic of Holland, and the courts of London and Berlin. It seems also by the papers that frequent bickerings take place in Amsterdam, between the Orange and patriotic partice, so as to make it necessary to call in the military, and one of the papers mentions that near thirty persons had been killed. Such are wretched effects of Civil Dissentions.

VIENNA, *(Germany)* Nov. 12.

We learn that the fortress of Kinburn surrendered the 17th inst. to the Turks, when the Russian troops were all massacred. The Russians consisted only of four regiments of infantry, three regiments of Don Cossacks, and four squadrons of light horse. The resistance made by the Russians, animated the Turks, who were aggravated by the attack of the 12th of October, when no quarter was given. By this advantage the Turks will be absolute masters of the entrance to the Dnieper, and the garrison of Oczkow will be rendered more safe.

ST. PETERSBURGH, *(Russia)* Oct. 30.

On Monday last a messenger arrived here from Prince Potemkin, with the news of a victory obtained over the Turks, at an attack which they made upon Kinburn, on the night of the 16th inst. by a detachment of 5000 men, who landed near that fortress from Oczakow; and although the garrison was inferior in number, upwards of 4000 Turks were killed or wounded, and the remainder with difficulty, escaped to their Boats. The number of slain and wounded on the side of the Russians did not exceed four hundred, but several officers lost their lives on this occasion, and Generals Sowarow and Reck, who had the principal command, were dangerously wounded.

HAGUE, *(United Netherlands)* Nov. 13.

The insurrections which took place in this city, lasted from Thursday the 8th inst. to Saturday the 10th, during which more than two thousand houses were damaged and pillaged by the troops.—The Prince of Orange sent immediately the most vigorous orders to reestablish the houses of the pillagers, and to see justice done the sufferers. The loss sustained by this sedition is estimated at four millions.

By letters from Amsterdam we learn, that the reigning Duke of Brunswick, on his departure for Berlin the 20th ult. left the command of the Prussian troops to General Count Kalkreuth, who has established his head quarters near Overtoom.

In one of the affrays last week, not less than thirty-one persons were killed out right.

LONDON, November 26.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Nov. 15.

"The spirit of plunder and uproar appears to be in such a manner instilled into the Hollanders, that it will not be an easy matter to divest them of it; it seems to be now habitual. The most melancholy accounts have been received here of a tumult having taken place at Hertogenbosch, in which no less than 500 have suffered, some more than others: The loss, it is said, will amount to full four millions of guilders. Groningen has experienced a similar disaster, but not to so great a degree, about 80 houses there, having felt the fury of the populace. In these riots no respect has been paid to party, the sufferers being as well Princemen as Patriots."

According to the last advices from Cadiz, the Court of Madrid is determined to oppose the entrance of the Russian fleet into the Mediterranean, and with that view are keeping up a respectable squadron, consisting of twelve sail of the line.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4th.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following authentic account of the late melancholy accident, which has so much excited the sympathy of the public for some days past:—

Mr. David Lewis and Mr. Joseph Thomas, had accompanied Miss Morton, daughter of Mr. John Morton, and Miss Hollingsworth, daughter of Mr. Levi Hollingsworth, in a sleigh on a visit to an intimate friend lately married, and removed from the city into Chester county:—They set off on their return home on Tuesday last; when they reached Darby-Creek, they found it so swelled by the rain and melted snow, that the ford over which the Marple Road lies was altogether impassible: They enquired of the neighbours, and were informed that there was a good bridge at a small distance up the creek; they accordingly went thither, examined the bridge and road, and conceived it safe; the driver and the two gentlemen, got out in order to see the way before the passage was attempted; the bridge was immediately below the confluence of two streams, and the road beyond the bridge passed over low grounds when overflowed by the freshet; after this examination, Mr. Lewis went into the sleigh to drive it, while the driver and Mr. Thomas were endeavouring to make their way across the over-flowed grounds as well as they could on foot, that the sleigh might be easier drawn; the course of the road could not be exactly seen through the water that covered, and after they had left the bridge about eighty yards, the near horse slipt into one of the streams, which ran nearly parallel to the road, and drew the other horse and sleigh after him. Mr. Thomas seeing their danger, crossed the road and came to their assistance, seizing hold of the back part of the sleigh: but by this time the current had entered between the off horse and the bank of the stream, and turned them round with such rapidity as to baffle all his strength: he however determined to risque his life with those in the sleigh, and accordingly stuck to it, endeavouring to keep it from oversetting. The horses swam, and aimed at the opposite shore of the creek; but the stream was too rapid, and carried them down backwards to the bridge, where Mr. Thomas received a heavy blow against one of the timbers, and losing his hold, drifted in the stream; the sleigh followed, passing under the bridge. Mr. Thomas swam to the shore, but before he reached it the sleigh overset, and Mr. Lewis and the two ladies were committed to the current, which drove Mr. Lewis, and Miss Morton within reach of the branches of a flooping tree, which they laid hold of, and the by his assistance was enabled to stick to, until Mr. Thomas came to their assistance, and thus their lives were providentially saved; but Miss Hollingsworth (being nearer the middle of the stream) was carried rapidly down—and before the others got to the safe land, so as to rest their exhausted limbs in safety, she disappeared. Several neighbours were by this time collected and searched for the body in vain. It was found about break of day the next morning, near half a mile below the bridge, and brought to town in the evening—it was interred on Friday afternoon in the Friends burial ground, attended by the greatest concourse of people of every religious denomination that has perhaps ever been collected together upon any occasion in this city.

The blooming beauty, the sweetly engaging disposition, the amiable and unaffected simplicity of manners, the enlightened mind and cultivated understanding of this accomplished young lady, rendered the catastrophe the most affecting of any thing we recollect to have happened; and the mournful solemnity which attended the funeral, fully evinces, that sympathy and compassion are eminent characteristics of the citizens of Philadelphia.

The companions in this distressing scene, suffered much from the floating ice and the inclemency of the element in which they remained so long; but it is hoped their health is not permanently injured. The poignant grief which the untimely fate of their amiable deceased friend has fixed in their hearts will return their recovery, and can only be abated and alleviated by the lenient hand of time.

A tender and affectionate father and mother, and surviving brothers and sister, deeply lament the early removal of a beloved companion, calculated by nature and education to enliven the cheerful and mitigate the gloomy hours of life. The sex has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and her friends will long continue to feel and regret her separation from them.—

"But as they weep let them be sure to say,
"The Lord who gives has right to take away."

LANSINGBURGH, Jan. 8.

Last Wednesday evening, between the hours of 10 and 11, the dwelling-house of Mr. John House, about four miles from the town, accidentally took fire. The family were all in bed, and unfortunately did not awake until the fire was too far advanced to be extinguished: its roaring, however, awakened a person who alarmed the family. Mr. House in endeavouring to get his family safe out, was overpowered with the fire at the door; so that he was forced to let the child fall, and fell himself across the under door, and there would have perished had not a person without cry'd him from the flames. The child about nine years old, was burnt to death. Mr. House was so severely burnt that his recovery is doubtful. All their goods of every kind, grain and other provisions, were entirely consumed, even to the shoes of their feet.

NEW-PORT, Feb. 14.

By a vessel arrived last Tuesday, in five days from North-Carolina, we have a confirmation of the pleasing intelligence of that State's ADOPTING the NEW CONSTITUTION, by a very large majority.

NEW-HAVEN, February 14.

On Monday, last, at 5 o'clock, P. M. arrived in this city authentick intelligence of the ratification of the Constitution by the Convention of Massachusetts.—On this pleasing and important event the bells were rung, and a salute of 13 rounds was fired, followed by three huzzas from a large concourse of people who had assembled on the occasion, and testified their hearty approbation of the conduct of their good old friend and neighbour, who is so nearly allied to Connecticut in good sense and sound republican principles.—It was a pleasing circumstance, that the Hon. RUFUS KING, Esq. arrived here on his way from Boston to New-York, while the salute was firing, and was a witness to the joy excited among us, by the conduct of his native state.

HARTFORD, February 11.

Some time in the afternoon last Wednesday last, Mr. Solomon Lusk, of Berlin, went out with his team for wood, to the distance of two or three miles from home, and not returning, his wife was in anxiety for him; but thinking perhaps that he might be gone some other way, no search was made for him till early the next morning; when he was found, a little way from where he had loaded up, in an erect posture, with his back against a small tree, and his load, being partly overset, lying with all its weight against his head and the upper part of his body, so that the team were unable to move it. Probably he was in an instant enabled to death.—From appearances, it seems he had braced himself on the down-hill side of the load to hold it up; when the team suddenly turning, brought it over upon him. He was in the 26th year of his age, and has left a widow and two small children.

It is hoped that such accounts may learn people to be more careful as well as more sensible of the uncertainty of life. *Man knoweth not his time; as the fishes that are taken in an evil net, and as the birds that are caught in the snare? so are the sons of men snared in an evil time, when it falleth suddenly upon them.*

BOSTON, February 21.

Tuesday last the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court, commenced their term in this town; when his Honour Chief Judge Cushing gave an elegant and spirited Charge to the Grand Jury, in which he congratulated them on the adoption of the Federal Constitution by this Commonwealth—a System which has for its object, the peace, order and happiness of our country.

Gen. Thompson, in our Convention said, "that by the proposed Constitution we were giving up every thing to the Southern States; that they had always had the advantage, and now we are going to fix it—and that he wondered they did not snap it up, and swallow it down in a minute."—We shall not comment on this declaration of the Hon. Gentleman—we shall only observe, how exactly it coincides with a declaration of the Hon. Mr. Lowndes an anti-federal delegate of the South-Carolina Legislature—in a speech delivered January 17, on closing a Convention. "Negroes, says he, are our wealth, our only natural resource, yet behold how our kind friends in the north are determined soon to tie up our hands, and in the mean time to drain us of what we had. The Eastern States drew their means of subsistance in a great measure from their shipping, and on this head they had been obviously careful against charging any burthen—were not to pay tonnage, or duties, to not even the expenses of clearing out—all ports were free and open to them: Why then call this a reciprocal bargain, which took off duties from one party to be levied on the other? They are to be the carriers, are to pay freight and they to receive it.

Hon. Mr. Lowndes, the anti-federal delegate in the Legislature of South-Carolina, in the debate, Jan. 17th, on calling a Convention to ratify the proposed Constitution, speaking of the 9th section, says, "In the first place, what reason was there for jealousy of our negro trade? Why confine it to a limited period, or rather why lay any restrictions? There is a strike aimed at the prohibition of our negro trade by an ungenerous limitation of twenty years, and this under the specious pretext of humanity. For his part, he thought this part of the plan justifiable on the principles of Religion, Humanity, and Justice, for certainly it is unjustifiable to set of human beings from a bad country to a better, was justifying every part of those principles. But they do not like our slaves, because they have more themselves; and therefore want to exclude us from this great advantage. But should the Southern States, accede to this without the consent of nine States? It must on no hypothesis, agree to this plan to admit the degenerate into one of the most contemptible in the world, and cited an expression that fell from Gen Pinckney on a former debate, that while there remained one acre of swamp land in South-Carolina, he should raise his voice against restricting the importation of negroes. Even in granting the importation for twenty years, care had been taken to make us pay for this indulgence, each negro, being liable to an importation to pay duty not exceeding ten dollars per head, and in addition to this were liable to a certification tax." Mr. Lowndes concluded his remarks, by apologizing for going into the merits of this new Constitution, when it was to be ultimately decided on by another tribunal, but understanding that he differed in opinion from his constituents, who were determined not to elect any person as a member in the Convention who was opposed to the proposed plan of government, he should not have had an opportunity of expressing their sentiments by which he was actuated—But if this Constitution should be sanctioned by the people, it would have his hearty concurrence and support. He was very much surprised by again a declaration of independency—he opposed the stamp law, but when they were received as laws, it became his duty to promote their due observance.

NORTHAMPTON, February 27.

An unhappy and perhaps unparralled accident happened lately in Paris: A child of five years of age hanged his brother, who was not quite two years old. On his being reprehended, he answered coolly, "I did not hurt him; my brother did not cry; I only did what I saw Punch do two or three times." He had been often to see a puppet show.

The following is an account of the yeas and nays of the different counties, in the State Convention of Massachusetts.

Counties.	Yeas.	Nays.
Suffolk,	31	5
Essex,	38	6
Middlesex,	18	10
Hampshire,	19	33
Plymouth,	21	6
Barnstable,	7	2
Bristol,	13	12
York,	6	11
Dukes-County,	2	0
Worcester,	7	38
Cumberland,	10	3
Lincoln,	9	7
Berkshire,	7	15
	187	168.

DIED, last Thursday evening, Deacon EBENEZER HUNT, in the 85th year of his age.

Take Notice!

ALL persons indebted to CLARK and PINKS for News-Papers, are ONCE more requested to make immediate payment. As said PINKS determines to stop riding the 12th of March next, they earnestly desire all who are in arrears to discharge the same by that time ——— All who neglect to pay, after that time, must expect trouble and cost, without further notice.

Greenfield, February 25th 1788.

From the TOWN and COUNTRY MAGAZINE, printed in London.

A BEGGAR's professional Advice to his Children on his retiring from Business.

My dear children,

THE good success with which it has pleased heaven to bless my industry in this our calling, has given me an opportunity to retire with a handsome fortune, which will be divided among you when I am no more. In the mean time, as it is your duty to get all you can for yourselves, in the way you have been brought up, that you also, may make a comfortable provision for old age, I will give you a few directions, supplemental to those which you have already received from me, for the guidance of your future conduct, by observing which you will, most probably, be as successful in your occupation as I have been.

Beggars, my dear children, like people of all other professions, live upon the necessities, the passions, or the weakness of their fellow creatures. The two great passions of the human breast are, vanity and pity; both these have great power in men's actions, but the first the greater far; and he who can attract this the most successful, will gain the largest fortune.

Be not less friends because you are brothers, or of the same profession: the lawyers herd together in their inns, the doctors in their college, the mercers on Ludgate hill, and the old clothes men in Monmouth street. What one has not among those another has; and among you, the heart of him who is not moved by one lamentable object, will probably be so by another, and that charity which was half awakened by the first, will receive a second or a third.

Remember this, and always people a whole street with objects skilled in the scenes of different distress, placed at proper distances; the tale that moves not one heart, may surprize the next.

Remember, that where one gives out of pity to you, fifty gives out of kindness to themselves, to rid them of your troublesome application; and for one that gives out of real compassion, five hundred do it out of ostentation. On these principles trouble people most who are most busy, and ask relief where many may see it given, and you will succeed in every attempt.

Remember, that the streets were made for people to walk and not converse in. Keep up their ancient use; and whenever you see two or three gathered together, let them hear not the sound of their own voices till they have bought of the noise of yours. When self love is thus satisfied, remember social virtue is the next duty, and tell your next friend where he may go and obtain the same relief by the same means.

Trouble not yourself with the nobility, prosperity has made them vain and insensible, they cannot pity what they never can feel: but above all avoid the men in black: the clergy never give, except under one circumstance only, it you may hit on that you may succeed. Attack them as they come out of the church among their parishioners, and the credit of benevolence may urge them to do handsomely by you.

The talkers in the street are to be tolerated on different conditions, and at different prices: if they are tradesmen, their conversation soon ends, and may be well paid for by a halfpenny; if an inferiour clings to the skirt of a superiour, he will give two pence rather than be pulled off; and when you are happy enough to meet a lover and his mistress, never part with them under six pence, for you may be sure they will never part with one another.

So much regards common sorts of men; when you shoot single the great game of all is to be played. However much you ramble in the day, be sure to have some one street near your house where your chief residence is, and all your odd time is spent; take care that this idle time is chiefly at twelve in the morning, and at five in the evening. At the first of those hours people are going out, at the other they are looking out of their windows after dinner, and this is a time when every body is in good humour. Here learn the history of every family, and whatever has been the latest calamity of that, provide a brother or a sister that may pretend the same. If the master of one house has lost a son, let your brother attack his compassion on that tender side, and tell him that he has lost the sweetest, hopefullest, and dutifullest child that was his only comfort. What should the answer be but, "Aye, poor fellow, I know how to pity you in that," and a shilling will be in as much haste to fly out of his pocket, as the first tear from his eye.

Has another just recovered peace by losing his wife, let another ragged friend intent of him a farthing to help to buy a glass of good liquor to revive his spirit, that he may not die just as he entered upon a new life by the death of a vixen that had plagued the very skin off his bones: the widower must have very little fellow feeling in his joy, if he does not reply, "Poor devil, I give thee joy, here's sixpence for thee."

Is the master of a third house sick, way lay his house from morning to night: if he be good for any thing, tell his wife you will pray, morning, noon, and night, for his recovery; or if he be as most husband's are, tell her you heard the doctor say as he came out that he could not hold it long. The devil must be in that woman who would not give six-pence a day either towards the keeping her husband, or the getting rid of him. If he dies, grief for the first night, let him have been what he would; your sister thrust a pillow under her coats, and tell her, no 'tis a poor discomfortable widow left with seven small children, and that the best husband in the world, and you have considerable gains.

Remember, that the field on which we should meet an European enemy, on that element it is necessary we should possess some power. To aim at such a navy as the greater nations of Europe possess would be a foolish and wicked waste of the energies of our country men. It would be to pull on our heads the load of military expence which makes the European labourer go supperless to bed, and moistens his bread by the sweat of his brow. It will be enough if we enable ourselves to prevent insult from those nations of Europe, which are weak on the sea, be such *circumstances exist which render even the stronger ones weak as to us. Providence has placed their richest and most defenceless possessions at our doors, has obliged their most precious commerce to pass at leisure in review before us.* To protect this, or to assail us, *a small part* only of their naval force will ever be rescued across the Atlantick. The dangers to which the elements expose them here are too well known and the greater danger to which they would be exposed at home, were any general calamity to involve their whole fleet. They can attack us by detachment only, and it will suffice to make ourselves equal to what they may detach. Even a smaller force than they may detach will be rendered equal, or superiour, *by the quick-*

ness with which any check may be repaired within, while [illegible] with them will be irreparable ruin too late. A small naval force then is necessary for us, and but a small one is necessary. What this should be, I will not undertake to say. I will only say it should by no means be so great as we are able to make it. Supposing the million of dollars, or 300,000l sterling, which Virginia could annually spare without distress, to be applied to the creating a navy. A single year's contribution would build, equip, man, and lend to sea a force which would carry 300 guns. The rest of the confederacy, exerting themselves in the same proportion, would equip 1500 guns more. So that one year's contribution would set up a navy of 1800 guns. The British ships of the line average 76 guns; their frigates 38. 1800 guns then would form a fleet of 30 ships, 18 of which may be of the line, and 12 frigates. Allowing eight men, the British average, for every gun, their annual expence, including subsistence, cloathing, pay and ordinary repairs, would be about twelve hundred and eighty dollars for every gun. 2,340,000 for the whole. I state this only as one years possible exertion, without deciding whether more or less than a year's exertion should be thus applied."

The following is a copy of a law, that was passed by the legislature of Virginia, Jan. 8, 1788.

AN ACT of the Commonwealth of Virginia, for the punishment of persons guilty of stealing or selling FREE PERSONS as SLAVES.

Whereas several evil disposed persons have seduced or stolen the children of black and mulatto free persons, and have actually disposed of the persons so seduced or stolen, as slaves, and punishments adequate to such crimes, not being by law provided for such offenders—be it enacted, that any person who shall hereafter be guilty of stealing or selling any free person for a slave, knowing the said person so sold to be free, and therefore shall be lawfully convicted, the person so convicted shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land lying in Hatfield, Hampshire county, in the county of Hampshire, that several [illegible] between the years 1782 and 1787, are taxed in two State rates, a town rate, and a county rate, for the year 1782, as follows, viz.

First Division.

[illegible]

Second Division.

[illegible]

And unless the said taxes, with interest and charges, are discharged on or before the first day of March next, so much of each and every lot or tract of land as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interest and charges, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Peter Clap, in Hadley, on the second Monday of April next, at two o'clock, P. M. of said day, to the highest bidder, as will appear by the following account current, viz.

[illegible]

Northampton, Feb. 22, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land, in the town of Southampton, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in a tax for the year 1782, as follows, viz.

[illegible]

And unless the said taxes, with interest and charges, are discharged on or before the first day of March next, so much of each and every lot or tract of land as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interest and charges, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Peter Clap, in Hadley, on the second Monday of April next, at two o'clock, P. M. of said day, to the highest bidder, as will appear by the following account current, viz.

[illegible]

Southampton, Feb. 22, 1788.

For Sale at this Office,

The First, Second and Third Part of

Webster's Institute.

MARCH 1788. THE NUMBER 79.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

WEDNESDAY, January 23, A. M.

THE 8th sect. of art. 1st containing the POWERS of CONGRESS, still under debate.

Mr. Parsons, (of *Newbury-Port*) Mr. President, A great variety of supposed objections have been made, against vesting Congress with some of the powers defined in the 8th sect. Some of the objectors have considered the powers as unnecessary, and others, that the people have not the proper security that these powers will not be abused. To most of these objections answers, convincing in my opinion to a candid mind, have been given. But as some of the objections have not been noticed, I shall beg the indulgence of the Convention, while I very briefly consider them. And as it is my intention to avoid all repetition, my observations will necessarily be unconnected and desultory.

It has been said, that the grant in this sect. includes all the possessions of the people, and dests them of every thing—that such a grant is impolitick, for as the poverty of an individual guards him against luxury and extravagance, so poverty in a ruler is a fence against tyranny and oppression. Sir, gentlemen do not distinguish between the government of an hereditary aristocracy, where the interest of the governours is very different from that of the subjects, and a government to be administered for the common good by the servants of the people vested with delegated powers by popular elections at stated periods. The federal Constitution establishes a government of the last description, and in this case the people divest themselves of nothing:—The government and powers which the Congress can administer, are the mere result of a compact made by the people with each other, for the common defence and general welfare—To talk, therefore, of keeping the Congress poor, it it means any thing, must mean a depriving the people themselves of their own resources. But it gentlemen will still insist, that these powers are a grant from the people, and consequently improper, let it then be observed, that it is now too late to impede the grant—it is already completed—the Congress under the Confederation are invested with it, by solemn compact—they have powers to demand what monies and forces they judge necessary for the common defence and general welfare—powers as extensive as those proposed in this Constitution. But it may be said, as the ways and means are referred to the several states, they have a check upon Congress by refusing a compliance with the requisition. Sir, is this the boasted check—a check that can never be exercised but by perfidy and a breach of public faith—by a violation of the most solemn stipulations? It is this check that has embarrassed at home, and made us contemptible abroad—and will any honest man plume himself upon a check which an honest man would blush to exercise?

It has been objected, that the Constitution provides no religious test upon oath, and we may have in power unprincipled men, atheists and pagans. No man can wish more ardently than I do, that all our public offices may be filled by men who fear God and hate wickedness; but I still remain with the electors to give the government this security—an oath will not do it: What is an unprincipled man be entangled by an oath? Will an atheist or a pagan dread the vengeance of the christian's God, a being in his opinion the creature of fancy and credulity? It is a solecism in expression. No man is so illiberal as to write the confining places of honour or profit to any one sect of christians: But what gentleman will say, that he is a christian? For who will then be called christianity? One will declare that the christian religion is only an illustration of natural religion, and that he is a christian; another christian will assert, that all men must be happy hereafter in spite of themselves; a third christian reverses the image, and declares, that let a man do all he can, he will certainly be punished in another world; and a fourth will tell us, that if a man use any force for the common defence, he violates every principle of christianity. Sir, the only evidence we can have of the sincerity and excellency of a man's religion, is a good life—and I trust that such evidence will be required of every candidate by every elector. That man who acts an honest part to his neighbour, will most probably conduct honourably towards the public.

It has been objected, that we have not so good security against the abuse of power under the new Constitution, as the Confederation gives us. It is my steadfast opinion, that we have a better security. Under the Confederation the whole power, executive and legislative, is vested in one body, in which the people have no representation, and where the States, the great and the small States, are equally represented; and all the checks the States have, is a power to remove and disgrace an unfaithful servant, after the mischief is perpetrated. Under this Constitution, an equal representation immediately from the people, is introduced, who by their negative, and exclusive right of originating money-bills, have the power to controul the senate, where the sovereignty of the States are represented. But it has been objected, that in the old Confederation the States could at any time recal their delegates, and there was a rotation. No essential benefit could be derived to the people from these provisions, but great inconveniencies will result from them. It has been observed by a gentleman who has argued against the Constitution, that a representative ought to have an intimate acquaintance with the circumstances of his constituents, and after comparing them with the situation of every part of the union, to conduct as to promote the common good. The sentiment is an excellent one, and ought to be engraved on the hearts of every representative. But what is the effect of the power of recalling.——Your representative, with an operating revocation over his head, will lose all ideas of the general good, and will dwindle into a servile agent attempting to serve local and partial benefits by cabal and intrigue. There are great and insuperable objections to a rotation—It is an abridgement of the rights of the people, and it may deprive them at critical seasons of the services of the most important characters in the nation. It deprives a man of honourable ambition, whose highest glory is the applause of his fellow citizens, of an efficient motive to great and patriotick exertions. The people individually have no method of testifying their esteem, but by a re-election: And shall they be deprived of the honest satisfaction of wreathing for their friend and patriot a crown of laurel more durable that monarchy can bestow?

It has been objected, that the senate are made too independent upon the State legislatures. No business under the Constitution of the federal Convention, could have been more embarrassing, than the constructing the senate—as that body must conduct our foreign negociations, and establish and preserve a system of national politics, an uniform adherence to which can alone induce other nations to negociate with and confide in us—It is certain that the change of the men who compose it should not be too frequent—and should be gradual: At the same time suitable checks should be provided to prevent an abuse of power, and to continue their dependence on their constituents—I think the Convention have most happily extricated themselves from the embarrassment. Although the senators are elected for six years, yet the senate as a body composed of the same men, can exist only for two years, without the consent of the States: If the States think proper, one third of that body may at the end of every second year, be new men. When the senate act as legislators they are controulable at all times by the representatives: and in their executive capacity, in making treaties and conducting the national negociations, the consent of two thirds is necessary, who must be united to a man, which is hardly possible, or the new men biennially sent to the senate if the States chuse it can controul them: and at all times there will also be one third of the senate, who at the expiration of two years must obtain a re-election, or return to the mass of the people. And the change of men in the senate will be so gradual as not to destroy or disturb any national system of politics.

It is objected, that it is dangerous to allow the senate a right of proposing alteration or amendments in money-bills—that the senate may by this power increase the supplies and establish profuse salaries—that for these reasons the lords in the British parliament have not this power, which is a great security to the liberties of Englishmen. I was much surprized at hearing this objection, and the grounds upon which it was supported. The reason why the lords have not this power is founded on a principle in the English constitution, that the commons alone represent the whole property of the nation; and as a money-bill is a grant to the king, none can make the grant but those who represent the property of the nation; and the negative of the lords is introduced to check the profusion of the commons and to guard their own property. The manner of passing a money-bill, is conclusive evidence of these principles—for after the assent of the lords, it does not remain with the clerk of the Parliament, but is returned to the commons, who by their speaker, present it to the king, as the gift of the commons:—But every supposed controul the senate by this power may have over money-bills, they can have without it, for by private communications with the representatives, they may as well insist upon an increase of the supplies, or salaries, as by official communications:—But had not the senate this power, the representatives, might tack any foreign matter to a money-bills and compel the senate to concur, or lose the supplies; this might be done in critical seasons, when the senate might give way to the encroachment of the representatives, rather than sustain the odium of embarrassing the affairs of the nation.—The ballance between the two branches of the legislature, would in this way be endangered, if not destroyed: and the Constitution naturally injured. This subject was fully confirmed by the Convention for forming the Constitution of Massachusetts, and the provision made by that body after mature deliberation is introduced into the federal Constitution.

It was objected that by giving Congress a power of direct taxation, we give them power to destroy the State governments by prohibiting them from raising any monies: But this objection is not founded in the Constitution. Congress have only a concurrent right with each State, in laying direct taxes, not an exclusive right; and the right of each state to direct taxation is equally extensive and perfect as the right of Congress—any law, therefore, of the United States for securing to Congress more than a concurrent right with each State, is usurpation and void.

It has been objected that we have no bill of rights.—If gentlemen who make this objection, would consider what are the supposed inconveniencies resulting from the want of a declaration of rights, I think they would soon satisfy themselves that the objection has no weight. Is there a singular natural right we enjoy, uncontrouled by our own legislature, that Congress can infringe? Not one. Is there a single political right secured to us by our Constitution, against the attempts of our own legislature, which we are deprived of, by this Constitution? Not one that I recollect. All the rights Congress can controul, we have surrendered to our own legislature, and the only question is, whether the people shall take from their own legislatures, a certain portion of the several sovereignties and unite them in one head, for the more effectual securing of the national prosperity and happiness.

The Hon. Gentleman from Boston, has stated at large most of the checks, the people have against usurpation, and the abuse of power, under the proposed Constitution: but from the abundance of his matter, he has, in my opinion, omitted two or three, which I shall mention.—The oath the several legislative, executive and judicial officers of the several States, take to support the federal Constitution, is as effectual a security against the usurpation of the general government, as it is against the encroachment of State governments. For an increase of the powers by usurpation, is as clearly a violation of the federal Constitution, as a diminution of these powers by private encroachment—and that oath obliges the officers of the several States, as vigorously to oppose the one as the other. But there is another check, founded in the nature of the union, superiour to all the parchment checks that can be invented.—If there should be a usurpation, it will not be upon the farmer and the merchant, employed and attentive only to their several occupations, it will be upon thirteen legislatures, completely organized, possessed of the confidence of the people, and having the means as well as inclination, successfully to oppose it. Under these circumstances, none but madmen would attempt an usurpation. But Sir, the people themselves have it in their power effectually

to resist usurpation; without being driven to an appeal to arms.—An act of usurpation is not obligatory, it is not law, and any man may be justified in his resistance. Let him be considered as a criminal by the general government, yet only his own fellow citizens can convict him—they are his jury, and if they pronounce him innocent, not all the powers of Congress can hurt him—and innocent they certainly will pronounce him, if the supposed law he resisted was an act of usurpation.

P. M.

As soon as the Convention met this afternoon, Mr. Nason, in a short speech introduced a motion to this effect: "That this Convention, so far reconsider their former vote to discuss the Constitution by paragraphs, as to leave the subject at large open for consideration." This motion met with a warm opposition from several parts of the house.

Mr. Wales said, that the time which had been spent in the discussion, had been well spent—and that he was much surprised to see gentlemen wishing thus to hurry the matter.

Mr. Wedgery said, that necessity compelled them to hurry.

Mr. Dalton. Mr. President, we have been but six or seven days in the discussion of the constitution. Sir, has not paragraph after paragraph been considered and explained? Has not great light been thrown on the articles we have considered.—For my part, I profess to have received much light on them——We are discussing the powers of Congress—Sir, shall we pass that over? Shall we pass over the article of the judiciary power, without examination—I hope, Sir, it will be particularly enquired into. I am sorry to hear gentlemen alledge that they have been a long time from home; and that the want of money necessitates them to wish for an early decision.—Sir, have not the General Court provided for payment of the members of this Convention?—And the Treasurer, I am informed, is collecting money to comply with that provision.—There are many parts which ought to be explained—I hope we shall attend to them with deliberation—and that for the sake of saving a little money, we may not pass over the Constitution, without well considering it.

Judge Sumner wished the motion might be withdrawn.

Mr. Nason said he would withdraw his motion for the present—but mentioned his intention, of again making it at 10 o'clock, to-morrow.

Thursday January 24, A. M.

Mr. Nason renewed his motion for "reconsidering a former vote to discuss the Constitution by paragraphs, so that the whole might be taken up."

The Hon. Mr. Adams said he was one of those who had had difficulties and doubts respecting some parts of the proposed Constitution—He had, he said, for several weeks after the publication of it, laid by all the writings, in the public papers, on the subject, in order to be enabled leisurely to consider them. He had, he said, still some difficulties on his mind; but that he had chosen rather to be an auditor, than an objector, and he had particular reasons therefor; As this was the case with him, and as others, he believed, were in a similar situation, he was desirous to have a full investigation of the subject; that thereby such might be confirmed, either in favour, or against the Constitution; and was therefore against the motion. We ought not he said, to be stingy of our time, or the public money, when so important an object demanded them—and the public expect that we will not. He was sorry, he said, for gentlemen's necessities—but he would rather support the gentlemen, who were thus necessitated, or lend them money, to do it, than they should hurry so great a subject.—He therefore, hoped that the question would be put, and that we should proceed as we began.

Hon Mr. Pitts said it was impossible to consider the whole until the parts had been examined—our constituents, said he, have a right to demand of us the reasons which shall influence us to vote as we shall do—he must, he said, therefore oppose the motion.

The Hon Mr. King, Col. Smith, and several other gentlemen, spoke against the motion.

Mr. Wedgery opposed the motion's being winked out of sight—he wished, he said, the question might be put, that the sense of the Convention respecting it, might be taken.

Gen. Thompson said, it was not essential how the matter was considered—but he wished to have the whole subject at large open to discussion, so that every body might speak to it—A member, says he gets up and speaks—but he is called to order, as not confining himself to the paragraph under debate, and this puts him out.—In his opinion, he said, the Constitution, and the reasons which induced gentlemen to frame it, ought to have been sent to the several towns to be considered by them.—My town, says he, considered it seven hours—and after this, there was not one in favour of it.—If this had been done, we should have known the minds of the people on it: and should we dare, he asked, to act different from the sense of the people? It is strange he said that a system which its planners say is so plain, *that he that runs may read it*, should want so much explanation.

[The question being generally called for, the motion was put—and negatived without a return of the house. The endeavours of gentlemen to hush to silence, a small buz of conversation, among a few citizens in the gallery, being mistaken by some of the Members for a hiss, created a momentary agitation in the Convention: which however, after a short conversation subsided.)

The 8th sect. was again read.

The Hon. Mr. Sedgwick went into a general answer to the objections, which had been started against the powers to be granted to Congress, by this sect.—He shewed the absolute necessity there was that the body which had the security of the whole for their object, should have the necessary means allowed them to effect it—and in order to secure the people against the abuse of this power, the representatives and people, he said, are equally subject to the laws, and can therefore have but one and the same interest—that they never would lay unnecessary burthens, when they themselves must bear a part of them; and from the extent of their objects, their power ought necessarily to be illimitable. Men, says he, rarely do mischief for the sake of being mischievous. With respect to the power in this sect. to raise armies, the hon. gentleman said, although gentlemen had thought it a dangerous power, and would be used for the purpose of tyranny, yet they did not object to the confederation in this particular; and by this, Congress could have kept the whole of the late army in the field, had they seen fit. He asked if gentlemen could think it possible, that the legislature of the United States should raise an army unnecessarily, which, in a short time, would be under the controul of other persons; for if it was not under their controul, what object could they have in raising it. It was, he said, a chimerical idea, to suppose a country like this, could ever be enslaved. How is an army for that purpose to be obtained? From the freemen of the United States? They certainly, says he, will know to what object it is to be applied. Is it possible, he asked, that an army could be raised for the purpose of enslaving themselves and their brethren; or if raised, whether they could subdue a nation of freemen, who know how to prize liberty, and who have arms in their hands? He said, it was a deception in gentlemen to say, that this power could be thus used. The hon. gentleman said, that in the constitution every possible provision against an abuse of power was made—and if gentlemen would candidly investigate for themselves, they would find that the evils they lament cannot issue therefrom.

Mr. Dawes observed, upon the authority of Congress to raise and support armies, that all the objections which had been made by gentlemen against *standing* armies, were inapplicable to the present question; which was, that as there must be an authority *somewhere*, to raise and support armies, whether that authority ought to be in Congress. As Congress are the legislature upon the proposed plan of government, in them only, said he, should be lodged the power under debate. Some gentlemen seem to have confused ideas about *standing armies*: That the legislature of a country should not have power to raise armies, is a doctrine he never heard of. Charles II. in England, kept in pay an army of five thousand men, and James the II. augmented them to thirty thousand. This occasioned a great and just alarm through the nation; and accordingly when William III. came to the throne, it was declared to be unconstitutional to raise or keep a standing army in time of peace, *without the consent of the legislature*. Most of our own State constitutions have borrowed this language from the English declaration of rights; but none of them restrain their legislatures from raising and supporting armies. Those who never objected to such an authority in Congress, as vested by the old confederation, surely ought not to object to such a power in a Congress, where there is to be a new branch of representation, arising immediately from the people, and which branch alone must originate those very grants that are to maintain the army. When we consider that this branch is to be elected every two years, there is great propriety in its being restrained from making any grants in support of the army for a longer space than that of their own existence. If the election of this particular branch were for seven years, as in England, the same men who would make the first grant, might also the second and third, for the *continuance* of the army; and such an acquaintance might exist between the representatives in Congress and the leaders of the army, as might be unfavourable to liberty. But the wisdom of the late Convention has avoided this difficulty. The army must expire of itself in two years after it shall be raised, unless renewed by representatives, who at that time will have just come fresh from the body of the people. It shall share the same fate as that of a *temporary law*, which dies at the time mentioned in the act itself, unless revived by some future legislature.

Capt. Dench said, it had been observed, and he was not convinced that the observation was wrong, that the grant of the powers in this sect. would produce a consolidation of the States, and the moment it begins, a dissolution of the state governments commences. If mistaken, he wished to be set right. *(To be continued.)*

WARSAW, *(Poland)* Oct. 12.

Letters from Moldavia confirm the news, that a Turkish squadron which sailed from Ozzakow attempted the beginning of last month to make a descent on the coast of Russia, between the forts of Kinburne and Jenikale, where the Russians were surprized, and at first obliged to retreat; but their camp being reinforced, they bravely obliged the Turks to retreat with a considerable loss, leaving behind them 2000 killed and wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *(Turky)* Sept. 10.

We have received accounts of a dreadful rebellion having broke out at Smyrna; in consequence of which a horrid massacre had taken place, in which upwards 7000 schismatic Greeks and 4000 Turks, were killed. The origin of the insurrection is not certainly known; but the reason that so many Greeks were killed was, that the Turks in their fury ran through the streets, cutting every one they met to pieces, whether innocent or guilty. Other accounts say, that in Wallachia, through treachery on the part of the Turks against the schismatic Greeks, 600 of them, and almost as many Turks, have been killed. The general opinion among the Turks is, that the Greeks are more attached to Russia by interest than by religion.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

By letters from Petersburgh, we are informed, that a dreadful famine prevails in the southern parts of Russia, which has until lately been industriously concealed from public notice. Thousands of people are to be seen on the roads from Moscow, begging, with the most piteous supplications for bread. The calamity has been occasioned by the failure in the crops for these three years past, and must unavoidably subsist for a time the warlike preparations of the empire.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Feb. 7.

On Tuesday evening a fire was discovered in the Senate Room, at the State-house, which in a few hours reduced that building to a pile of ruins. This building was begun in 1753; the first stone thereof was laid by J. Glen, Esq. then Governor, on the 2nd of June, attended by the Council, the General Assembly, &c. The expense amounted to 59131. 7s. sterling.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15.

In consequence of the intelligence from Boston, of the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State Convention of Massachusetts, the Federalists of New-York yesterday testified their joy on the pleasing event. At sunrise a standard of the United States was hoisted on the Coffee House, in which were inserted the following words—"*The Constitution, September 17, 1787.* And at noon, another flag was displayed of the same place, in which were exhibited the figure of a pine tree, and these words—"*February 6, 88, Boston.*"—The standard of the Union was likewise displayed at the Fort, and the American vessels in the harbour hoisted their colours on the occasion. At twelve o'clock, *thirteen guns* were discharged, in honour of the *six States* that have already ratified the Constitution, which were answered by 13 guns from the ship Jenny, Capt. Thompson, bound for the East-Indies.

The joy and satisfaction exhibited by a *great majority* of the inhabitants of New-York, on this auspicious event, will certainly convince our brethren of the sister States, that this State cherishes in her bosom many virtuous citizens, who most ardently wish for a government, calculated "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Private accounts from Portsmouth and Plymouth say, that the British fleet *was not dispersed* on the 1st of December; that there had been recruited 40,000 men for the sea service, who were then actually under pay; that the press had not ceased; and that the late negociations between the Court of Versailles and London, was thought a *finesse*.

BOSTON, February 28.

Yesterday agreeably to Proclamation, the Hon. General Court of this Commonwealth, convened at the State-House, in this town—and a quorum of both Branches being assembled, a joint Committee was appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to inform him, that they were ready to receive communications, &c.—Accordingly at 5 o'clock, his Excellency met both Branches, convened in the Representatives' chamber, and delivered the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE Letters which I have received in the recess, the Secretary will lay before you, they are not of such importance, as to claim any particular notice from me at this time.

The adjournment of the General Court, for the space of one week, became necessary, in order to give the members who were also members of the late Convention, an opportunity of returning home before the meeting of the legislature. I could have wished that the Proclamation of adjournment had been of an earlier date, but the Session of the Convention, by reason of the importance of the business before that body, was protracted beyond what was expected. I flatter myself that this will be a satisfactory, as well to those of you Gentlemen, who having not heard of the adjournment, have been some days waiting in town, as those who may be apprehensive that the business of the present Session will demand a longer time, than can be conveniently afforded at this season of the year.

I have nothing of more importance at this time, to recommend to your deliberation, than the lands of the Commonwealth. It is scarcely necessary to remark that this State, from its particular situation, as well as from the noble ardor of its citizens in defence of their liberties and independence, hath accumulated a very heavy debt; the interest of which arises to ninety thousand pounds annually; this consideration alone, Gentlemen, should induce us by every possible exertion consistent with the peace of the Commonwealth, to diminish the principal. In order to this, the great quantities of unappropriated territory both in the eastern part of the government, as well as the immense tract lately ceded to us by the State of New-York, afford ample resources, if wisely and expeditiously improved by that spirit of unanimity and discernment which I flatter myself will always distinguish your conduct, when the interest of the people is so deeply and essentially engaged in the result of your deliberations.

I am sorry that my duty urges me to mention to you the necessity of a small tax, but the Treasury is so far exhausted, that the business of the government must cease its progress unless a tax is granted.

Since the last Session, Lake Day, one of those persons for whose arrest a bounty was offered in consequence of an act of the Legislature, has been taken by some of the citizens of New-Hampshire, to whom one hundred pounds has been paid, upon their delivering him into the custody of the Sheriff of the county of Suffolk. Could the late unhappy commotions be thrown into oblivion, consistently with the honour of government, and the safety of the people, I persuade myself it would give satisfaction.

In the beginning of your last Session, I laid before you, the Constitution and Frame of Government for the United States of America, agreed upon by the late General Convention, and transmitted to me by Congress. As the system was to be submitted to the people, and to be decided upon by their Delegates in Convention, I forbore to make any remarks upon it. The Convention which you appointed to deliberate upon that important subject, have concluded their Session, after having adopted and ratified the proposed plan, according to their resolution, a copy whereof, I have directed the Secretary to lay before you.

The obvious imbecility of the Confederation of the United States, has too long given pain to our friends, and pleasure to our enemies; but the forming a new System of Government, for so numerous a people, of very different views, and habits spread upon such a vast extent of Territory, containing such a great variety of soils, and under such extremes of climate, was a task, which nothing less than the dreadful apprehension of losing our national existence, could have compelled the people to undertake.

We can be known to the world, only under the appellation of the United States; if we are robbed of the idea of our Union, we immediately become seperate nations, independent of each other, and no less liable to the depredations of foreign powers, than to wars and bloody contentions amongst ourselves. To pretend to exist as a nation without possessing those powers of coerce, which are necessarily evident to the national Character, would prove a fatal solecism in politicks. The objects of the proposed Constitution, are defence against external enemies, and the promotion of tranquility and happiness amongst the States. Whether it is well calculated for those important purposes, has been the subject of extensive and learned discussion in the Convention which you appointed. I believe there was never a body of men assembled, with greater purity of intention, or with higher zeal for the public interest. And although when the momentous Question was decided, there was a greater division than some expected, yet there appeared a candour, and a spirit of Conciliation, in the minority, which did them great honour, and afforded an happy presage of unanimity amongst the people at large. Tho' so many of the members of the late Convention could not feel themselves convinced that they ought to vote for the ratification of this System, yet their opposition was conducted with a candid and manly firmness, and with such marks of integrity and real regard to the public interest, as did them the highest honour, and leaves no reason to suppose that the peace, and good order of the Government is not their object.

The amendments proposed by the Convention, are intended to obtain a constitutional security of the principles to which they refer themselves, and must meet the wishes of all the States. I feel myself assured that they will very early become a part of the Constitution, and when they shall be added to the propofed plan, I shall consider it the most perfect System of government, as to the objects it embraces, that has been known amongst mankind.

Gentlemen,

As that BRING in whose hands the government of all the nations of the Earth, and who putteth down one and raiseth up another according to His Sovereign Pleasure, has given to the People of these States, a rich and an extensive country; has in a marvellous manner, given them a name and a standing among the nations of the World—has blessed them with external Peace, and internal Tranquility;—I hope and pray, that the gratitude of their Hearts may be expressed by a proper use of those inestimable blessings,—by the greatest exertions of Patriotism,—by forming and supporting Institutions for cultivating the human Understanding, and for the greatest Progress of the Arts and Sciences,—by establishing laws for the support of Piety, Religion and Morality, as well as for punishing Vice and Wickedness,—and by exhibiting on the great Theatre of the World, those social public and private Virtues, which give more Dignity to a People, possessing their own Sovereignty, than Crowns and Diadems afford to Sovereign Princes.

Every matter of a public Nature, which may occur worthy of your notice, shall be communicated by Message, and in every concern tending to promote the public welfare, I shall be happy to concur with you, and be ready at all times to give every possible dispatch to the business that may come before you.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council-Chamber, February 27, 1788.

Thursday last the Convention of the state of New-Hampshire finished debating upon the federal Constitution by paragraphs. Every objection that could possibly be invented was made use of by the gentlemen opposed to the Constitution, which were ably answered by those in favour of it, who were indefatigable in explaining such parts as the opposition affected to consider dark and mysterious, tyrannical and oppressive.

On Friday the Hon. Mr. Langdon made a motion, That the Convention do adjourn to some future day,—which was postponed, in order to give such gentlemen as chose, an opportunity of entering into the general debate:

When Mr. Atherton rose, and in a speech of considerable length, pointed out all the disadvantages which he conceived, would result to these States from adopting the new Constitution; *tyranny* in the extreme, and *despotism with a vengeance!* &c. &c.

He was answered by the Rev. Mr. Thurston.

The question was then put for adjournment, and after considerable opposition from the gentlemen who in the course of the debates strongly opposed the adoption of the Constitution, it passed in the affirmative—for adjourning — 56
against adjourning, 51

The Convention is to meet at Concord, the 3d. Wednesday in June next.

The reason which induced many of the members to adjourn was, their being tied up to instructions, to vote against the constitution, of which they could not divest themselves without incurring the displeasure of their constituents.

We hear from Jaffrey, State of New-Hampshire, that on the night preceding the 12th. inst. the dwelling-house of the Rev. Mr. Ainsworth, was consumed by fire, together with all his household furniture, &c. A promising youth of about eight years old, son of Deacon Spafford, of that town, student with Mr. Ainsworth, perished in the flames. Mr. Ainsworth and his wife, providentially escaped by leaping out of a chamber-window, by which Mrs. Ainsworth unfortunately received a dangerous wound.

NORTHAMPTON, March 5.

The General Assembly of Georgia, have nominated 34 gentlemen, to constitute a convention, to be convened by the executive after nine states have adopted the federal constitution, to take under consideration the alterations and amendments that are necessary to be made in the constitution of that state.

The numbers in the different States, according to the most accurate accounts which could be obtained by the federal Convention, were as follows:

In New-Hampshire,	102,000
In Massachusetts,	360,000
In Rhode-Island,	58,000
In Connecticut,	202,000
In New-York,	238,000
In New-Jersey,	130,000
In Pennsylvania,	360,000
In Delaware,	37,000
In Maryland,	218,000
(including three-fifths of 80,000 negroes)	
In Virginia,	420,000
(including three-fifths of 280,000 negroes)	
In North-Carolina,	200,000
(including three-fifths of 60,000 negroes)	
In South-Carolina,	150,000
(including three-fifths of 80,000 negroes)	
In Georgia,	90,000
(including three-fifths of 40,000 negroes)	

A London paper of Nov. 22, has the following:—"The American Convention meets with great opposition in that country, where there are many untoward spirits and contentious, who know not what they want, and have grown licentious for want of a regular government—the other fruit of the untimely Independence they were taught to contend for, before they foresaw the consequences."

DIED, at Boston, on Thursday morning last, in the 52d year of his age, His Honour THOMAS CUSHING, Esquire, LL. D. and A. A. S. Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

——At Windham, in Connecticut, Mr. ARTHUR BERRIAN, aged 110 years—He was remarkably healthy and chearful through life, and his mental faculties continued to the last.

Mr. BUTLER,

Please to insert in your Gazette, the following INSTRUCTIONS to a Delegate to the late Convention, and you will oblige many of your readers in Sunderland.

To Captain ZACHEUS CROCKER.

SIR,

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the General Court, you are elected to one of the most important acts that were ever capable of reposing in you; in whom is deposited a power, by your constituents, to act a part of the highest importance that ever engaged the attention of this State, and on which depends the existence of the United States. You are to take into your unprejudiced consideration the proposed Federal Constitution. For as you are to approve or reject what hath been the productions of those wise and patriotic Worthies, who with unwearied diligence and industry have employed their wisdom in render ing stedfastness and permanent the governing liberties of America.

We are sensible the part you are to take is not only important, but arduous, and in some instances, perhaps, intricate and perplexing, but a sleepy and inflexible regard to the importance of your trust—a determinate resolve for the general good, with the purest attempt assisted by under a wise and equal Federal Government, may inspire you with that wisdom and firmness which may enable you to surmount the present seeming inconsistencies. Be not lastly in your decision, on a subject of such importance—a plan on which depend the fate of America. Much time will be found necessary for your investigation and decision. Precipitancy in the discharge of your office, might not only involve this State, but the whole in the union in calamities too shocking to relate, which may not be of short duration, but perhaps of a protracted continuance to the last generation, by rejecting the proposed Constitution in this critical and interesting moment. Anarchy will succeed, with its concomitant horrors. We wish you, therefore, carefully and candidly to attend to every argument that shall be produced for or against it the Constitution, and by combining the different of the whole, impartial reason will dictate which will be the most eligible and salutary to a people proud of their liberties, and who will sensibly feel the least diminution of them. You are likewise to consider the dignity of government—that a restraint may be laid on the rebellious and lawless wishes of some, who would seek to subvert all order through avarice and ambition, whose illtamed spirits will bear subjection to no power, but their own sovereign will. Under these considerations, therefore, fear not to delegate the Federal Government with all such power necessary to secure the lives, the liberties and the property of each individual subject—that the good agreements of the Federal Union may be rendered honourable and permanent, and the happiness of this State in particular subserved.

We cannot give you positive instructions on a subject of such magnitude—a subject replete with the future happiness or misery of this new world. But by collecting the wisdom of the State, and concentering in one august and venerable body, whereby a candid reflection and impartial reasonings, ever turning in mind the good of the whole, you will be enabled to act freely on full sufficiency to form a wise and salutary judgment, in order to pronounce a positive decision.——Thus relying on your abilities and worthy intentions, we submit the all interesting subject—beseeching the Governor of the Universe to influence you with all that wisdom requisite in a matter of such importance.

JOSEPH SMITH, 2d. Collector.

Hadley, March 3, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Hadley, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in tax No. 2, and 2, and in a town tax for the year 1783, as follows, viz.

	State taxes.	Town tax.
	L. d. q.	L. d. q.
Timothy Henderson,	1 6 11 0	
Lieut. John Field,	0 7 3 0	2 9 2
William Acres,	0 16 2 0	0 5 3
Joseph Crafts,		0 1 3

Unless the taxes are paid to the subscriber on or before the first Tuesday of April next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Lieut. Cook, innholder in Hadley, at nine o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH SMITH, 2d. Collector.

Hadley, March 3, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the district of Easthampton, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in a minister and state tax for the year 1786, and town tax for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Minister tax.	Town tax
	L. d. q.	L. d. q.	L. d. q.
Samuel Mather, Esq.	6 4 0	0 7 0	2 3 1
Solo. Stoddard, Esq.	7 4 3	0 8 0	2 7 2
Lieut. Gideon Clark,	1 3 2	0 2 0	0 11 0
The proprietors of the farm of Josiah Farnum,	12 7 1	0 8 0	4 5 2

Unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber on or before the 5th day of March next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue at the house of Mrs. Sybil Clapp, innholder in said Easthampton, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

NOAH JANES, Collector.

Easthampton, Feb. 19, 1788.

FOR SALE,

at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

STRONG's and BISKERSAH's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1788.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, an active steady Boy, about 14 years of age.

Enquire at this Office.

The RAISING.

A *new* SONG for FEDERAL MECHANICS.

I.

COME muster, my lads, your mechanical tools,
Your saws and your axes, your hammers and rules;
Bring your mallets and planes, your level and line,
And plenty of pins of American pine;
For our roof we will raise, & our song still shall be,
A government firm, and our citizens free.

II.

Come, up with the *plates*, lay them firm on the wall,
Like the people at large, they're the ground-work of all;
Examine them well, and see that they're sound,
Let no rotton parts in our building be found;
For our roof we will raise, & our song still shall be,
A government firm, and our citizens free.

III.

Now hand up the *girders*, lay each in his place,
Between them the *joists* must divide all the space;
Like assembly-men, *these* should lie level along,
Like *girders*, our senators prove loyal and strong;
For our roof we will raise, & our song still shall be,
A government firm, over citizens free.

IV.

The *roof* & now frame—your *king-posts* & *braces*,
And drive your pins home, to keep all in their places;
Let wisdom and strength in the fabric combine,
And your pins be all made of American pine;
For our roof we will raise, & our song still shall be,
A government firm, over citizens free.

V.

Our *king-posts* are judges—how upright they stand,
Supporting the *braces*, the laws of the land—
The laws of the land, which divide right from wrong,
And strengthen the weak, by weak'ning the strong;
For our roof we will raise, & our song still shall be,
Laws equal and just for a people that's free.

VI.

Up! Up with the *rafters*—each frame is a state!
How nobly they rise! their span, too, how great!
From the north to the south, o'er the whole they extend,
And rest on the walls, while the walls they defend!
For our roof we will raise, & our song still shall be,
Combined in strength, yet as citizens free.

VII.

Now enter the *purlins*, and drive your pins thro',
And see that your joints are drawn home and all true;
The *purlins* will bind all the rafters together,
The strength of the whole shall defy wind and weather;
For our roof we will raise, & our song still shall be,
United as States, yet as citizens free.

VIII.

Come, raise up the turret—our glory and pride—
In the centre it stands, o'er the whole to preside;
The sons of *Columbia* shall view with delight
Its pillars, and arches, and towering height;
Our roof is now rais'd, and our song still shall be,
A federal head, o'er a people still free.

IX.

Huzza! my brave boys, our work is complete,
The world shall admire *Columbia's* fair feat;
Its strength against tempest and time shall be proof,
And thousands shall come to dwell under our roof.
Whilst we drain the deep bowl, our toast still shall be,
Our government firm, and our citizens free.

On the ADVANTAGES of the DIVISION of LABOUR.

[From SMITH's Wealth of Nations.]

THE effects of the division of labour in the general business of society, will be more easily understood by considering in what manner it operates in some particular manufactures.

To take an example, therefore, from a very trifling manufacture; but one in which the division of labour has been very often taken notice of, the trade of a pin maker; a workman not educated in this business (which the division of labour has rendered a distinct trade) nor acquainted with the machinery employed in it, (to the invention of which the same division of labour has probably given occasion) could scarce, perhaps, with his utmost industry, make one pin a day, and certainly could not make twenty. But in the way in which this business is now carried on, not only the whole work is a particular trade, but it is divided into a number of branches, the greater part of which are particular trades. One man draws out the wire, another straightens it, a third cuts it, a fourth points it, a fifth grinds it at the top for receiving the head; to make the head requires two or three distinct operations; to put it on is a particular business, to whiten the pin is another; it is even a trade to put them into the paper: and the important business of making a pin, is in this manner, divided into about eighteen distinct operations, which in some manufactures are only performed by distinct hands, though in others the same man will sometimes perform two or three of them. I have seen a small manufactory of this kind where ten men only were employed, and where some of them consequently performed two or three distinct operations. But though they were very poor, and therefore but indifferently accommodated with the necessary machinery, they could, when they exerted themselves, make among them about twelve pounds of pins in a day. There are in a pound upwards of four thousand pins. Each person, therefore, making a tenth part of forty-eight thousand pins, might be considered as making four thousand eight hundred pins in a day. But if they had all wrought separately and independently, and without any of them been educated to this peculiar business, they certainly could not each of them have made twenty, perhaps not one pin in a day; that is, certainly, not the two hundred and fortieth, perhaps not the four thousand and eight hundredth part of what they are at present capable of performing, in consequence of a proper division and combination of their different operations.

LONDON, November 18.

Yesterday some dispatches were received over land from Lord Cornwallis, in consequence of which a council was immediately held, at the breaking up of which, orders were sent to Lord Hood, at Portsmouth, not to pay off any of the ships under his Lordship's command. Similar orders were likewise dispatched from the Lords of the Admiralty, to the commanders at Plymouth and Chatham.

It is probably determined, in the lot of empires, that the Turks are hastening to a dissolution of their cumbrous dominion. A few successive victories over them might soon decide this; as the Turks, in their wars, like the ancient Germans, look on the first victory as a decision of Heaven in favour of the victor. When this hope is gone, superstition operates to their total intimidation, unless recruited by fresh armies. The imperial travelers did not meet at Cherson, to consult on mere subjects of curiosity. The Divan, aware of this, and perhaps roused by information on the part of England, anticipated the declaration of war, by imprisoning the Russian Ambassadour and preparing for all the reality of hostility.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.

It is agreeable to observe how many of the same circumstances concur in favour of the new Federal Government, which occurred in favour of the opposition to Great-Britain, and the declaration of independence.

The American revolution began in the town of Boston, whose inhabitants are now, almost to enthusiasm, in favour of the Federal Government.

The same characters who took the lead in each of the states in the struggle for liberty, in the glorious years of 1775 and 1776, now take the lead in the exertions to establish the Federal Government.

The men who manifested the most unequivocal attachment to liberty, by enduring cold, hunger and nakedness in the army, during a long and bloody war, are (with two or three exceptions) to a man in favour of the new government, from the great and good General Washington, down to the lowest private that beat a drum or blew a fife under him.

The ministers of the gospel of every denomination (one or two excepted) are now united, from one part of the continent to the other, in praying, with the same zeal that they did for the preservation of our liberties in the years 1775 and 1776, for the establishment of the new federal government.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.

The following Resolve passed the Hon. Convention, during their sitting.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Convention, Feb. 7th, 1788.

WHEREAS it is of importance that the good people of this Commonwealth should be informed of the reasons which induced the Convention to assent to and ratify the Constitution for the United States of America, it is therefore

RESOLVED, That the Hon. *George Cabot*, *Theophilus Parsons*, *Ebenezer Pierce*, and the Hon. *Caleb Strong*, Esq'rs, together with the Secretary of the Convention, be a Committee to prepare an address to the people, stating the principles of the said Constitution, the various objections which were made against it, and the answers they received, and explaining the absolute necessity of adopting some energetic system of federal government, for the preservation of the union; and that the same be published and transmitted to every town within this Commonwealth, one copy thereof to be for the use of each member of this Convention.

And the Convention do recommend to the General Court, that they make provision for the publication of the said address, and give such directions for the distribution thereof, as that Court shall judge proper.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land lying in Hatfield Equivalent, in the county of Hampshire, that their several taxes therein after mentioned, are taxed in two State taxes, a town tax, and a county tax, for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

First Division.

No.	Sors.	Acres.	State tax.	Da.	Town tax.	County tax.
			l. f. d. q.	l. f. d. q.	l. f. d. q.	l. f. d. q.
6	112		0 5 10 0	0 3 9 1	0 2 2 1	0 0 3 0
16	22		0 0 7 2	0 0 4 0	0 0 3 2	0 0 0 2
20	119		0 7 10	0 4 2 2		
23	7		0 0 11	0 0 1 3	0 0 1 2	0 0 0 1
32	40		0 2 8 0			0 0 1 0
82	62		0 3 6 0	0 1 9 0	0 0 10 0	0 0 1 0
83	12			0 0 4 0		
83	87			0 2 11 2		

Second Division.

4	33			0 1 2 3		
7	25			0 0 11 0		
9	12			0 0 5 2		
12	7			0 0 2 3		
29	104				0 0 9 1	0 0 3 0
31	30	0 1 0 0		0 0 12 0	0 0 5 3	0 0 1 0
32	64	0 2 8 2			0 1 0 1	0 0 2 0
35	71			0 2 6 1		
39	94	0 1 0 0		0 0 9 2	0 0 4 3	
49	16				0 0 2 2	

Unless the above taxes are paid to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of March next, so much of the above lands will then be sold at public vendue, as will pay said taxes, together with necessary charges. Said vendue will be at the house of Joshua Shaw, innholder in Plainfield, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and will be continued from day to day until the whole is completed.

WILLIAM ROBBINS, Collector.

Cummington, Feb. 11, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land, in the town of Southampton, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in a town tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

Warham Mather's heirs, 20 acres. 6d. 2q.

Unless said tax is paid on or before the 18th day of March next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Peter Clap, innholder in Southampton, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

EBENEZER POMEROY, Collector.

Southampton, Feb. 11, 1788.

Take Notice!

ALL persons indebted to CLARK and PINKS for News-Papers, are ONCE more requested to make immediate payment. As said PINKS determines to stop riding the 12th of March next, they earnestly desire all who are in arrears to discharge the same by that time.——All who neglect to pay, after that time, must expect trouble and cost, without further notice.

Greenfield, February 21st 1788.

FOR SALE, at this Office,

The First, Second and Third Part of

Webster's Institute.

MARCH 1788. THE NUMBER 80.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

Thursday, January 24, P. M.

THE 8th sect. of art. II. containing the POWERS of CONGRESS, still under debate.

Dr. Taylor asked, why there was to be a federal town, over which Congress is to exercise exclusive legislation?

Hon. Mr. Strong said, that every gentleman must think, that the erection of a federal town was necessary, wherein Congress might remain protected from insult. A few years ago, said the hon. gentleman, Congress had to remove, because they were not protected by the authority of the State in which they were then sitting. He asked, whether this Convention, though convened but for a short period, did not think it necessary that they should have power to protect themselves from insult—much more so must they think it necessary to provide for Congress considering they are to be a permanent body.

Hon Mr. Davis *(Boston)* said, it was necessary that Congress should have a permanent residence, and that it was the intention of Congress under the confederation, to erect a federal town. He asked, would Massachusetts, or any other State, wish to give to New-York, or the State in which Congress shall fix, the power to influence the proceedings of that body which was to act for the benefit of the whole, by leaving them liable to the outrages of the citizens of such States?

Dr. Taylor asked, why it need be ten miles square, and whether one mile square would not be sufficient?

Hon. Mr. Strong said, Congress were not to exercise jurisdiction over a district of ten miles, but over not *exceeding* ten miles square.

Rev. Mr. Stillman said, that whatever was the limits of the district, it would depend on the cession of the legislature of one of the States.

Mr. Denslow said, that he wished farther light on the subject—but that from the words, "We the people," in the first clause, ordaining this Constitution, he thought it was an actual consolidation of the States—and that, if he was not mistaken, the moment it took place, a dissolution of the State governments will also take place.

Gen. Brooks *(Lincoln)* rose, he said, to consider the idea suggested by the gentleman last speaking, that this Constitution would produce a dissolution of the State governments, or a consolidation of the whole: which, in his opinion he said, was ill founded—or rather a loose idea. In the first place, says he, the Congress under this Constitution cannot be organized without repeated acts of the legislatures of the several States—and therefore if the creating power is dissolved, the body to be created cannot exist. In the second place, says the General, it is impossible the general government can exist, unless the governments of the several States are for ever existing, as the qualifications of the electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.—It was, therefore, he said, impossible, that the State governments, should be annihilated to the general government; and it was, he said, strongly implied from that part of the sect. under debate, which gave Congress power to *exclusive* jurisdiction over the federal town, that they should have exercise over no other place. When we attend to the Constitution, we shall see, says the General, that the powers to be given to Congress amount only to a consolidation of the strength of the union, so that private rights are not consolidated—The General mentioned the rights which Congress could not infringe upon; and said, that their power to define what was treason was much less than to be vested in the legislature of this State, by our own constitution—as it was confined in the 3d sect. of art. III. to levying war, or adhering to, and comforting enemies only.—He mentioned the restraint upon Congress in the punishment of treason, and compared it with the extended powers lodged in the Parliament of Great-Britain, on like crimes; and concluded by observing, that as the United States guarantee to each State a Republican form of government; the State governments were as effectually secured, though this Constitution should never be in force.

Hon. Mr. King said, in reply to the inquiry respecting a federal town, that there was now no place for Congress to reside in; and that it was necessary that they should have a permanent residence, where to establish proper archieves, in which to deposit treaties—state-papers—deeds of cessions, &c.

Hon Mr. Singletary said, that all gentlemen had said about a bill of rights to the Constitution, was, that what is written is written—But he thought we were giving up all power—and that the States will be like towns, in this State—Towns, says he, have a right to lay taxes to raise money—and the States probably may have the same. We have now, says he, a good republican constitution—and we do not want it guaranteed to us—He did not understand what gentlemen meant by Congress guaranteeing the republican form of government——he wished they would not play round the subject with their fine flories, like a fox round a trap, but come to it.—Why don't they say that Congress will guarantee our State constitution, he asked.

Gen. Thompson said, Congress only meant to guarantee a *form* of government.

Hon. Mr. King asked, whether if the present constitution of this State had been guaranteed by the United States, the hon. gentleman from Sutton would not have considered it as a great defect in the proposed Constitution—as it must have precluded the State from making any alterations in it, should they see fit so to do, at the time mentioned in the constitution.

(Several other gentlemen spoke, in a desultory conversation, on various parts of the Constitution of this State, and the Confederation, were read; many questions asked the hon. gentlemen who framed the Confederation, to which answers apparently satisfactory were given.)

Friday, January 25, 1788. A. M.

The 8th sect. still under debate: But the conversation still continued desultory; and much attention was paid to the inquiries of gentlemen of different parts of the Constitution, by those who were in favour of it.

Mr. Ames, in a short discourse, called on those who took forth in 1775, to stand forth now—to throw aside all interested and party views—to have one purse, and one heart for the whole—and to consider, that as it was necessary then, so was it necessary now to UNITE, or DIE we must.

Hon. Mr. Singletary. Mr. President, I should not have troubled the Convention again if some gentlemen had not called upon them that were on the stage, in the beginning of our troubles, in the year 1775.—I was one of them—I have had the honour to be a member of the Court all the time, Mr. President, and I say, that if any body had proposed such a Constitution as this, in that day, it would not have been looked at. We contented with Great-Britain—some said, for a three-penny duty on tea, but it was not that—it was because they claimed a right to tax us and bind us in all cases whatever——and does not this Constitution do the same—does it not take all we have—all our property—does it not lay *all* taxes, duties, imposts and excises—and what more have we to give? They tell us Congress won't lay dry taxes upon us, but collect all the money they want by impost.——I say there has always been a difficulty about impost——Whenever the General Court was a going to lay an impost, they would tell us it was more than a trade could bear, that it hurt the fair trader, and encouraged smuggling——and there will always be the same objection——they won't be able to raise money enough by impost; and then they will lay it on the land, and take all we have got. These lawyers, and men of learning, and monied men that take so finely and gloss over matters so smoothly, to make us poor, illiterate people, swallow down this pill——they expect to get into Congress themselves——they expect to be the managers of this Constitution and get all the power——and till the money into their own hands——and then they will swallow up all us little folks, like the great *Leviathan*, Mr. President, yes, just as the whale swallowed up *Jonah*.——This is what I am afraid of——but I won't say any more at present, but reserve the rest to another opportunity.

Hon. Mr. Smith. Mr. President, I am a plain man, and get my living by the plough. I am not used to speak in public, but I beg your leave to say a few words to my brother ploughmen, in this house. I have lived in a part of the country where I have known the worth of good government by the want of it. There was a black cloud that rose in the east last winter, and spread over the west. *[Here Mr. Wedgery interrupted. Mr. President, I wish to know what the gentleman means by the east.]* I mean, Sir, the county of Bristol—the cloud rose there and burst upon us, and produced a dreadful effect. It brought on a state of *anarchy*, and that leads to *tyranny*. I say it brought anarchy.—People used to live peaceably, with, and were before good neighbours, got disheartened and took up arms against government. *[Here Mr. Kingsley called to order, and asked what had the history of last winter to do with the Constitution? Several gentlemen, and among the rest the Hon. Mr. Adams, said the gentleman was in order—let him go on in his own way.]* I am a going, Mr. President, and you my brother Farmers, to shew what were the effects of anarchy, that you may see the reasons why I wish for good government. People, I say took up arms; and then if you went to speak to them you had the *mittest* of death presented to your breast. They would rob you of your property, threaten to burn your houses—oblige you to be on your guard night and day—alarms spread from town to town—families were broken up—the tender mother would cry, O my son is among them! What shall I do for my child! Some were taken captive—children were taken out of their schools and carried away. Then we should hear of an *action*, and the poor prisoners were *set in the front*, to be killed by their own friends. How dreadful, how distressing was this! Our distress was so great that we should have been glad to catch at any thing that looks like government for protection. Had any person, that was able to protect us, come and set up his standard we should all have flocked to it, even if it had been a *monarch*—and that monarch might have proved a tyrant—so that you see anarchy leads to tyranny and better have one tyrant than so many at once.

Now, Mr. President, when I saw this Constitution, I found it was a cure for these disorders. It was just such a thing as we wanted. I got a copy of it and read it over and over—I had been a member of the Convention to form our own State Constitution, and had learnt something of the checks and balances of power, and I found them all here. I did not go to any lawyer, to ask his opinion—we have no lawyer in our town, and we do well enough without.—I formed my own opinion, and was pleased with this Constitution. My Hon. old Daddy, there *(pointing to Mr. Singletary)* won't think that I expect to be a Congress-man, and swallow up the liberties of the people. I never had any post nor do I want one, and before I have done you will think I don't deserve one. But I don't think the worse of the Constitution because lawyers, and men of learning and monied men, are fond of it. I don't suspect that they want to get into Congress and abuse their power. I am not of such a jealous make——they that are honest themselves are not apt to suspect other people. I don't know why our constituents have not as good a right to be jealous of us, as we seem to be of the Congress——and I think those gentlemen who are so very suspicious, that as soon as a man gets into power, he turns *rogue*, had better look *at home*.

We are by this Constitution allowed to send *ten* members to Congress. Have not we more than that number, fit to go? I dare say if we pick out ten, we shall have another left, and I hope ten times ten, and will not these be a check upon those that go? Will they go to Congress and abuse their power and do mischief, when they know they must return and look the other ten in the face, and be called to an account for their conduct? Some gentlemen think that our liberty and property is not safe in the hands of monied men, and men of learning—I am not of that mind.

Brother Farmers, let me suppose a case now—suppose you had a farm of 50 acres, and your title was disputed, and there was a farm of 1000 acres, joined to you that belonged to a man of learning, and his title was involved in the same difficulty—would not you be glad to have him for your friend, rather than to stand alone in the dispute? Well the case is the same—these lawyers, these monied men, these men of learning, are all embarked in the same cause with us—and we must all sink or swim together—and shall we throw the Constitution over-board, because it does not please us all alike? Suppose two or three of you had been at the pains to break up a piece of rough land, and sow it with wheat——would you let it lie waste, because you could not agree what *sort* of a fence to make? Would it

but he better to put up a fence that did not please every one's fancy, rather than not fence it all, or keep disputing about it until the wild beasts come in and devour it. Some gentlemen say don't be in a hurry—take time to consider, and don't take a leap in the dark. I say take things in time—gather fruit when it is ripe. There is a time to sow and a time to reap; we sowed our seed when we sent men to the federal Convention, now is the harvest, now is the time to reap the fruit of our labour, and if we don't do it now, I am afraid we shall never have another opportunity.

Mr. Parsons considered the several charges of ambiguity which gentlemen had laid to the Constitution; and with a great deal of accuracy, stated the obvious meaning of the clauses thus supposed to be ambiguous—He concluded his explanation, by saying, that no compositions which men can pen, could be formed, but what would be liable to the same charge.

P. M.

Hon. Mr. Dalton. Mr. President,—It has been demanded by some gentlemen in opposition to this constitution, why those who were opposed to the augmentation of the powers of Congress a few years since, should now be the warmest advocates for the powers to be granted by the sect. under debate. Sir, I was opposed to the 5 per cent. impost being granted to Congress; and I conceived that such a grant under the confederation, would produce great difficulties and embarrassments. But, sir, as Congress is by the proposed constitution to be differently constructed,—as a *representative* voice of the States in that body, is to be substituted for the present *equal* (or rather unequal one) my objections will be removed. In my opinion, the delegating of power to a government, in which the people have so many checks, will be perfectly safe, and consistent with the preservation of their liberties.

Mr. Ames said, that in the course of the debates, gentlemen had justified the confederation; but he wished to ask, whether there was any danger in this constitution, which is not in the confederation? If gentlemen are willing to confederate, why, he asked, ought not Congress to have the powers granted by this section. In the confederation, said Mr. A. the checks are wanting, which are to be found in this constitution. And the fears of gentlemen, that this constitution will provide for a permanent aristocracy, are therefore ill-founded—for the rulers will always be dependent on the people; like the insects of a sun-shine day, may by the breath of their displeasure be annihilated.

Mr. Wedgery. Mr. President, Enough has I think, been said on the 8th sect. It has been repeated over and over again, that the adoption of the Constitution will please all ranks of people; that the present inefficacy of the Confederation is obvious; and that blessed things will surely be the result of this Constitution. Many say, ask the Merchants? Ask the yeomanry? But they do not tell us what the answer of these will be.—All we hear is, that the merchant and the farmer will flourish—and the mechanick and tradesmen are to make their fortunes directly, if the Constitution goes down. Is it, sir, because the seat of government is to be carried to Philadelphia? Who, sir, is to pay the debts of the yeomanry, and others? Sir, when oil will quench fire, I will believe all this—and not till then: On the contrary, I think the adopting this Constitution, makes against *them*; though it may be something in favour of the merchants. Have not Congress power to tax polls,—for there is no other way of levying a dry tax; and by this means, the poor will pay as much as the rich. Gentlemen say we are undone——and that there is no resource, unless this Constitution is adopted. I cannot see why we need swallow a *great* bone for the sake of a *little* meat, which if it should happen to stick in our throats, can never be got out. Some gentlemen have given out, that we are surrounded by enemies—that we owe debts, and that the nations will make war against us, and take our shipping, &c.—Sir, I ask, if this is a fact? Or whether gentlemen think as they say?—I believe they do not.—For I believe they are convinced, that the nations we owe, do not with us at present to pay more than the interest.

Mr. Wedgery, after considering some other observations which had dropped from gentlemen in the course of the debates on the 8 h section, concluded by saying, that he could not see the great danger that would arise from rejecting the Constitution.

The Hon. Mr. Gorham adverted to the suggestion of some gentlemen, that by granting the impost to Congress this State would pay its proportion; and said, that it could be made an objection as much against one government as another.—But he believed, gentlemen would accede, that the impost was a very proper tax. As to the tax on polls, which the gentleman from New-Gloucester had said would take place, he saw, he said, no article in the Constitution which warranted the assertion—It was, he said, a distressful tax, and would never be adopted. By impost and excise, the man of luxry will pay, and the middling and the poor parts of the community, who live by their industry, will go clear, as this would be the easiest method of raising a revenue, it was the most natural to suppose it would be resorted to—so per cent, he said, may as well be paid for fame luxuries, as 5—nay 100 per cent. impost on some articles, might be laid oh, as is done in England and France. How often, observed the hon. gentleman, has Mr. Adams tried to accomplish a commercial treaty with England—but they think Congress but a feeble power.—They prohibit our oil, fish lumber, pot and pearl-ashes, from being imported into their territories, in order to favour Nova-Scotia—For they know we cannot make general retaliating laws. They have a design in Nova-Scotia to rival us in the fishery, and our situation at present favours their design. From the abundance of our markets, we could supply them with beef, butter, pork, &c. but they lay what restriction on them they please, which they dare not do, was there an adequate power lodged in the general government to regulate commerce.

Mr. Jones, Col. Porter, and Col. Varnum, said a few words in favour of the article—when the Convention proceeded to the consideration of The 9th sect.

Mr Neal *from Kittery* went over the ground of objection to this sect. on the idea, that the slave trade was allowed to be continued for 20 years. His profession, he said, obliged him to bear witness against any thing that should favour the making merchandize of the bodies of men; and unless his objection was removed, he could not put his hand to the Constitution. Other gentlemen said, in addition to this idea, that there was not even a provision that the negroes ever shall be free; and Gen. *Thompson* exclaimed:

Mr. President—Shall it be said, that after we have established our own independence and freedom, we make slaves of others. Oh! Washington, what a name has he had! How he has immortalized himself!—but he holds those in slavery who has a good right to be free as he has—He is still for self; and in my opinion, his character has sunk 50 per cent.

On the other side, gentlemen said, that the step taken in this article, towards the abolition of slavery, was one of the beauties of the Constitution. They observed that in the Confederation there was no provision whatever for its being abolished; but this Constitution provides, that Congress may after 20 years, totally annihilate the slave trade; and that, as all the States, except two, have passed laws to this effect, it might reasonably be expected, that it would then be done—in the interim, all the States were at liberty to prohibit it.

Saturday, January 26.

(The debate on the 9th sect. still continued dilatory, and confined of similar objections and answers thereto. as had before been cited. Both sides deprecated the slave-trade in the most pointed terms, on one side it was pathetically lamented: by Mr. Nason, Major Eust, Mr. Neal, and others, that this Constitution provided for the continuation of the slave-trade for 20 years——On the other, the Hon. Judge Dana, Mr. Adams, and others rejoiced that a door was now to be opened, for the annihilation of this vilious, abhorent practice, in a certain time.)

The paragraph which provides, that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion," was read, when

Gen. Thompson asked the President, to please to proceed—we have, says he, read the book often enough—it is a consistent piece of inconsistency.

Hon. Mr. Adams, in answer to an enquiry of the Hon. Mr. *Taylor*, said, that this power given to the general government to suspend the privilege in case of rebellion and invasion, did not take away the power of the several States to suspend it, if they see fit.

Dr. Taylor asked, why this darling privilege was not expressed in the same manner it was in the constitution of Massachusetts— *Here the hon. gentleman read the paragraph respecting it. in the constitution of this State, and then the one in the proposed constitution.*—He remarked on the difference of expression, and asked why the time was not limited.

Judge Dana said, the answer to the hon. gentleman must be, that the same gentlemen did not make them both. He did not see, he said, the necessity, why it should be for a limited time; for, said he, if for six months, the legislature can assemble every six months, and by that means continue it. In his opinion it could not be properly limited as to time; for six months, or even twelve months, might be too short a time; as Congress might suspend the writ, and adjourn—and during this adjournment, the time of the suspension of the writ might expire—however necessary it was to be kept up.

Judge Sumner said, that this was a restriction on Congress, that the writ of habeas corpus should not be suspended, except in cases of rebellion and invasion. The learned Judge then explained the nature of this writ. When a person, said he, is imprisoned, he applies to a Judge of the Supreme Court—the Judge issues this writ to the jailor, calling upon him to have the body of the person imprisoned, before him, with the crime on which he was committed.—If it then appears that the person was legally committed, and that he was not bailable, he is remanded to prison; if illegally confined, he is enlarged. The privilege, he said, is essential to freedom—and therefore the power to suspend it, is restricted. On the other hand, the State, he said, might be involved in danger, the worst enemy may lay plans to destroy us, and so artfully as to prevent any evidence against him, and might ruin the country, without the power to suspend the writ was thus given. Congress have only power to suspend the privilege to persons committed by their authority. A person committed under the authority of this state, will still have a right to this writ.

Monday, January 28.

This, and the two following days, were taken up in considering the several sections of the second and third articles.—Every one of which was objected to by those who were opposed to the constitution; and the objections were obviated by gentlemen in favour of it. We cannot in *this place*, go into a minute detail of the conversation; nor is it essential that we should; as in the speeches on the grand question, the field is again gone over.—We can only say, that with the utmost attention, every objection, however trifling, was answered; and that the unremitted endeavours of gentlemen who advocated the constitution, to convince those who were in error, was not without effect. The main objections to the Judiciary Power, are contained in the following speech, delivered on Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Mr. Holmes. Mr. President. I rise to make some remarks on the paragraph under consideration, which treats of the judiciary power.

It is a maxim universally admitted, *that the safety of the subject consists in having a right to a trial at free and impartial as the lot of humanity will admit of.*—Does the Constitution make provision for such a trial? I think not: For in a criminal process a person shall not have a right to insist on a trial in the vicinity where the fact was committed, where a jury of the peers would from their local situation have an opportunity to form a judgment of the *character* of the person charged with the crime, and also to judge of the *credibility* of the witnesses. There a person must be tried by a jury of strangers—a jury who *may be* interested in his conviction; and where he *may* by reason of the distance of his residence from the place of trial, be incapable of making such a defence, as he is in justice intitled to, and which he could avail himself of, if his trial was in the same county where the crime is said to have been committed.

These circumstances, as horrid as they are, are rendered still more dark and gloomy, as there is no provision made in the constitution to prevent the Attorney-General from filing information against any person, whether he is indicted by the grand jury or not: in consequence of which the most innocent person in the Commonwealth may be taken by virtue of a warrant issued in consequence of such information, and dragged from his home, his friends, his acquaintance, and confined in prison, until the next session of the court, which has jurisdiction of the crime with which he is charged (and how frequent those sessions are to be, we are not yet informed of) and after long, tedious and painful imprisonment, though acquitted on trial, may have no possibility to obtain any kind of satisfaction for the loss of his liberty, the loss of his time, great expenses and perhaps cruel sufferings.

But what makes the matter still more alarming is, that as the mode of criminal process is to be pointed out by Congress, and they have no constitutional check on them, except that the trial is to be by a jury, but who this jury is to be, how qualified, where to live, how appointed, or by what rules to regulate their procedure, we are ignorant of as yet;—whether they are to live in the county where the trial is; whether they are to be chosen by certain districts; or whether they are to be appointed by the sheriff *ex officio*; whether they are to be for one session of the court only, or for a certain term of time, or for good behaviour, or during pleasure; are matters which we are intirely ignorant of as yet.

The mode of trial is altogether indetermined, whether the criminal is to be allowed the benefit of Council—whether he is to be allowed to meet his accuser face to face—whether he is to be allowed to confront the witnesses and have the advantage of cross examination, we are not yet told.

These are matters of by no means small consequence, yet we have not the smallest constitutional security, that we shall be allowed the exercise of these privileges, neither is it made certain in the Constitution, that a person charged with a crime, shall have the privilege of appearing before the court or jory which is to try them.

On the whole, when we fully consider this matter, and fully investigate the powers granted, explicitly given, and specially delegated, we shall find Congress possessed of powers enabling them to institute judicatories, little less inauspicious than a certain tribunal in Spain, which has long been the disgrace of Christiandom—I mean that diabolical institution the INQUISITION.

What gives an additional glare of horror to these gloomy circumstances, is the consideration that Congress have to ascertain, point out, and determine, what kind of punishments shall be inflicted on persons convicted of crimes; they are no where restrained from inventing the most cruel and unheard of punishments, and annexing them to crimes, and there is no constitutional check on them, but that RACKS and GIBETS may be amongst the most mild instruments of their discipline.

There is nothing to prevent Congress from passing laws which shall compel a man who is accused or suspected of a crime, to furnish evidence against himself, and even from establishing laws which shall render the court to take the charge exhibited against a man for truth, unless he can furnish evidence of his innocence.

I do not pretend to say Congress will do this, but, Sir, I undertake to say that Congress (according to the powers proposed to be given them by the Constitution) may do it; and if they do not, it will be owing entirely—I repeat it—it will be owing entirely to the GOODNESS of the MEN, and not in the least degree owing to the GOODNESS of the CONSTITUTION.

The framers of our State Constitution, took particular care to prevent the General Court from authorizing the judicial authority to issue a warrant against a man for a crime, unless his being guilty of the crime was supported by oath or affirmation, prior to the warrant being granted; why is it not determined to much more safe to intrust Congress with the power of enacting laws, which it was deemed so unsafe to intrust our State Legislatures with. I am unable to conceive.

(To be continued.)

HAGUE, November 21.

The following are some of the particulars of the news received from Bois le Duc. That place had been hitherto preserved from pillage, while other towns exhibited scenes of plunder and outrage. But a new garrison having entered, the military, as they had done at other places, were guilty of great excesses, an example which the mob soon began to follow. The riots began on the 5th instant, by breaking the windows of several houses,—the plunder soon became general—many citizens, merchants as well as others, were robbed of all their gold, silver, moveables, merchandize, dress, plate, &c. This horred outrage lasted for three days successively. The same riots took place in some towns of Zealand, partly occasioned by the military, and partly by the populace. Zuriczee is almost entirely ruined.

UTRECHT, Dec. 23.

We are informed, that there are persons here, who, by their attachment to the pernicious system of the patriots, as they call themselves, are at this moment employed in furnishing money to several inhabitants of this city to pay their expences to Brussels, on condition of their enlisting. If it is asked, under whom these persons are to serve, it may be asserted, with a degree of certainty, that they will be enrolled by the famous ——— de Lange, who, it is said, will take upon himself the title of King of these patriots, and make war against our republic as soon as he has assembled forces sufficient; in order, if possible, to put himself in the place of the Prince of Orange. It is however to be hoped that our Captain-General, having notice of this project, will put himself in a proper state of defence, and that our sovereign will be able to crush the viper in the egg.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) Feb 4.*

By a gentleman from St. Mary's we are informed, that on the 6th December last, a party of Indians came down on the main (Georgia) in the county of Camden, and carried off two women, three children and a negro man.——A party from Cumberland island went in pursuit of them, but before they could arrive, the savages had made off.

On the 27th of January an alarm was given, at the island, of a party having come down to the same place, and that they had murdered a Mr. Taylor and Mr. Fordyce, and carried off about twenty head of cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

Advices from Europe inform us, that the unfortunate Dutch patriots are miserably harrassed and insulted by the Orange Party. The new Constitution of the United States, we think, will be found a blessing to many of the unfortunate friends of liberty.

ON Saturday last, upon the news of the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the powerful and patriotic State of Massachusetts, the bells of Christ-Church were rung, and congratulations of joy have appeared in every part of the city for several days past.

A correspondent wishes the public of Pennsylvania to compare the *generous manly conduct of the minority of Massachusetts*, with the *pitiful low intolerance* of the *hatred minority* of Pensylvania. Even though at first inimical to the Constitution, when *convinced*, or *even* out-voted, they could eat the *bread of peace*, and drink the *glass of friendship* with their friends IN TOTO—and they could even declare with *transport*, they were beaten—they were out-voted—but at their return to *those* who honoured *them* with *their choice*, they would recommend *peace* and *harmony*, *union* and *submission*. But when the *incendiaries* of our own State even refused the *hand of friendship*, the *signature of consent*, and *the social feast*, which *bind* man and man together, they not only added neglect to their malicious refusal, but strove to spread dissention, and to raise rebellion *amongst* their constituents—

To you we cling as to a band of brothers—
We thank you for your generous consent,
Respect you as the saviours of your country,
And *pray* the *head of all confederation*,
The author of the sun, the *moon*, the *stars*,
And all which feels his forcible command,
In one firm, fast-bound mass of general union,
——TO BLESS YOU.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Feb. 27.

A letter from Portarlington, in Ireland dated November 24, says, "I was yesterday a spectator of one of the most melancholy and distressing scenes I have ever beheld, occasioned by the present floods, which I suppose have done equal, if not superior damages through many parts of this kingdom. Here the oldest inhabitant never remembers to have seen any thing in the least degree equal to what they experienced yesterday.

"On Saturday last it commenced with a violent and continued rain, which did not abate till the night following; at which time the water rose considerably, but nothing to alarm us. On Tuesday morning the 13th instant, the mountain floods came down with such astonishing rapidity, as to choke the great bridge, which divides the King and Queen's county in this town; before nine o'clock it effectually stopped all the arches, and ran with violence across the battlements for a considerable breadth: at that hour a strant he ongine to Mr. William Montgomery, near Rathangan, rashly undertook to cross it with two horses and cars of his master; a butcher from Dublin unfortunately took advantage of the cars and got on one of them; they had scarcely got two yards on the bridge, when they were all washed over by the flood; the poor cattle, from the incumbrance of the cars, could make no resistance, and instantly perished; nor did the efforts of men avail any things for in a few minutes they shared the same unhappy fate. In the mean time the torrent, unable to remove the obstruction it met with (as our bridge is amazingly strong,) recoiled with unspeakable fury, and overturning several great walls which opposed it, formed for itself a new and unthought of course, taking its destructive way immediately through the Red Lion Inn and [illegible] houses for above 120 yards between that and the market place. So astonishingly rapid was its progress, that in a few minutes it flowed in at the windows of the ground floors, and threatned immediate destruction to the terrified inhabitants, many of whom fled naked through the streets. This was indeed a melancholy picture and such a one as I shall ever remember with terror and pity. The fury of the water increased every moment, sweeping with violence all before them, while the shrieks of the women and children from the windows of those houses which we imagined would tumble instantly, rendered the scene terribly affecting. We could procure no boat for their relief, but many horsemen ventured to catch them as they dropped from their windows: the aged and infirm suffered much, and indeed made a large number of those who were injured. Providentially no lives were lost here, but a vast deal of private property has suffered considerably. Large quantities of turf, corn, hay, potatoes and timber, were carried away, together with houshold furniture, &c.

"It fell as it rose, rapidly, and yet at six o'clock yesterday evening there was a current through the hall of the Red Lyon Inn sufficient to turn the largest mill. This morning it has entirely abated, but things wear a melancholy appearance in those parts which suffered; many small houses thereabout are in ruins—the streets in many places plowed up for several yards together, and the floors still covered with water. The horses which were drowned were washed ashore, and boats were employed to drag the river for the men who were drowned.

BOSTON, March 3.

The remains of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governour, (whose death we mentioned in our last) were on Monday last entombed.—At three o'clock the Funeral Procession moved in the following order.

Independant Cadets,
commanded by Col Bradford, with reversed arms—officers
of companies and Standard reversed, and
muffled sounding, a solemn march.

OFFICERS.

Of Cavalry—Light-Infantry—Republican Volunteers—
Artillery—and of the Boston Regiment.

The President.
And Fellows of the Corporation of Harvard-College.
Bearers.

Hon. Mr SULLIVAN,	Hon. Mr. DAWES,
Hon. Mr. WARREN,	J. SCOLLAY, Esq.
Hon. Mr. BOWDOIN,	Hon. Mr. ADAMS,

The CORPSE.

On the coffin were his Honour's sword, gorget and sash.
Mourners—two and two.
Officers of Castle William, in mourning.
High-Sheriff.
Hon. Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, in scarlet robes.
Honourable Council.
Hon. Senate.
Hon. House of Representatives.
Clergy.
The Governour's Aid-de-Camp.
Citizens two and two.
His Excellency the GOVERNOUR, in a coach,
with the Lady of the deceased, and relatives.
30 Carriages, clothed the Procession.

In this order the procession moved through the centre of the town, to the common burial ground: when the head of it arrived at the gate, the Independent Cadets opened their files, and rested on their arms reversed, until the other parts of the procession passed through. The remains were then entombed under the discharge of three volleys from this corps. Minute guns were discharged at Castle William, during the whole progress of the Procession.

NORTHAMPTON, March 12.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh Virginia, Jan. 14, 1788.

"When I wrote last, the *sacred flame* was but just beginning to spread. Mr. L. the assistant in Brunswick circuit, conjectures that from 1800 to 2000 souls have been there converted to GOD since last spring. Mr. C. is of opinion that between 1500 and 1800 have experienced the same work of grace in Suffex; and Mr. H. thinks there are not less than between 800 and 1000 souls made partakers of the same blessing since the spring in Amelia.

"Many Christians have had severe exercises of mind respecting the great noise which has attended this work of GOD. Some thought it would not be divine; yet from its effects, they dare not ascribe it to satan: but when the LORD broke in upon their own families, then prejudices were removed, and they began to bemoan the slowness of their hearts to believe; by which means they fell fast into the spirit and temper of a little child, and desired nothing but that the will of GOD should be done. The consequence of this gospel temper is,—slavery, that *American giant*, has, with many, received a mortal stroke.

"It is worthy of observation, that many gospel hardened, old, orthodox sinners have, as mighty oaks been felled. And many high towering sinners, as the tall cedars of Lebanon, have been bowed down to the dust; yea, literally speaking, *into* the dust. Soon after writing my last, I was at two quarterly meetings; at which, in the course of some days it was computed that 500 souls were justified by faith and had peace with GOD through JESUS CHRIST. From 15 to 50 souls have been commonly converted to GOD in a day, under Mr. K. and Mr. E. and indeed under almost any one that preached.

"There has been a singular work among the children of the Methodists; hundreds of them have been converted to GOD. And it is no strange thing with us now, for children from seven years old and upwards, to experience a work of grace."

DIED, Last Monday morning, after a long indisposition, JOSEPH HAWLEY, Esquire, in the 63 d year of his age.

From the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY.

A new SONG.

THE 'Vention did in Boston meet,
But State-house could not hold 'em,
So then they went to Fed'ral street,
And there the truth was told 'em——
Yankee doodle, keep it up!
Yankee doodle, dandy,
Mind the music and the step,
And with the girls be handy.

They every morning went to prayer,
And then began disputing,
'Till opposition silence'd were,
By arguments refuting.
Yanky doodle keep it up! &c.

Then 'squire Hancock like a man,
Who dearly loves the nation,
By a conciliatory plan,
Prevented much vexation.
Yanky doodle, &c.

He made a *weundy* fed'ral speech,
With sense and elocution;
And then the 'Vention did beseech
T' adopt the Constitution.
Yankee doodle, &c.

The question being outright put,
(Each voter independent)
The Fed'ralists agreed to adopt,
And then propose amendment.
Yankee doodle, &c.

The other party seeing then
The people were against 'em,
Agreed like honest, faithful men,
To mix in peace amongst 'em.
Yankee doodle, &c.

The Boston folks are *devil* lads,
And always full of notions;
The boys, the girls, their mams and dads,
Were fill'd with joys commotions.
Yankee doodle, &c.

So straightway they procession made,
Lord! how *nation* fine, Sir,
For ev'ry man of ev'ry trade
Went with his tools——to dine, Sir,
Yankee doodle, &c.

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS in a ship,
Join'd in the social band, Sir,
And made the lasses dance and skip,
To see him sail on land, Sir,
Yankee doodle, &c.

Oh then a *whopping* feast began,
And all hands went to eating;
They drank their roasts, shook hands and sang,
Hazza! for 'Vention meeting.
Yankee doodle, &c.

New politicians of all kinds,
Who are not yet decided;
May see how Yankees speak their minds;
And yet are not divided.
Yankee doodle, &c.

Then from this sample let 'em cease,
Inflammatory writing,
For FREEDOM, HAPPINESS and PEACE,
It better for than fighting.
Yankee doodle, &c.

So here I end my fed'ral song,
Compos'd of thirteen verses,
May agriculture flourish long,
And commerce fill our purses!
Yankee doodle, &c.

LONDON, October 31.

Extract of a letter from Bayonne, Oct. 10.

THE Village of Sanguessa, on the frontiers of Arragon, has been the victim of the greatest calamity ever experienced in that part of the world, owing to a violent storm. The prodigious quantity of rain that fell on the mountains of Sacca, occasioned so terrible an inundation, that out of four hundred houses, which composed the village, one only is remaining. Two thousand persons have been buried under the waters, which rose fourteen feet higher than they generally do. All the mills, the wells, a great quantity of cattle, all are ravaged and destroyed. Ten or twelve villages are reduced to the greatest misery, and the kingdom of Navarre is a deplorable object of compassion. This dreadful disaster happened the 24th of last month, and since that time the rains have never ceased. The 6th inst. there fell such a quantity at Pampeluna, that the streets of the town appeared like rivers all of a sudden. The torrents have carried away two woolen manufactories, with an hundred bales of that valuable commodity. Upwards of twenty houses have been overthrown, and the second inundation was as terrible as the first: the vines, the olive trees, with various other things; men, and animals of every kind have been destroyed; in a word, every thing presents the image of total destruction. The smallest brook has caused incredible damage. We can have no news from any part of Upper Navarre nor of Arragon, on account of the impossibility of the couriers passing. It was at Cambo the day of the last horrour. The rain did not cease for eight and twenty hours, the river Nive rose twelve feet above its banks, and overflowed all the plains. The Turkey wheat, the flax, the hay, and the cattle, that happened to be in its way, were swept off by the torrent. The bridge at Ustaris has been forced away, and left the inhabitants in the greatest distress."

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ON the eleventh day of this month Mr. *Rumsey's* steam boat, with more than half her loading, (which was upwards of three ton) and a number of people on board, made a progress of four miles in an hour against the current of Potowmac river, by the force of steam, without any external application whatsoever, impelled by a machine that will not cost more than twenty guineas for a ten ton boat, and that will not consume more than four bushels of coals or the equivalent of wood, in twelve hours. It is thought that if some pipes of the machine had not been ruptured by the freezing of water, which had been left in them a night or two before, and which ruptures were only secured by rags tied round them, that the boat's way would have been at the rate of seven or eight miles in an hour. As this invention is equally applicable to boats or ships of all dimensions, to smooth, shallow and rapid rivers, or the deepest and roughest seas, freightage of all kinds will be reduced to one third of its present expence.

Mr. *Rumsey* has a machine (which I likewise have seen) by which he raises water for grist or saw mills watering meadows, or purposes of agriculture cheaper than races can be dug, or dams made, and the water, after performing its operation, to be returned again into its first reservoir. He has likewise made such improvements upon the structure of mills as to work grist mills with one third of the water now expended, and saw mills with one twentieth, and yet increase their powers without fearing the innumerable accidents attendant on the cumbersome parade of rounds, logs, and wheels, which he has totally laid aside, and equally simplifies and cheapens the buildings; but I shall say no more, as Mr. *Rumsey* is preparing to publish the principles upon which his boat acts, when the public's curiosity will be satisfied.

I am, &c. &c.

Winchester, Dec. 16th, 1787.

ON SLAVERY.

[From PALEY's Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy.]

I DEFINE slavery to be "an obligation to labour, for the benefit of the master, without the contract or consent of the servant."

This obligation may arise, consistently with the law of nature, from three causes.

1. From crimes. 2. From captivity. 3. From debt.

In the first case, the continuance of the slavery, as of any other punishment, ought to be proportioned to the crime.

In the second and third cases, it ought to cease as soon as the demand of the injured nation or private creditor is satisfied.

The slave trade upon the coast of Africa is not excused by these principles. When slaves are in that country brought to market, no questions, I believe, are asked about the origin or justice of the vendor's title. It may be presumed, therefore, that this title is not always, if it be ever, founded in any of the causes above assigned.

But defect of right in the first purchase is the least crime with which this traffic is chargeable. The natives are excited to war and mutual depredation for the sake of supplying their contracts, or furnishing the market with slaves. With this the wickedness begins; the slaves torn away from parents, wives, children, from their friends and companions, their fields and flocks, their home and country, are transported to the European settlements in America, with no other accomodation on ship-board than what is provided for brutes. This is the second stage of cruelty; from which the miserable exiles are delivered only to be placed, and that for life, in subjection to a dominion and system of laws, the most merciless and tyrannical that ever was tolerated, upon the face of the earth; and from all that can be learned, by the accounts of the people upon the spot, the inordinate authority which the plantation laws confer upon the slave-holder, is exercised, by the English slave-holder especially, with rigour and brutality.

But necessity is pretended: The name under which all enormities are attended to be excused. And after all, what is necessity; it has never been proved that the land could not be cultivated there, as it is here, by hired servants. It is said, that it could not be cultivated with quite the same conveniency and cheapness, as by the labour of slaves; by which means a pound of sugar, which the planter now sells for six-pence, could not be afforded under six-pence halfpenny---and this is the necessity.

The great revolution which has taken place in the western world may probably conduce, and who knows but that it was designed, to accelerate the fall of this abominable tyranny; and now that this contest, and the passions which attend it, are no more, there may succeed, perhaps, a season for reflecting, whether a legislature, which had so long lent its assistance to the support of an institution replete with human misery, was fit to be trusted with an empire the most extensive that ever was obtained in any age or quarter of the world?

Slavery was a part of the civil constitution of most countries, when Christianity appeared; yet no passage is to be found in the Christian Scriptures, by which it is condemned or prohibited. This is true; for Christianity, soliciting admission into all nations of the world, abstained, as behoved it, from intermeddling, with the civil institutions of any. But does it follow, from the silence of Scripture concerning them, that all the civil institutions which then prevailed were right? or that the bad should be changed for better?

Besides this, the discharging of slaves from all obligation to obey their masters, which is the consequence of pronouncing slavery to be unlawful would have had no better effect than to let loose one half of mankind to the other. Slaves would have been tempted to embrace a religion which asserted their rights to freedom. Masters would have hardly been persuaded to consent to claims founded upon such authority. The most calamitous of all contests, a *bellum servile*, might probably have ensued, to the reproach, if not the extinction of the Christian name.

The truth is, the emancipation of slaves should be gradual; and be carried on by provisions of law, and under the protection of civil government. Christianity can only act as an alternative. By the mild diffusion of its light and influence, the minds of men are insensibly prepared to perceive and correct the enormities which folly, or wickedness, or accident, have introduced into their publishment. In this way the Greek and Roman slavery, and since these the feudal tyranny, has declined before it. And trust, that, as the knowledge and authority of the same religion advances in the world, they will banish what remains of this odious institution.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-residen proprietors of land in the district of Easthampton, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in a minister and state tax for the year 1786, and town tax for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Minister tax.	Town tax
	£. d. q.	£. d. q.	£. d. q.
Samuel Mather, Esq.	6 4 0	0 7 0	2 3 1
Solo. Stoddard, Esq.	7 1 3	0 8 0	2 7 1
Lieut. Gideon Clark,	14 1 2	1 6 0	4 1 2
The proprietors of the farm of Jos-h Fowler,	12 7 2	0 8 0	4 5 3

Unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of March next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Mrs. Submit Clapp, innholder in said Easthampton, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

NOAH JANES, Collector.

Easthampton, Feb. 29, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Hadley, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in tax No. 1 and 2, and in a town tax for the year 1783, as follows, viz.

	State taxes.	Town tax.
	£. d. q.	£. d. q.
Timothy Henderson,	1 6 11 0	
Lieut. John Field,	0 7 3 0	2 9 2
William Acres,	0 16 2 0	
Joseph Crafts,	0 3 7 2	0 5 1

Unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber on or before the first Tuesday of April next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Elisha Cook, innholder in Hadley, at nine o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH SMITH, 2d. Collector.

Hadley, March 3, 1788.

Take Notice!

ALL persons indebted to CLARK and PINKS for News-Papers, are ONCE more requested to make immediate payment. As said PINKS determines to stop riding the 12th of March next, they earnestly desire all who are in arrears, to discharge the same by that time.——All who neglect to pay, after that time, must expect trouble and cost, without further notice.

Greenfield, February 25th 1788.

☞ N. B. Those who have received the Hampshire Chronicle, may, if they please, receive the Hampshire Gazette, on the same terms.

FOR SALE,

at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

STRONG'S and BICKERSTAFF'S

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1788.

LIKEWISE,

The First, Second and Third Part of

Webster's Institute.

MARCH 1788. THE NUMBER 81

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

Wednesday, January 30, A. M.

The 9th Section still under debate.

MR. DAWES said, he did not see that the right of trial by jury was taken away by the article.—The word *Court* does not, either by a popular or technical construction, exclude the use of a jury to try facts. When people in common language talk of a trial at the *Court* of Common Pleas, or the Supreme Judicial *Court*, do they not include all the branches and members of such Court, the jurors, as well as the judges?—They certainly do, whether they mention the jurors expresly or not. Our State legislatures have construed the word Court in the same way; for they have given appeals from a justice of peace to the *Court* of Common Pleas, and from thence to the Supreme *Court*, without saying any thing of the jury: But in cases which almost time out of mind have been tried *without jury*, there the jurisdiction is given expresly to the *justices* of a particular court, as may be instanced by suits upon the absconding act, so called.

Gentlemen have compared the article under consideration, to that power which the British claimed, and which we resisted at the revolution —namely, the power of trying the Americans without a jury—But surely there is no parallel in the cases: It was *criminal* cases in which they attempted to make this abuse of power; Mr. D. mentioned one example of this, which, though young, he well remembered, and that was the case with Nickerson, the pirate—who was tried without a jury, and whose judges were the Governours of Massachusetts, and of some neighbouring provinces, together with admiral Montague, and some gentlemen of distinction. Although this trial was without a jury, yet as it was a trial upon the *civil* law, there was not so much clamour about it, as otherwise there might have been; but still it was disagreeable to the people, and was one ground of the then complaints. But the trial by jury was not attempted to be taken from *civil causes*—It was no object of power, whether one subject's property was lessened, while another's was increased; nor can it now be an object with the federal legislature. What interest can they have in constituting a judicial, to proceed in *civil* causes without a trial by jury? In criminal causes by the proposed government, there *must be* a jury. It is asked, why is not the Constitution as *explicit* in securing the right of jury in *civil*, as in criminal cases? The answer is, because it was out of the power of the Convention: The several States differ so widely in their *modes* of trial, some States using a jury in causes wherein other States employ only their judges, that the Convention have very wisely left it to the federal legislature to make such regulation, as shall as far as possible, accomodate the whole. Thus our own State constitution authorizes the General Court to erect judicatories—but leaves the nature, number and extent of them, wholly to the discretion of the legislature. The bill of rights indeed secures the trial by jury in civil causes, *except in cases* where a contrary practice has obtained. Such a clause as this, some gentlemen wish were inserted in the proposed Constitution, but such a clause would be absurd in that Constitution, as has been clearly stated by the honorable gentleman from Charlestown, *(Mr. Gorham)* because the "exception of all cases where a jury have not heretofore been used" would include almost all cases that could be mentioned when applied to all the States, for they have severally differed in the kind of causes where they have tried without jury.

In the conversation on THURSDAY, on the 5th article, which provides, that "no religious test shall ever be required, as a qualification to any office" &c. several gentlemen urged, that it was a difference from the principles of our forefathers, who came here for the preservation of three religion; and that as it would admit deists, atheists, &c. into the general government, and people being apt to imitate the examples of the Court, these principles will be disseminated, and of course a corruption of morals ensue. Gentlemen on the other side applauded the liberality of the clause—and represented in striking colours the impropriety and almost impiety of the requisition of a test, as practised in Great-Britain and elsewhere—In this conversation, the following is the substance of the observations of the

Rev. Mr. Shute. Mr. President—To object to the latter part of the paragraph under consideration, which excludes a religious test, is, I am sensible, very popular; for the most of men some how, are rigidly tenacious of their own sentiments in religion, and disposed to impose them upon others, as the *Standard* of truth. If in my sentiments, upon the point in view, I should differ from some in this honourable body, I only wish from them the exercise of that candour, with which true religion is adapted to inspire the honest and well disposed mind.

To establish a religious test as a qualification for offices in the proposed federal Constitution, it appears to me, Sir, would be attended with injurious consequences to some individuals, and with no advantage to the *whole*.

By the injurious consequences to individuals, I mean, that some, who in every other respect, are qualified to fill some important post in government, will be excluded by their not being able to stand the religious test—which I take to be a privation of part of their civil rights.

Nor is there to me any conceivable advantage, Sir, that would result to the whole from such a test. Unprincipled and dishonest men will not hesitate to subscribe to *any thing*, that may open the way for their advancement, and put them into a situation the better to execute their base and iniquitous designs. Honest men alone, therefore, however well qualified to serve the public, would be excluded by it, and their country be deprived of the benefit of their abilities.

In this great and extensive empire, there is and will be a great variety of sentiments in religion among its inhabitants. Upon the plan of a religious test, the question I think must be, who shall be excluded from national trusts? Whatever answer bigotry may suggest, the dictates of candour and equity, I conceive will be *none*.

Far from limiting my charity and confidence to men of my own denomination in religion, I suppose, and I believe, Sir, that there are worthy characters among men of every other denomination—among the Quakers—the Baptists—the Church of England—the Papists—and even among those who have no other guide, in the way to virtue and heaven, than the dictates of natural religion.

I must therefore think, Sir, that the proposed plan of government, in this particular, is wisely constructed: That as all have an equal claim to the blessings of the government under which they live, and which they support, so none should be excluded from them for being of any particular denomination in religion.

The presumption is, that the eyes of the people will be upon the faithful in the land, and from a regard to their own safety, will chuse for their rulers, men of known abilities—of known probity—of good moral characters. The apostle Peter tells us, that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness, is *acceptable* to him——And I know of no reason, why men of such a character, in a community, of whatever denomination in religion, *cæteris paribus*, with other suitable qualifications should not be *acceptable* to the people, and why they may not be employed by them, with safety and advantage in the important offices of government. The exclusion of a religious test in the proposed Constitution, therefore, clearly appears to me, Sir, to be in favour of its adoption.

Col. Jones (Bristol) thought, that the rulers ought to believe in God or Christ---and that however a test may be prostituted in England, yet he thought if our public men were to be of those who had a good standing in the church, it would be happy for the United States—and that a person could not be a good man without being a good christian.

The conversation on the Constitution by paragraphs being ended,

Mr. Parsons moved *that this Convention do assent to and ratify this Constitution.*

Mr. Neal rose and said, that as the Constitution at large was now under consideration, he would just remark, that the article which respected the Africans was the one which lay on his mind——and unless his objections to that were removed, it must, how much soever he liked the other parts of the Constitution, be a sufficient reason for him to give his negative to it.

Col. Jones said, that one of his principal objections, was the omission of a religious test.

Rev. Mr. Payson. Mr. President. After what has been observed relating to a religious test by gentlemen of known abilities, I did not expect it would again be mentioned, as an objection to the proposed Constitution, that such a test was not required as a qualification for office. Such were the abilities and integrity of the gentlemen who constructed the Constitution, as not to admit the presumption that they would have betrayed so much vanity as to attempt to erect bulwarks and barriers to the throne of God. Relying on the candour of this Convention, I shall take the liberty to express my sentiments on the nature of a religious test, and shall endeavour to do it in such propositions as will meet the approbation of every mind.

The great object of religion being God supreme, and the seat of religion in man being the heart or conscience, i. e. the reason God has given us, employed on our moral actions, in their most important consequence, as related to the tribunal of God, hence I infer, that God alone is the God of the conscience, and consequently, attempts to erect human tribunals for the consciences of men, are impious encroachments upon the prerogatives of God.—Upon these principles had there been a religious test, as a qualification for office, it would, in my opinion, have been a great blemish to the instrument.

Gen. Heath. Mr. President. After a long and painful investigation of the federal Constitution, by paragraphs, this hon. Convention are drawing nigh to the ultimate question. A question as momentous, as ever invited the attention of man. We are soon to decide on a system of government, digested, not for the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts only—not for the present people of the United States only;—but in addition to these, for all those States which may hereafter rise into existence within the jurisdiction of the United States—and for millions of people yet unborn.—A system of government not for a nation of slaves, but for a people as free, and as virtuous as any on earth.——Not for a conquered nation subdued to our will, but for a people who have fought, who have bled, and who have conquered; who under the smiles of Heaven, have established their independence and sovereignty, and have taken equal rank among the nations of the earth. In short, Sir, it is a system of government for ourselves, and for our children, for all that is near and dear to us in life, and on the decision of the question is suspended our political prosperity or infelicity, perhaps our existence as a nation.—What can be more solemn? What can be more interesting? Every thing depends on our union.—I know that some have supposed that although the union should be broken, particular States may retain their importance, but this cannot be, the strongest nerved State, even the right arm if separated from the body must wither; If the great union be broken, our country, as a nation perishes, it will be as impossible to save a particular State, as to preserve one of the fingers of a mortified hand.

By one of the paragraphs of the system is declared, that the ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the constitution, between the States so ratifying the same; but, Sir, how happy will it be if not only nine, but even all the States should ratify it.—It will be a happy circumstance, if only a small majority of this convention should ratify the federal system; but how much more happy if we could be unanimous.—It will be a happy circumstance if a majority of the people of this Commonwealth, should be in favour of the federal system; but how much more so, if they should be unanimous, and if there are any means whereby they may be united, every exertion should be made to effect it. I presume, Sir, that there is not a single gentleman within these walls, who does not wish for a federal government—for an efficient federal government; and that this government should be possessed of every power necessary to enable it to shed on the people the benign influences of a good government. But I have observed from the first, that many gentlemen appear opposed to the systems, and this I apprehend arises from their objections to some particular parts of it. Is there not a way in which their minds may be relieved from embarrassment? I think there is—and if there is, no exertions should be spared, in endeavouring to do it.

If we should ratify the Constitution, and in-

trust our first Members to Congress, to exert their utmost endeavours to have such checks, and guards provided as appears to be necessary in some of his paragraphs of the Constitution, and communicate what we may judge proper, to our sister states, and request their concurrence; is there not the highest probability that every thing which we wish may be effectually secured, ——I think there is—and I cannot but flatter myself that in this way, the gentlemen of the Convention will have the difficulties under which they now labour, removed from their minds;—we shall be united: The people of this Commonwealth and our sister States may be united. Permit me, therefore, most earnestly to recommend to the serious consideration of every gentleman in the Honourable Convention.

After Gen. *Heath* sat down, his Excellency the President rose and observed, that he was conscious of the impropriety, situated as he was, of his entering into the deliberations of the Convention—that unfortunately, through painful indisposition of body, he had been prevented from giving his attendance in his place; but from the information he had received, and from the papers, there appeared to him to be a great dissimilarity of sentiments in the Convention—To remove the objections of some gentlemen, he felt himself induced, he said, to hazard a proposition for their consideration—which, with the permission of the Convention, he would offer in the afternoon.

P. M.

When the Convention met in the afternoon, his Excellency the President observed, that a motion had been made and seconded, that this Convention do assent to and ratify the Constitution which had been under consideration; and that he had in the former part of the day intimated his intention of submitting a proposition to the consideration of the Convention. My motive, says he, arises from my earnest desire to this Convention, my fellow-citizens and the public at large, that this Convention may adopt such a form of government, as may extend its good influences to every part of the United States, and advance the prosperity of the whole world. His situation, his Excellency said, had not permitted him to enter into the debates of this Convention. It however appeared to him necessary, from what had been advanced in them, to adopt the form of government proposed; but, observing a diversity of sentiment in the gentlemen of the Convention, he had frequently had conversation with them on the subject; and from this conversation, he was induced to propose to them, whether the introduction of some general amendments would not be attended with the happiest consequences: For that purpose he should, with the leave of the hon. Convention, submit to their consideration a proposition, in order to remove the doubts and quiet the apprehensions of gentlemen; and if in any degree the object should be acquired, he should feel himself perfectly satisfied. He should therefore, submit them—for he was, he said, unable to go more largely into the subject, if his abilities would permit him, relying on the candour of the Convention to bear him witness, that his wishes for a good government were sincere. *[His Excellency then read his proposition—for which see Hampshire Gazette Feb* 13.] This, gentlemen, concluded his Excellency, is the proposition which I had to make; and I submit it to your consideration, with the sincere wish, that it may have a tendency to promote a spirit of union.

Hon. Mr. Adams. Mr. President—I feel myself happy in contemplating the idea, that many benefits will result from your Excellency's conciliatory proposition, to this Commonwealth and to the United States; and I think it ought to precede the motion made by the gentleman from Newbury-Port, and to be now considered by this Convention. I, I have, Sir, said that I have had my doubts of this constitution—I could not, Sir, digest every part of it as readily as some gentlemen; but this, Sir, is my misfortune, not my crime: Other gentlemen have had their doubts: But, in my opinion, the proposition submitted will have a tendency to remove such doubts, and to conciliate the minds of the Convention, and people without doors. This subject, Sir, is of the greatest magnitude, and has employed the attention of every rational man in the United States: But, Sir, the minds of the people are not so well agreed on it, as all of us wish. A proposal, Sir, of this sort, coming from Massachusetts, from its importance, will have its weight. Four or five States have considered and ratified the constitution as it stands; but we know, Sir, there is a diversity of opinion even in these States, and some of them greatly agitated. If this Convention should particularize the amendments necessary to be proposed, it appears to me it must have weight in other States, where conventions have not yet met. I have observed the sentiments of gentlemen on the subject, as far as Virginia; and I have observed that the objections were similar, in the news-papers, and in some of the conventions: Therefore, considering these circumstances, it appears to me that such a measure will have the most salutary effect, throughout the union; for it is of the greatest importance, that *America* should still be united in sentiment. I think I have not been heretofore unmindful of the advantage of such an union. It is, Sir, essential that the people should be united in the federal government, to withstand the common enemy, and to preserve their valuable rights and liberties. We find in the great State of Pennsylvania, one third of the Convention are opposed to it: Should there then, be large minorities in the several States, I should fear the consequences of such disunion. Sir, there are many parts of it I esteem as highly valuable—— particularly the article which empowers Congress to regulate commerce, to form treaties, &c. For want of this power in our national head, our friends are grieved, and our enemies insult us. Our Ambassador at the Court of London, is considered as a mere cypher, instead of the Representative of the United States ---Therefore, Sir, it appears to me, that a power to remedy this evil should be given to Congress, and the remedy applied as soon as possible. The only difficulty on gentlemen's minds is, whether it is best to accept this Constitution on conditional amendments, or to rely on amendments in future, as the Constitution provides. When I look over this article which thus provides for it, I have my doubts——Suppose, Sir, nine States accept the Constitution without any conditions at all; and the four States should wish to have amendments, where will you find nine States to propose, and the legislatures of nine States to agree to the introduction of amendments—Therefore it seems to me, that the expectation of amendments taking place at some future time, will be frustrated. This method, if we take it, will the most likely to bring about the amendments, as the Conventions of New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, New-York, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, have not yet met. I apprehend, Sir, that these States will be influenced by the proposition which your Excellency has submitted, as the resolutions of Massachusetts have ever had their influence. If, Sir, this should be the case, the necessary amendments would be introduced more early, and more safely. From these considerations, and considering that your Excellency did not make a motion, with submission, I therefore move, that the paper read by your Excellency, be now taken under consideration, by this Convention.

The motion being seconded, the proposal was read by the Secretary, at the table.

Dr. Taylor liked the idea of amendments—but, he said, he did not see any constitutional door open for the introduction of them by the Convention. He read the several authorities which provided for the meeting of Conventions, but did not see in any of them, any power given to propose amendments—we are, he said, therefore treading on unsafe ground to propose them —we must take the whole—or reject the whole. The hon. gentleman was in favour of the adjournment; and in a speech of some length, deprecated the consequences, which, he said, must arise, if the Constitution was adopted or rejected by a small majority; and that the expences which would accrue from the adjournment, would not exceed 4d. per poll throughout the commonwealth.

Hon Mr. Cabot rose and observed on what fell from the hon. gentleman last speaking—that the reason why no provision for the introduction of amendments was made in the authorities quoted by the hon. gentlemen, was, that they were provided for in the 5th art. of the Confederation.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, December 30.

Extract of a letter from Paris Dec. 13

"France is about to see—what France never saw before, nor Holland ever expected to witness—a colony of heretick, patriotic Dutchmen established in a Roman Catholic country. The measure, however, has justice, as well as policy for its basis. The industry of the Dutch is famous even to a proverb; and—letting every other object aside—ample employment will they find for that industry in the promotion of our fisheries, and in the advancement of our marine. At present, the only point in agitation, is, where shall they be established?——The environs of Cherbourgh have been repeatedly proposed; as have also those of St. Valery, and of Crotay, on the banks of the river Somme. To all appearance, however, Crotay will be the spot; the whole district of which being the property of the Count d'Artois, which he has generously offered as an asylum to the distressed Hollanders.

"Mr. de Bougainville is every hour expected to set off for London; and the avowed object of his mission from our court is, to examine the British ports and report, after such examination, whether the disarmaments have been effected conformably to the Convention."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.

A certain Isaiah Whitcraft, who lived near the Lake Tavern, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, having been confined in Burlington goal for a variety of robberies, broke goal and escaped to his own neighbourhood: The goaler having offered a reward of 40 dollars for apprehending him, William Fowler and Jonathan Smith went to his house to apprehend him. Finding the doors shut, they went each to a door; when Fowler attempted to force in; and having got the door partly open, Whitcraft presented a loaded musket to his breast, declaring he would shoot him, if he came any farther. Fowler replied, he might shoot if he dared, for that his party would take him, and called out to break open the other door; on which Whitcraft delivered up his musket, which was loaded with 23 buckshot, but by address afterwards made his escape. On the Sunday following, the third of February, this resolute and brave character, William Fowler and his companion Smith, having armed themselves, again attempted to take the theif; when having got near to Whitcraft's house, he discovered them, and ran off with a musket and tomahawk in his hands. Fowler and Smith pursued, and after running near half a mile, Fowler was likely to overtake him—and having got within 20 yards of him, Whitcraft turned and presented his gun at Fowler, who then called to him not to fire, for that he was determined to take him, but would not hurt him; on which Whitcraft swore he would fire, and immediately did, and wounded Fowler in the cheek, the ball having glanced the jaw-bone. Smith instantly fired on Whitcraft, and put a charge of buckshot through him, who, notwithstanding, got up and at attempted to tomahawk Smith. Whitcraft immediately after fell, and died in about an hour. Future villains may now see, however safe they may think themselves by being armed in the pines, that there are men who will brave the greatest danger to take them. Fowler and Smith surrendered themselves to Col. Joseph Hugg, and were bailed.

NEW-YORK, March 8.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Dec. 7.

"I believe the inhabitants of no country in Europe can with equal propriety be branded with the appellation of rioters as the natives of this unhappy Republick. Yesterday and to-day the Exchange which ought to be ever held sacred, and where no party distinctions should be permitted, has been a scene of noise and confusion, occasioned by one of the headstrong patriots, who has been lately dismissed from his office of City Councillor (Lodewyk Hovy, jun.). Neither he nor his clerks will submit to the *Vox Populi*, to wear ornaments of the colour of orange, by which means he incurred their resentment to such a degree that he narrowly escaped with his life: in the affray this day several people were much bruised, and one it is said will not recover.

"In the riots last summer one of their gunners of the Orange party that was killed, was a few days after, by order of the magistrates, hung by one of his legs on a gallows the other side of the river. This day he was taken down, by the Under Sheriff, assisted by the Bailiffs, and conducted to the house of his friends. To-morrow he will be interred in one of the churches with great pomp. One of the patriots killed at the same action, who was interred with great splendor, and every mark of military respect shewn to his remains, it is now said is to be taken up and placed in the stead of the other. What sentiments must be entertained of such transactions by civilized people!"

It appears, by the proceedings of the South-Carolina, Legislature, that every man in both Houses of the Senate and the Assembly were in favour of the new constitution. As their Legislature is much the most numerous in the Union, in proportion to their number of free white inhabitants, this extraordinary unanimity affords an indubitable proof that we shall very soon reckon South-Carolina among the members of the *new confederacy*. Their Legislature must consist of above 200 persons, for Charleston has 30 members. It may be fully said, South-Carolina is an opulent, enlightened, & yet a very rising state. Their Convention were to meet the 3d instant.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 29.

The following melancholy accident happened at New-Durham, on Saturday night last, upon the family of that unhappy man, Elisha Thomas, who (unparalleled in history) rewarded his best friend with a *cruel* death; but justice will not always slumber. Mrs. Thomas, with one of her children, was at Dover, the place of her husband's confinement, administering that comfort to him, which in happier times, he never designed to bestow upon her. She had left the care of her house with her remaining five children; these, with the one she had with her, made up her number. Night coming on, they retired to rest, and slept secure until the rustling of the flames awoke them from their slumbers. The fire took place by means of the chimney, which, is as usual in the country, was built of stone and slabs; the slabs taking fire at the top, communicated it to the house, which was all in flames before the children were alarmed. The eldest, first, immediately jumped through a window, and escaped destruction; another leaped out of bed, and attempted to follow his brother, but the flames intercepted him, he therefore with the three others, perished in the flames. They were heard to scream for help, but none could be afforded. The house being at some distance from any other, was consumed before any help could be collected to extinguish the flames.

The effect which a scene so tragical must have upon the human mind, can better be imagined than expressed—but, *who can paint the mother at the last!*—the impression which these woful tidings made upon her, beggars all description—her heart already torn with affliction, and her frame tottering under a load of woes, was poorly able to support a shock so alarming, or to raise a cup, whose contents *most pettest imagination itself!* Her husband, it is said, could not support the stroke, but seemed as though his life was going to pay the forfeit before justice demanded it. Here we must let the curtain fall. What scenes are yet to be represented, as connected with this tragical history, must for the present remain in the dark. Should the curtain be drawn again, the probability is, that the conclusion will be equally tragical.

BOSTON, March 13.

The following Petition of DANIEL SHAYS and ELI PARSONS, was, on Monday last, read and committed to the House of Representatives.

To the Hon. Senate, and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled:—

May it please your Honours,

YOUR Petitioners, penetrated by the melancholly sense of their late errors, and anxious once more to return to the bosom of their country, and enjoy again the blessings of peace, under the mild operation of the laws—humbly beg leave to supplicate the mercy of the Legislature in their favour.

If the most unfeigned penitence, confirmed by an experience of the misfortunes to which they have been personally exposed, in the course of their unhappy opposition to government, may be allowed to operate, they certainly have this to plead in expiation of their past conduct.

Your petitioners do not mean to multiply assurances, but they beg leave boldly to refer to their future behaviour, as the best evidence of their sincerity; and they firmly trust, that no person will hereafter exceed them in the practice of such virtues, as are characteristic of the best citizens.

They have indeed been deluded, but they beg the Hon. Court to believe, that their hearts are still warmed with every sentiment of respect, reverence and attachment to the rights and liberties of the people, and to the *laws* and *constitution* of the government.

Your petitioners, may it please your Honours, do not presume to offer any thing in their justification, fully sensible, as they now are, (though they may wish to extenuate) that no arguments can be adduced to excuse their conduct;—*they sit, they feel, and they freely acknowledge they have long felt the effects of their own temerity:* They have unfortunately adopted a mode of procedure, which they are fully sensible cannot be justified; they will never cease to remember with regret, their not having trusted for relief to the wisdom and integrity of the ruling power.

But when they thus freely acknowledge their errors, they pray the Hon. Legislature to believe that these have proceeded from a misapprehension of facts;—from a failure of judgment, and from a too precipitate resentment;—but by no means from an abandoned principle.—They have been obliged to seek an asylum far from their friends and connections, in a state of exile from their country.—Yet whatever may have been suggested to the contrary, they have never combined with the concealed enemies of America, if such there be, to subvert its liberty and to destroy its independence.—No! May it please your Honours, however criminal they may have been in other respects, they cannot be fully reproached with this enormity.

If it be thought necessary that an example of their sufferings should be continued, to prevent similar disorders to those they have so rashly occasioned in this Commonwealth;—your petitioners would hope, that this end is already attained, as they conceive, in the estimate of their distresses, there is scarcely an inconvenience or misfortune to which they have not already been exposed. But if these circumstances do not plead in their favour, they pray the Hon. Court would remember, that they have friends, wives and children, who are innocent, and who, with your petitioners, will be ever bound by the ties of gratitude and affection to the government, by their pardon.

Your petitioners, may it please your Honours, in thus asking to be restored to the rights and liberties they have lost, and to the peace and protection of the Commonwealth, are not influenced by the fear of further punishment; but in their reinstatement in the possession of such invaluable blessings, they wish to have an opportunity of proving to the world the sincerity of their reformation, and of adding another happy instance to those which have been already to conspicuous from the clemency of this Court.

DANIEL SHAYS,
ELI PARSONS.

Friday last, the Hon. House of Representatives pssed a resolve for pardoning and restoring to the privileges of a freeman, Capt. Luke Day, who for some time past has been confined in the gaol in this town.

Saturday the House passed a bill, continuing the Tender Law, so called, until the third Wednesday of June next; which was on Tuesday negatived by the Senate—13 voting for, and 26 against it.

The law passed at the last session of the legislature, for continuing the Tender Act, expired yesterday.

The bill for the relief of bankrupt debtors, is referred to the next session of the General Court.

On Monday last, the hon. House of Representatives granted a tax of SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND Pounds, to be levied 1*s.* upon every poll from 16 years old and upwards, to 20, inclusive; and 1*s.* upon each and every poll from 21 to 70 years old, inclusive; the residue to be assessed on the estates of the inhabitants, who are by law liable to pay taxes, agreeable to the principles of the old valuation. After the above grant, Dr. Cony moved, that the unincorporated plantations be struck out of the tax bill—which being seconded, underwent a short debate—in which it appearing to be impracticable from the embarrassment attending a revision in the assessment, unless a new valuation would be made, to comport with the liberal ideas of the Doctor, the motion was therefore negatived.

The House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, made choice of the Rev. DAVID PARSONS, of Amherst, to deliver the Election Sermon, in May next.

WORCESTER, March 13.

The General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, the 5th inst passed an act, "for submitting the consideration of the proposed Federal Constitution, to the freemen of that State"—*who are to meet in their respective towns, in town Conventions on the fourth Monday of March; (the 24th instant) when after discussing it, they are to give their assent, or disapprobation of it by yeas and nays: which are to be sealed up by the Town Clerk, and forwarded to the General Assembly, at their meeting on the last Monday in March. Provision was sometime since made for the distribution of the Constitution.*

Extract of a letter from Providence, March 2.

"*The General Assembly last night ordered the Hon. Peleg Arnold, and Jonathan J. Hazard, Esquires, Pilots of our Delegates to Congress, to proceed immediately to New-York, to take their seats in that Hon. Body.*

NORTHAMPTON, March 19.

On Wednesday last the remains of the Honourable JOSEPH HAWLEY, Esquire, whose death was mentioned in our last, were respectfully interred, after having been conveyed to the Meeting house, where a Sermon, suitable to the occasion, was delivered to a large assembly by the Rev. Mr. Lyman, of Hatfield, from these words, in the three first verses of the third chapter of Isaiah—"For behold the Lord, the Lord of Hosts, doth take away from Jerusalem & from Judah the stay and the staff, the mighty man and the prudent, and the ancient and the honourable man, and the counsellor and the eloquent orator." The propriety of reciting these words on the occasion, will be perceived by every one who was acquainted with Major Hawley. He was born in this town, in October 1723, and descended from reputable ancestors; having received an education at Yale-College, he was for a short time a preacher of the gospel: but afterwards applied himself to the study of law, in which profession he soon arrived to eminence—his abilities were distinguished, and his integrity was incorruptible;—no man had greater contempt for the low arts of chicane, or more constantly endeavoured to investigate truth and promote justice. Although he was an example to others in economy, industry and simplicity of life, and was many years one of the foremost at the bar, he made but a small addition to his patrimonial estate; but this secured him a competence, and as he had no children, and never wished for riches to serve the purposes of luxury, his mind was satisfied in itself, and demanding no superiority at home, was left at full liberty to consult the interest and advance the happiness of his fellow men. His native town reposed in him unlimited confidence. He was many years their representative in the General Court, and before the war with Great-Britain was chosen a member of the Council. In his political conduct, he shewed great zeal for liberty, and attachment to the rights of the people; but often regretted the disposition of many persons to abuse their liberty for a cloak of licentiousness. In public assemblies he acquired controuling influence. He addressed them with decorum and dignity, and seldom failed to produce conviction by his manly eloquence and strength of argument. He was temperate, just, benevolent, and public spirited; the friend of the poor and the patron of the oppressed; a disinterested statesman, an able and honest lawyer, an obliging neighbour and a good husband. He was an early and exemplary professor of the Christian religion, and many years a deacon in the church, and held the office of a deacon well. During the three last years of his life, he was confined by hypochondriac disorders, which had before affected him at different periods, and had rendered him in some instances variable and inconsistent. He bore the pains of his last illness without complaint, and has left a disconsolate widow and many friends to lament his death.

On the 23d of January last, a motion, which was made in the House of Representatives of South-Carolina, for leave to bring in a bill *to authorise the importation of Negroes* into that state, was *negatived* by more than *two to one*.

Accounts from Maryland acquaint us, that there is not the least doubt of that State's adopting the proposed Constitution, by their Convention, which is to meet next month.

A writer under the signature of a *citizen of the United States*, says,—"It is curious to observe the difference and the contrariety of the objections made against the new constitution. His Excellency Governor Randolph urges the equality of suffrage in the senate as his principal objection. Mr. Martin of Maryland inveighs with great bitterness against the inequality of suffrage in the house of representatives. Mr. Mason appears much mortified that his constitutional council was not incorporated in the plan. Mr. Gerry complains that the rights of election are not properly secured, nor an adequate provision for the representation of the people. Mr. Lansing and Mr. Yates remonstrate against any system that has the most feeble trait of a consolidated government. Mr. R. H. Lee and other gentlemen of the southern states object that commercial regulations will be under the undue controul of the eastern states—the inhabitants of the latter complain of the unequal burthen of an impost, of which the southern states must pay but very little from the nature of their population. In the middle states the clamour of opposition has been for the want of a bill of rights. Besides these, the commercial states object to parting with their commercial revenues; while the non-importing states complain of being tributary to the others.—Notwithstanding these various objections, all who urge them acknowledge the merits of the new system in other points, and frequently in those parts opposed by others. Does not all this tend to produce the most decided conviction of the difficulties that were encountered by the late federal convention, and the spirit of conciliation manifested in the plan they have proposed? Does it not equally demonstrate the utter impossibility of another general convention, chosen by a people so agitated, and so divided, agreeing upon a general system? And is it not doubtful, that, after such experience, characters of eminence and ability could be found to undertake the task? As such must be the conclusion of every thinking man, he must deprecate the wretch with execrations of tenfold horror, who should dare to suggest means of violence to reconcile such jarring opinions, and to endeavour to involve this peaceful country in the horrors of intestine war.

Philadelphia was founded in 1682, by the great Mr. Penn. It contains now almost 5000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants, composed of English, Irish, Scotch and German descendants. There are in the city, three friend's meetings, three Episcopal churches, besides the Swedish Lutheran, which is now annexed to that order; three Presbyterian, one Baptist, one Roman Catholick, one Methodist, three or four German churches, and several other religious assemblies. The whole State of Pennsylvania contains about three hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the district of Easthampton, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in a minister and state tax for the year 1786, and town tax for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Ministerial.	Town tax.
	£. d. q.	£. d. q.	£. d. q.
Samuel Mather, Esq.	6 4 0	0 7 0	2 2 2
Sylv. Stoddard, Esq.	7 4 3	0 8 0	2 7 1
Elisur. Gideon Esq.	14 3 2	1 4 0	4 1 10
The proprietors of } the farm of Jos. } ab Farnum,	22 7 2	0 8 0	4 5 1

Unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber on or before the 5th day of March next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Mrs. Submit Clapp, innholder in said Easthampton, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

NOAH JANES, Collector.

Easthampton, Feb. 29, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Hadley, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands assessed in tax No. 1 and 2, and in a town tax for the year 1785, as follows, viz.

	State taxes.	Town tax.
	£. d. q.	£. d. q.
Timothy Henderson,	1 6 11 0	
Lieut. John Field,	0 7 3 0	1 9 3
William Acres,	0 16 2 0	
Joseph Crafts,		2 5 1

Unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber on or before the 5th Tuesday of April next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Elijah Cook, innholder in Hadley, at nine o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH SMITH, 2d. Collector.

Hadley, March 3, 1788.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of MOSES CLARY, late of Sandesland, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate from the fifteenth day of January last, to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Capt. Thomas French, in Conway, on the first Tuesdays of April and July next, from nine to four o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

GILES PRATT,
PETER GATES.

Conway, March 12, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Monday the 14th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. at the house of Capt. E. Dickinson, in Conway, so much of the real ESTATE of Elijah Wells late of said Conway, deceased, as will produce the sum of 264l.

ETHAN BILLINGS, Executor.

Conway, March 27, 1788.

All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for Papers the last year, are again requested to make payment.

FOR SALE,
at the Printing-Office in Northampton,
STRONG's and BICKERSTAFF's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1788.

An ELEGIACK POEM.

Addressed to a LADY in affliction.

THE heart, to tender sympathy inclined,
Will grieve for those whose lot it is to mourn—
Will seek for solace to the afflicted mind,
And to the rising sigh, a sigh return.

Will it relieve afflictions to compare?
A sad companion in thy grief I'll join!
Alas! 'tis thine to have a poignant share;
To wipe the melting, pearly tear be mine.

Beneath that lofty pine, on yonder hill,
Peaceful in death's embrace, a brother lies!
Oh! cruel fate—but 'twas the Almighty will;
His guardian angel call'd him to the skies.

And DELIA,* loveliest of the virgin train,
Friend and companion of my early youth;
Whose tender accents sooth'd the bed of pain;
Whose language guided in the way of truth.

DELIA, the bounteous fair one, is no more!
O could I wander mornful, near her grave,
I'd echo murmurs to the southern shore,
And swell my bosom with the rising wave.

At dusk of ev'ning, by the friendly aid
Of glimm'ring starlight, or the friendlier moon,
My devious steps should seek thee, sweetest maid:
And plaintive cry, why didst thou die so soon?

Tho' Heaven was pleas'd to place us distant far,
My thoughts have wing'd in swiftest flight to thee;
With anxious heart have call'd on Heaven to spare
The patient fair one to the world and me.

While mem'ry brings thy image to my view,
How can my sorrows ever have an end?
Each vitally scene of death shall but renew,
That here I lost a brother—*there* a friend!

Nor can my heart repress the rising groan
For thee, MARIA, torn from ev'ry joy?
Ye gentle fair, to soft emotions prone,
Let pity now your gen'rous hearts employ.

Maria, ah! the scenes of sweet delight,
That once engag'd—the dance, the gay attire,
Are past, like visionary dreams of night,
And now with thought alert no more inspire!

No more thy offspring feel a father's care!
The endearing name of husband is no more!
'Tis yours to advise the tender, helpless fair,
And theirs to count his many virtues o'er.

Unlike what mortals vainly now pursue;
To earthly treasures he'd but small regard:
Heaven was his object which he had in view,
And doubtless he enjoys the blest reward.

Then know 'tis vain to indulge the pang of grief.
'Tis vain to drop the melancholly tear:
Can tears or sighs afford the least relief?
Let friendlier reason dictate to forbear.

Too cruel Death! inf'rior tyrant—thou,
Whose haughty stride makes ev'n the proud to flee,
The great, the small, at thy dread presence bow,
But conquering time at length shall conquer thee!

* *A Lady who died in Charleston, S. Carolina.*

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The LANDHOLDER, No 10.

To the CITIZENS of NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE opposition in your State to the new Constitution, is an event surprising to your New England Brethren, yet we are not disposed to criminate a people which made such gallant efforts in the establishment of the American empire. It is the prerogative of freemen to determine their own form of government, and if this Constitution is not addressed to your interest; if it is not calculated to preserve your freedom, and make you glorious, we wish you not to accept it. We have fought by your side; we have long been connected in interest, and with many of you by consanguinity, and wish that your may share with us in all the benefits of a great and free empire. Brethren who differ in opinions how a common interest may be best governed, ought to deliberate with coolness, and not wantonly accuse each other, either of folly or design. Massachusetts and Connecticut have decidedly judged the new government well calculated, not only for the whole, but for the northern States. Either you or these States have judged wrong. Your interests are similar to theirs, and cannot be separated from them without counteracting nature. If there be any one state more interest than the others in the adoption of this system, it is New Hampshire. Your local situation, which can never be altered, is a solemn argument in its favour. Tho' separated from the government of Britain, at no less price than the blood of your bravest sons—you border on her dominions—She is our enemy, and wishes nothing more than your submission to her laws, and to the will of her proud servants. Her force may be easily pointed through your whole territory, and a few regiments would effectually banish resistance. New-Hampshire, though growing in population, and among the first states in personal bravery, cannot yet stand alone. Should a disunion of the states tempt Britain to make another effort for recovering her former greatness, you will be the first to fall under her sway. In such case you will have nothing to expect from the other states.—Disperited with a fruitless attempt to unite in some plan of general government and protection, they will say, let the dissenting states abide the consequences of their own false opinions. Tho' such a reply might not be wise; it would be exactly conformable to what we have ever found in human nature; and nature will have its course, let policy be what it may. You are the northern barrier of the United States, and by your situation, must first meet any hostile animosity from that quarter, designed against any part of them. It is certainly for the interest of a barrier country, to have a general government on such efficient principles, as can point the force of the whole for its relief when attacked. The old Constitution could not do this; that now under consideration, if accepted, we trust will produce a circulation of riches, and the powers of protection, to the most extreme parts of the body.—On these principles it has generally been said, that New Hampshire and Georgia would be among the first in adopting; Georgia has done it, not perhaps because they are more wise than New-Hampshire, but being pressed with a dangerous war in the very moment of decision, they felt its necessity; and feeling is an argument that none can resist. Trust not to any complaisance of those British provinces on your northern borders, or those artful men who govern them, who were selected on purpose to beguile your politics, and divide and weaken the union. When the hour for a permanent connection between the states is past, the teeth of the Lion will be again made bare, and you must either be devoured or become his Jackall to hunt for prey in the other states.

We believe those among you who are opposed to the system as honest and brave as any part of the community, and cannot suspect them of any design against American independence; but such persons ought to consider what will be the consequence of their dissent; and whether this is not the only hour in which this country can be saved from a condition, which is on all hands allowed to be dangerous and unhappy. There are certain critical periods in which nations as well as individuals, who have fallen into perplexity, by a wise exertion may save themselves and be glorious.—Such is the present æra in American policy, but if we do not see the hour of our salvation, there is no reason to expect Heaven will repeat it.—The unexpected harmony of the federal Convention—their mutual condescension in the reconcilement of jarring interests and oppofing claims between the several states, the formation of a system so efficient in appearance, and at the same time, so well guarded against an oppression of the subject—the concurring sentiments of a vast majority through the United States, of those persons who have been most experienced in policy and most eminent in wisdom and virtue, are events which must be attributed to the special influence of Heaven.

To be jealous for our liberties is lawful, but jealousy in excess is a delirium of the imagination by no means favourable to liberty. If you would be free and happy, a power must be created to protect your persons and properties; otherwise you are slaves to all mankind. Your British neighbours have long known these truths, and will not fail by their emissaries to seminate such jealousies as favour their own designs—To prophesy evil is an ungrateful business; but forgive me when I predict, that the adoption of this Constitution, is the only probable means of saving the greatest part of your state from becoming an appendage of Canada or Nova-Scotia.—In some future paper I shall assign other reasons why New-Hampshire more than any other state is interested in this event.

A LANDHOLDER.

NEW-YORK, March 4.

A Nassau (New-Providence) paper of the 19th ult. has the following paragraph. "On the 3d instant Captain Thomas Thompson, in the sloop Sally, boating up from southwest point of Heneaga for Watering-Bay, saw a white flag hoisted on the shore; he immediately hoisted out his yawl and went to the place, where he found 23 women and 53 men and boys, in a most distressed situation: They informed him that they had been passengers on board the brig Chance, commanded by John Stafford, from Dunlary in Ireland, bound for Charlestown and Baltimore, in North America; that after being three months out, and having been for six weeks on short allowance, they were landed on that desolate island, in the evening of the 30th of December: That the Captain, previous to his putting them on shore, informed them that the island was Trinidad, in which there were three towns and many settlements, and that they might easily get from thence to any part of America: That on being landed, and not finding neither inhabitants nor settlements, they determined to return on board, but on approaching the boat, a musket was fired at them, which killed one of their number. They also mentioned that 32 persons had died on the passage. Capt. Thompson arrived here on Saturday, with 56 of these unhappy people; 20 of them were landed on Long-Island."

"It seems that a Mr. Connor, super cargo, or captain's commander, was the chief actor in this inhuman piece of villainy; he took them in at Dublin—many of them paid him seven guineas, particular a watch-maker, whom he promised a cabin passage, but as soon as they were to sea, he turned them all into the hold. On their passage he searched and plundered them of all their money, watches and clothes. They had been on shore four days, without victuals or drink, and many of them without a rag of clothes to cover their nakedness, and were taken off the in a most miserable condition, exposed to sun, rain, and swarms of musketoes. Several of the women were far advanced in pregnancy."

Take Notice!

ALL persons indebted to CLARK and PINKS for News-Papers, are ONCE more requested to make immediate payment. As said PINKS determines to stop riding the 12th of March next, they earnestly desire all who are in arrears, to discharge the same by that time.—All who neglect to pay, after that time, must expect trouble and cost, without further notice.

Greenfield, February 25th 1788.

N. B. Those who have received the Hampshire Chronicle, *may, if they please, receive the* Hampshire Gazette, *on the same terms.*

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, an active steady Boy, about 14 years of age. Enquire at this Office.

MARCH 1788. THE NUMBER 82.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for Papers the last year, are again requested to make payment.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

FRIDAY, February 1, 1788.

MR. Bowdoin, *of Dorchester* observed that he could not but express his hearty approbation of the propositions made by his Excellency; as they would have a tendency to relieve the fears, and quiet the apprehensions of some very respectable and worthy gentlemen, who had expressed their doubts, whether some explanation of certain clauses in the Constitution, and some additional restrictions upon Congress, similar to those proposed by his Excellency, were not necessary. But he said, as the propositions were incorporated with the great, and important question, Whether this Convention will adopt, and ratify the Constitution; he conceived himself in order, and would with the permission of the Convention, make a few general observations upon the subject; which were as follow:

It was an answer of Solon's, when he was asked what kind of a Constitution he had constructed for the Athenians; that he had prepared as good a Constitution of government as the people would bear; Clearly intimating that a Constitution of government, should be relative to the habits, manners, and genius of the people, intended to be governed by it. As the particular State governments, are relative to the manners, and genius of the inhabitants of each state; so ought the general government, to be an assemblage of the principles of all the governments—for without this assemblage of the principles, the general government will not sufficiently apply to the genius of the people confederated; and therefore by its meeting, in its operation, with a continual opposition, through this circumstance it must necessarily fail in its execution; because, agreeably to the idea of *Solon*, the people would not bear it.

It may not, therefore, be improper to examine whether the federal Constitution proposed, has a likeness to the different State Constitutions, and such a one, as to give the spirit, and features of the particular governments. For Baron Montesquieu observes, That all governments ought to be relative to the particular principles; and that "a confederate government ought to be composed of States of the same nature, especially of the republican kind:" And instances, that as "the spirit of monarchy is war, and enlargement of dominion; Peace, and moderation, the spirit of a republick; these two kinds of governments, cannot naturally subsist in a confederate republick."

From hence it follows, that all the government of the States in the union, ought to be of the same nature, of the republican kind, and that the general government ought to be an assemblage of the spirit, and principles of them all. A short comparison, pointing out the likeness of the general, to the particular Constitutions, may sufficiently elucidate the subject.

All the Constitutions of the States, consist of three branches, except as to the legislative powers, which are chiefly vested in two; the powers of government, are separated in all, and mutually check each other. These are laid down as fundamental principles, in the federal Constitution. All power is derived either mediately, or immediately from the people in all the Constitutions; this is the case with the federal Constitution. The electors of representatives to the State governments, are electors of representatives to the federal government: The representatives are chosen for two years, so are the representatives to the assemblies of some of the States. The equality of representation is determined in nearly all the States, by numbers, so it is in the federal Constitution.

The second branch of legislature, in some of the States, is similar to the federal Senate, having not only legislative but executive powers: Being a legislating, and at the same time, an advising body, to the executive. Such are the assistants of Rhode-Island, and Connecticut, and the councils of New-Jersey, and Georgia. The senators of Virginia, and New-York, are chosen for four years, and so elected, that a continual rotation is established, by which one quarter of their respective senates, is annually elected; and by which, (as one of the Constitutions observes) there are more men trained to public business, and there will be always found a number of persons, acquainted with the proceedings of the foregoing years, and thereby the public business be more consistently conducted. The federal senators are to be chosen for six years, and there is a rotation so established, for the reasons aforementioned, that one third of the senate is to be chosen every two years.

The President, and Vice-President, answer to offices of the same name in some of the States; and to the office of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in most of the States. As this office is of the utmost importance, the manner of choosing, for the better security of the interests of the union, is to be by delegates, to be expressly chosen for the purpose, in such manner, as the different legislatures may direct: The method of choosing senators, was probably taken from the manner of choosing senators, under the Constitution of Maryland.

The legislative powers of the President, are precisely those of the Governors of this State and of New-York; rather negative, than positive powers; given with a view to secure the independence of the executive, and to preserve a uniformity in the laws, which are committed to them, to execute.

The executive powers of the President, are very similar to those of the several States, except in those points, which relate more particularly to the union; and respect ambassadours, public ministers and consuls.

If the genius of the people of the States, as expressed by their different Constitutions of government—if the similarity of each, and the general spirit of all the governments, concur to point out the policy of a confederate government; by comparing the federal Constitution with those of the several States, can we expect one more applicable to the people, to the different States, and to the purposes of the union, than the one proposed? Unless it should be contended that a union was unnecessary.

"If a republick is small, says Baron Montesquieu, it is destroyed by a foreign force;—if it is large, it is ruined by an internal imperfection:" "*Fato Potentiæ sua vi ninæ.*" And if mankind had not contrived a confederate republick, says the same author, "a Constitution, that has all the internal advantages of a republican, and the external force of a monarchial government," they would probably have always lived under the tyranny of a single person. Admitting this principle of Baron Montesquieu's, the several States are either too small to be defended against a foreign enemy, or too large, for republican constitutions of government. If we apply the first position to the different States, which reason, and the experience of the late war point out to be true, a confederate government is necessary. But if we admit the latter position, then the several governments, being in their own nature imperfect, will be necessarily destroyed, from their being too extensive for republican governments.

From whence it follows, if the foregoing principles are true, that we ought to adopt a confederation, presuming the different States well calculated for republican governments: For if they are not, their corruption will work their own destruction separately, and if they are declined for destruction, from their natural imperfection, it will certainly be more advantageous to have them destroyed collectively, than separately, as in that case, we should fall under one, great, national government.

But if the advantages of a confederacy, admiring the principles of it to be good, are duly considered:—That it will give security and permanency to the several States, not only against foreign invasion, but against internal disputes, and wars with one another; if the wars in Europe, arising from jarring, and opposing interests, are a public calamity,—If it is for the benefit of ourselves, and future generations, to prevent its horrid devastations on this continent: To secure the States against such calamities, it will be necessary to establish a general government, to adjust the disputes, and to settle the differences between State and State.—For differences between States, being without a confederacy, the several States, being distinct sovereignties, would be in a state of nature, with respect to each other; and the law of nature, which is the right of the strongest, would determine the disputes which might arise. To prevent the operation of so unjust a title; to afford protection to the weakest State, against the strongest, to secure the rights of all, against the encroachments of any of the States; to balance the powers of all the States, by each giving up a portion of its sovereignty, and thereby better to secure the remainder of it, are amongst the main objects of a confederacy.

But the advantages of a union of the States, are not confined to mere safety from within, or from without. They extend not only to the welfare of each State, but even to the interest of each individual of the States.

The manner in which the States have suffered for the want of a general regulation of trade, is so notorious, that little need be said upon the subject, to prove that the continent has been exhausted of its wealth, for the want of it; and if the evil from the not regulating it, is not speedily remedied, by placing the necessary powers in the hands of Congress, the liberties of the people, or the independence of the States, will be irretrievably lost. The people feeling the inconvenience of systems of government, that instead of relieving, increase their perplexities, instead of regulating trade upon proper principles, instead of improving the natural advantages of our own country, and opening new sources of wealth, our lands have sunk in their value, our trade has languished, our credit has been daily reducing, and our resources are almost annihilated;—Can we expect, in such a State, that the people will long continue their allegiance to systems of government, whether arising from the weakness of their administration, or the inefficiency of their principles, which entail on them so many calamities? I presume not.——The well-being of trade depends on a proper regulation of it; on the success of trade, depends wealth; on wealth the value of lands; the strength, the welfare and happiness of a country upon the numbers, the ease and independence of its yeomanry. For the want of this have our taxes most oppressively fallen upon the most useful of all our citizens, our husbandmen; while trade for the want of its being confined to proper objects, has served rather to ruin, than to enrich those that have carried it on.

Shall we then let ourselves jealousies arise, and distract our Councils;—Shall we let partial views and local prejudices, influence our decisions; or shall we with a becoming wisdom, determine to adopt the Federal Constitution proposed, and thereby confirm the liberty, the safety, and the welfare of our country.

I might go on, Sir, and point out the fatal consequences of rejected the Constitution, but as I have already intruded too much upon the time and patience of the Convention, I shall for the present, forbear any further observations, requesting the candour of the Convention, for those I have already made.

The following observations on the article which provides for the future amendment of the proposed Constitution, should have been inserted under

Thursday, January 31, A. M.

After the 5th art. was read, at the table, The Hon. Mr. King, observed, that he believed gentlemen had not, in their objections to the Constitution, recollected that this article was a part of it, for many of the arguments of gentlemen were founded on this idea of future amendments being impracticable.—The Hon. Gentleman observed on the superiour excellence of the proposed Constitution, in this particular, and called upon gentlemen to produce an instance in any other national constitution, where the people had so fair an opportunity to correct any abuse which might take place in the future administration of the government under it.

Dr. Jarvis. Mr. President—I cannot suffer the present article to be passed, without rising to express my entire and perfect approbation of it—Whatever may have been my private opinion of any other part, or whatever faults or imperfections I have remarked, or fancied I have seen, in any other instance, here, Sir, I have found complete satisfaction—this has been a resting place, on which I have reposed myself in the fullest security, whenever a doubt has occured, in considering any other passage in the proposed Constitution. The hon. gentleman last speaking, has called upon those persons who are opposed to our receiving the present system, to show another government in which such a wise precaution has been taken, to secure to the people the right of making such alterations and amendments in a peaceable way, as experience shall have proved to be necessary.—Allow me to say,

Sir, as far as the narrow limit of my own information extend, I know of no such example—In other countries, Sir, unhappily for mankind, the history of their respective revolutions have been written in blood; and it is in this only that any great or important change in our public situation, has been effected, without public commotions.—When we shall have adopted the constitution before us, we shall have in this article an adequate provision for all the purposes of political reformation. If in the course of its operation, this government shall appear to be too severe, here are the means by which this severity may be attempered and corrected;—If on the other, it shall become too languid in its movements, here again we have a method designated, by which a new portion of health and spirit may be infused in the Constitution.

There is, Sir, another view which I have long since taken of this subject, which has produced the fullest conviction in my own mind, in favour of our receiving the government which we have now in contemplation.—Should it be rejected, I beg gentlemen would observe, that a concurrence of all the States must be had before a new Convention can be called to form another Constitution;—But the present article provides, upon nine States concurring in any alteration or amendments to be proposed, either by Congress, or any future Convention, that this alteration shall be a part of the Constitution, equally powerful and obligatory with any other part. If it be alledged that this union is not likely to happen, will it be more likely, that a union of a greater number of concurring sentiments may be had, as must be, in case we reject the Constitution in hope of a better.—But that this is practicable, we may safely appeal to the history of this country as a proof, in the last twenty years. We have united against the British——we have united in calling the late federal Convention—and we may certainly unite again in such alterations as in reason shall appear to be important for the peace and happiness of America.

In the Constitution of this State the article providing for alterations is limited in its operation to a given time; but in the present Constitution, the article is perfectly at large, unconfined to any period, and may admit of measures being taken, in any moment after it is adopted. In this point it has undoubtedly the advantage. I shall not sit down, Sir, without repeating, that as it is clearly more difficult for twelve States to agree to another Convention, than for nine to unite in favour of amendments, so it is certainly better to receive the present Constitution in the hope of its being amended, than it would be to reject it altogether, with, perhaps, the vain expectation of obtaining another more agreeable than the present.—I see no fallacy in the argument, Mr. President: but if there is, permit me to call upon any gentleman to point it out, in order that it may be corrected; for at present it seems to me of such force as to give me entire satisfaction.

Friday, February 1, 1788.

On the general question, on the propositions of his Excellency the President, after Mr. Bowdoin, the following are the observations of the

Hon. Mr. Adams: "As your Excellency was pleased yesterday to offer for the consideration of this Convention, certain propositions intended to accompany the ratification of the Constitution before us, I did myself the honour to bring them forward by a regular motion, not only from the respect due to your Excellency, but from a clear conviction in my own mind that they would tend to effect the salutary and important purposes which you had in view, "the removing the fears and quieting the apprehensions of many of the good people of this Commonwealth, and the more effectually guarding against an undue administration of the federal government."

I beg leave, Sir, more particularly to consider those propositions, and in a very few words to express my own opinion that they must have a strong tendency to safe them minds of gentlemen who wish for the immediate operation of some essential parts of the proposed Constitution, as well as the most speedy and effectual means of obtaining alterations in some other parts of it, of which they are solicitous should be made. I will not repeat the reasons I offered when the motion was made, which convinced me that the measure now under consideration will have a more speedy, as well a more certain influence in effecting the purpose last mentioned, than the measure proposed in the Constitution before us.

Your Excellency's first proposition is, "that it be explicitly declared that all powers not expressly delegated to Congress, are reserved to the several States to be by them exercised." This appears to me mind to be a summary of a bill of rights, which gentlemen are anxious to obtain; it removes a doubt which many have entertained respecting this matter, and gives assurance that if any law made by the federal government shall be extended beyond the power granted by the proposed Constitution, and inconsistent with the Constitution of this State, it will be an error, and adjudged by the courts of law to be void. It is consonant with the second article in the present confederation, that each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled. I have long considered the watchfulness of the people over the conduct of their rulers, the strongest guard against the encroachments of power: and I hope the people of this country will always be thus watchful.

Another of your Excellency's propositions is calculated to quiet the apprehensions of gentlemen, least Congress should exercise an unreasonable controul over the state legislatures, with regard to the times, places and manner of holding elections, which by the 4th sect. of the 1st art. are to be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, subject to the controul of Congress. I have had my fears left this controul should infringe the freedom of elections, which ought ever to be held sacred. Gentlemen, who have objected to this controuling power in Congress have expressed their wishes that it has been restricted to such States as may neglect or refuse that power vested in them, and to be exercised by them if they please.——Your Excellency proposes in substance the same restriction which, I should think, cannot but meet with their full approbation.

The power to be given to Congress, to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, has alarmed the minds of some gentlemen. They tell you, Sir, that the exercise of the power of laying and collecting direct taxes might greatly distress the several states and render them incapable of raising monies for the payment of their respective state debts, or for any purpose. They say the impost and excise may be made adequate to the public emergencies in the time of peace, and ask why the laying direct taxes may not be confined to a time of war. You are pleased to propose to us, that it be a recommendation that "Congress do not lay direct taxes but when the monies arising from the impost & excise shall be insufficient for the *public exigencies*"—The prospect of approaching war might necessarily create an expense beyond the productions of impost and excise. How then would the government have the necessary means of providing for the public defence? Must they not have recourse to other resources besides impost and excise? The people while they watch for their own safety, must and will have a just confidence in a Legislature of their own election. The approach of war is seldom, if ever, without observation: It is generally observed by the people at large; and I believe no Legislature of a free country would venture a measure which should directly touch the purses of the people, under a mere pretence, or unless they could throw to the people's satisfaction, that there had in fact been a real *public exigency*, to justify it.

Your Excellency's next proposition, is to introduce the indictment of a grand jury before a person shall be tried for any crime, by which he may incur infamous punishment, or loss of life; and it is followed by another, which recommends a trial by jury, in civil actions, between citizens of different States, if either of the parties shall request it. These and several others, which I have not mentioned, are so evidently beneficial, as to need no comment of mine. And they are all, in every particular, of so general a nature, and so equally interesting to every State, that I cannot but perswade myself to think, they would all readily join with us in the measure, proposed by your Excellency, if we should now adopt it.——Gentlemen may make additional propositions, if they think fit; it is presumed we shall exercise candour towards each other; and that whilst on the one hand gentlemen will cheerfully agree to any proposition intended to promote a general union, which may not be inconsistent with their own mature judgment; others will avoid the making such as may be needless, or tend to embarrass the minds of the people of this Commonwealth and our sister States, and thereby, not only frustrate your Excellency's wise intention, but endanger the loss of that degree of reputation which, I flatter myself, this Commonwealth, has justly sustained. *(To be continued.)*

From the Independent Chronicle.

To the CITIZENS of this Commonwealth.

THE time will soon arrive, when you will be called upon, to vote for a Lieutenant-Governor, and doubtless, you will give your suffrages for the man who most merits them; provided he is suitably qualified for that office. Having a high respect for ALL the gentlemen who are considered as candidates, hope to be excused for noticing in a particular manner ONE of them, whose great exertions in the cause of America, you have so often recognized, and for which exertions, he is justly entitled to the friendship of a *graceful people*,—For surely, my countrymen, if independence is a blessing—if we celebrate it from year to year, with sincerity, we cannot be unmindful of the man, who so contributed so largely towards the obtaining of it—the Hon. Mr. ADAMS, is the gentleman alluded to; his patriotic effor *s, you know*, in the cause of freedom, were *peculiarly displeasing* to the *common enemy* and *you* well remember the *token* he received of it, in one of his Britannick Majesty's Proclamations. If real merit should pass by unrewarded, if a man must spend his best days in the service of his country, and in his advanced years, have the mortification to see others stepping over him, may it not be asked, where is the encouragement for the faithful discharge of a public trust? and may we not soon expect to observe the *faithful* shunning public employment, while *time-serving* politicians will be navigating the political ship: *A curse indeed!* in fine my countrymen, let the Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, now President of the Senate, be the object of your choice; let the evening of his life be made pleasant by a reward of his *faithfulness*; thus will you prove yourselves the rewarders of *real worth*, and evidence to the world, that you have not forgot THE MAN, who *sheifully* assisted in raising THE FIRST PILLAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

1775.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By His EXCELLENCY

JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A PROCLAMATION.

For a Day of HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAYER.

IT being our incumbent duty to acknowledge our absolute dependence on the Supreme Ruler of the world, and to commit all our affairs, both public and private, to His gracious direction, and to implore His divine blessing on the concerns and occurrances of the year ensuing:

I HAVE therefore thought fit to appoint, and by and with the advise of Council, Do hereby appoint THURSDAY the *seventeenth* day of *April* next, to be observed throughout this Commonwealth, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer. And I Do hereby exhort the people of all religious denominations, to assemble in their respective congregations on that day—and then devoutly and religiously unite in the grateful recollection of the mercies bestowed upon this country, by the Almighty Sovereign of the Universe;—and more particularly, in that He was pleased to lead and support our venerable and pious Ancestors, when they fled from the arm of persecution to this land, which was then a dangerous and untried wilderness—and to afford them His gracious protection amidst all the trying and distressing scenes, they were necessarily called to engage in:—That He hath been pleased to enlarge our borders and encrease our numbers, so as to render us a great and numerous people:—That He hath graciously afforded us his support, through the late dangerous and wasting war, and finally established the United States as an independent nation on the earth; and hath continued the light of His Gospel amongst the people—established them in the inestimable privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

And I do exhort the people of all ranks and orders, unitedly to humble themselves before Almighty God, for the threatening iniquities, which, prevailing in the land, too strongly evince the ingratitude of our hearts, under so many and so signal favours as we are made the partakers of:—And that they penitently seek for pardon and remission of the same, through the merits and intercession of the Redeemer of the world:—And that they devoutly beseech the Father of all mercies, to grant to this land, His blessing in the opening seasons of the year—that the labours of the husbandman may be crowned with plenty:—That our commerce may prosper and be encreased:—That our fisheries may be successful; and that we may have hearts to improve His Goodness in a suitable manner:—That we may be saved from the calamities of foreign wars and intestine commotions, and blessed with health in our families:—That the people, now favoured with a free government, may exercise the powers of it in such a manner, as will express their grateful sense of so favourable a blessing; and that the same may be handed down to posterity, free from tyranny and oppression on the one hand, and anarchy and confusion on the other. And that rulers and ruled may at all times have a disposition ardently to seek the promotion of peace, justice, benevolence and charity, and to exercise all the social public and private virtues: That He who hath the hearts of all men in His hands, would pour out upon the people a spirit of piety and religion, and that the whole earth may be filled with the glory of God.

And I do earnestly recommend to the good people of the Commonwealth, to abstain from all servile labour and recreation inconsistent with the duties of the said day.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber, *in* Boston, *the thirteenth day of* March, *in the year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the twelfth year of the Independence of the* United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By His Excellency's Command.

With the Advice and Consent of Council.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

GOD *save the* Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

An ACT to prevent neglect in Sheriffs, Selectmen and Town Clerks respectively, in not calling and presiding at Town Meetings, receiving and returning the votes for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators and Counsellors, as is pointed out by the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS certain duties are by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, required of the Sheriffs, Selectmen and Town-Clerks respectively in calling and presiding at Town-Meetings, for the choice of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators and Counsellors, and in receiving and returning the votes for such officers, into the Secretary's office, but no penalty is by law provided where the Sheriff, Selectmen, and Town-Clerks, shall or do neglect or refuse to perform the duties respectively required of them by the Constitution:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the sheriff of any county who shall neglect or refuse to make seasonable return or regard to the Constitution, into the Secretary's office of the Commonwealth, of all such votes for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators and Counsellors, as he shall receive, or shall otherwise neglect his duty in the premises, shall for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of *fifty pounds*.

And be it further enacted, That each and every Selectman and Town-Clerk, who shall neglect and refuse to do and perform the several duties required of them by the constitution, respecting the choice of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators and Counsellors, and returning the votes for the same, shall for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of *ten pounds*.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to sue for and recover all such fines and forfeitures, as shall be incurred by a breach of this act, for the use of the Commonwealth.

In the House of Representatives, March 18, 1788.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 18, 1788.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved——JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.

By two gentlemen just arrived from the westward, we are informed, that the people were marching with rapidity from all directions to the town of Carlisle in Cumberland county, in order to set at liberty seven or eight *gentlemen*, who were confined in the gaol of that county; for interrupting an attempt to hold a public rejoicing on the account of the new Constitution having been adopted by the Convention of this State. Our informants understood that about five thousand men were collecting; they actually met three hundred in one body on the ice, crossing from this side of Susquehannah, but were not informed of the event.

HARTFORD, March 17.

About ten days since a large dog passed through this town, and was supposed, by those who noticed him, to be mad, as he bit every creature that happened in his way—several of which have died, and the others have all the symptoms of canine madness.

PORTSMOUTH, March 12.

On Thursday, the curiosity of the people of this town was attracted to witness the execution of the laws of the African society, of this town.—One Prince Jackson, who had by their form of law, been regularly convicted of theft, was conducted by the executive officers of the society, to the whipping-post—where being tied, the deputy-Sheriff previous to the infliction of the punishment, thus harranged the spectators:—"*Gentemen, you see what we do wit brack men, we mak no tinction. If he be officer or no, if he be found gilty, we correct him according; dis brack man him stealing, our court sentence him to have fourteen trip.—Thirteen for United State, one for brack company: and dis way we support good government, and so Quashy say, um en well.*" The lashes were accordingly well laid on—and the fellow bore them with due resignation.

BOSTON, March 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, Virginia, to his friend in this town, dated Feb: 22, 1788.

"Our Governour has expressed quite different sentiments respecting the new Constitution since its adoption by your State. Although the majority was made, yet the speeches of some of the minority after its adoption has gained more proselytes to federalism here, than if the majority had been much larger, and the Convention had dissolved with any animosity. Our politicians are much pleased with the candour and liberality with which the important matter was discussed; and the little appearance of party discovered by your minority, has caused many worthy characters here to view the matter in quite a different light, and I believe from quite a large majority against the Constitution, we can now boast of at least equal numbers, and the superior excellence of the new plan cannot help forcing conviction on the minds of many more good men.—Most of those now opposed to it, are persons whose estates are so much involved, by owing large British debts, which they think must be paid when we have a federal head: But as Governour *Randolph* now speaks in favour of it, and as he has much influence, I am confident that it will not only be adopted, but by a very respectable majority. North-Carolina follows of course."

A letter from General Washington, to a gentleman in this town, acquainting him with the best information he was able to collect from gentlemen from various parts of the State, there was every prospect of the Constitution being ratified by Virginia.

In a very striking manner Mr. Thomas (of New-Durham, in New Hampshire) and his family have been marked out by fate, as the peculiar objects of destruction: He himself is now confined in the gaol at Dover, for the murder of his benefactor, the worthy Capt. Drew—Soon after this event, his house caught on fire, while his wife was absent from it, on a visit to him in gaol, and four of his children perished in the flames: To this chain of calamities we add, on the authority of a Portsmouth paper of last week,

"That, as Mrs. Thomas was returning in a sleigh from Dover, to New-Durham——probably to view the sad remains of her earthly residence, and to shed a tear over her departed children——the horses took fright, and, running against another sleigh, the tongue came with such force against the unhappy woman's side, as to break three of her ribs; and it was with the greatest difficulty she escaped being torn to pieces.

MARCH 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, of a respectable character, in Hallowel, County of Lincoln, to his friend now in Boston.

"I think his Excellency has done himself the highest honour in the good opinion of the people in general in this quarter of the State, by his conduct in the late Convention. His speech at the opening of the session of the General Court, is inimitable. You may depend on the most decided exertions here in his favour.

"Mr. Adams stands first on the list of candidates for Lieutenant-Governour."

Extract of a letter from a Reverend Gentleman in the country, (well known to the friends of the revolution) to a gentleman in this town.

"I find by your news-papers, that there are several candidates for the office of Lieutenant-Governour. I am personally acquainted with each of them, but must acknowledge my particular attachment to the Hon. Mr. ADAMS, whom you say, *is pitched upon by the inhabitants of Boston*. The *early* and *decided* part he took in the late contest with Great-Britain, his *steady*, *uniform*, and *manly* conduct through the whole, more especially in the times which *tried men's souls*, has gained *my* warmest affections: and it shall be my earnest *prayer*, that *that faithfulness*, *and integrity*, which has been so conspicuous thro' the whole course of his political life, may be rewarded here, by a fresh token of the people's confidence: and when he shall quit this *busy scene*, that he may be admitted to the uninterrupted enjoyment of that happy world, where the *actions* of men are *truly weighed*, and where his exertions in the cause of humanity, will undoubtedly be rewarded."

The Hon. Senate have passed a bill, which was on Friday read a second time, in the House of Representatives, to prevent the iniquitous and inhuman practice of the Slave Trade, and for affording relief to the families of those persons, who may be kidnapped, or decoyed from this State.

By a vessel which arrived here on Friday last from Halifax, we learn, that the town had been for several days, disturbed by the outrages of parties in a contested election for a representative—The refugees having set up a Mr. Stearns, from this State, as a candidate——and the native inhabitants having proposed a citizen of Nova-Scotia——That in a riot, in consequence, two persons had been killed, and that a number had been wounded, among whom were Mr. Mulberry Holmes, formerly of this town, and his son. The refugees lost the election.

NORTHAMPTON, March 26.

In New-Hampshire, in the choice of 5 First Magistrates, the citizens appear much divided: The papers by the last mails, furnish us with the following lists: For President, in Concord, for Hon. Mr. Langdon, 107; Peter Greene, Esq. 35; President Sullivan, 3. In Londonderry, Mr. Langdon, 103; Matthew Thorton, Esq. 5; Samuel Livermore, Esq 3; President Sullivan 1. In Kingston, Judge Bartlett, 26; President Sullivan 2. Notwithstanding our regret at thus seeing the patriotic President of our sister State, neglected, we feel it alleviated in observing that the more fortunate candidate is also a stanch federalist.

In the General Assembly of New-York, the 1st inst. a motion obtained for granting 1500l. as the Governours salary, for the ensuing year.

Congress on the 19th ult. appointed Mr. John Cleve Symmes, one of the Judges for the Western territory, in the room of the hon. John Armstrong, jun. resigned.

That truly great and good man, Lord chief Justice Hale, wrote in a solemn manner to his children, that he had found by a strict and diligent observation, that a due observance of the Lord's day, had ever joined to it a blessing on the rest of his time; and that the week which he had so begun, was always blessed and prosperous to him; while on the contrary, whenever he had been negligent to the duties of that city, the rest of the week was unsuccessful and unhappy to his own secular employments.

Thursday, April 10, is appointed by his Excellency President Sullivan, as a day of Fasting and Prayer throughout the State of New-Hampshire. Among other objects set forth in the Proclamation, for which the people are exhorted to offer up their prayers to the Almighty God, to graciously "grant to the members of the Convention, that wisdom which is necessary to direct and lead them into those measures, which may promote the interest and happiness of the United States."

The convention of New-York are to meet on the 17th of June, the anniversary of a period ever memorable to the citizens of America. May the members of the convention be actuated by motives equally noble and patriotic as those which stimulated the free born sons of Columbia, on the 17th of June, 1775, to sacrifice their lives on the alter of freedom, in impeding the hostile encroachments of a despotic minion, and a band of British hirelings, upon the rights and properties of the inhabitants of this western world.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown (S. Caroline) dated February 6.

"Charlestown has lost its greatest Ornament——its elegant State-House is now in Ashes. Last Night, about Nine o'clock, it was discovered to be in flames in the second story, in the Senate Chamber.——Fire had been left in the Grate, which had fell out, and set the Wood about the Chimney on Fire, from whence it communicated to a Closet, filled with Papers belonging to the Senate. In the State-House were held the Secretary's Office, Conveyance Office, Location and Prothonotary's Offices, Register, Common Pleas, and Surveyor General's offices. Most of the papers were saved, excepting those belonging the Senate. Two thousand Stands of arms, being all the arms of the Rate, were burnt in the house."

DIED, at Westampton, on the 18th inst. Mrs. *Sibel Baker*, wife of Mr. *John Baker*—She is said to be the first woman buried in that town, that has left behind her a family of young children.

——In this town, on Thursday evening last, Mrs. HANNAH HUNT, consort of Capt. ELIJAH HUNT, in the 57th year of her age.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Ashfield, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list of 1781, as follows, viz.

	State tax. £.	s.	d.	q.	County tax. £.	s.	d.
Daniel Alden, Esq.	6	8	3		0	5	
Jonathan Dickinson,	6	8	3		0	5	
Zenas Alden,	6	8	3		0	5	
Seth Davenport,	6	8	3		0	5	
Jacob Parsons,	6	8	3		0	5	
John Ilsell,	3	4	1		0	2	6
Ebenezer Baldwin,	1	14	0		0	1	
William Denison, Esq.	4	2	1				
Ebenezer Whitman,					0	5	
Lot No. 23 3d division,	6	8	3				
38	6	8	3		0	5	
39	6	8	3		0	5	
25 3d division,	6	8	3		0	5	
33	6	8	3		0	5	
34	6	8	3		0	5	
37	5	0	2		0	4	
58	6	8	3				
59	6	8	3		0	5	

Rights of undivided land belonging to house lots.

No.	State tax. £.	s.	d.	County tax. £.	s.	d.	No.	State tax. £.	s.	d.	County tax. £.	s.	d.
1	2	8					17	2	8	0	0	2	6
2	2	8	0	0	2	6	18	2	8	0	0	2	6
3	2	8	0	0	2	6	19	2	8	0	0	2	6
4	2	8	0	0	2	6	20	2	8	0	0	2	6
5	2	8	0	0	2	6	21	2	8	0	0	2	6
6	2	8	0	0	2	6	22	2	8	0	0	2	6
7	2	8	0	0	2	6	23	2	8	0	0	2	6
8	2	8	0	0	2	6	24	2	8	0	0	2	6
9	2	8	0	0	2	6	25	2	8	0	0	2	6
10	2	8	0	0	2	6	26	2	8	0	0	2	6
11	2	8	0	0	2	6	27	2	8	0	0	2	6
12	2	8	0	0	2	6	28	2	8	0	0	2	6
13	2	8	0	0	2	6	29	2	8	0	0	2	6
14	2	8	0	0	2	6	30	2	8	0	0	2	6
15	2	8	0	0	2	6	31	2	8	0	0	2	6
16	2	8	0	0	2	6	32	2	8	0	0	2	6

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 12th day of May next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Seth Wait, innholder in Ashfield at nine o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interest and charges.

JOSIAH WARREN, Constable.

Ashfield, March 24, 1788.

A WISH.

ONE—female companion to sustain my cares,
Two—thousand a year to support my affairs;
Three—dogs and a gun when to sport I incline,
Four—horses and chaise to indulge me and mine;
Five—jolly companions with whom to make merry,
Six—dishes each day; with six glasses of sherry;
Seven—bed in my house for my friends at their leisure,
Eight—somethings or other, to add to their pleasure;
Nine—pounds in my pocket when cash I require,
Ten—favours are all that on earth I desire,
And a passport to Heav'n, when from earth I retire.

From a Philadelphia Paper.

CENTINEL, No. XV.

Friends, Countrymen, and Fellow-Citizens!

YOU have fought, you have bled, and you have conquered. You have established your independence, and you ought to be free; But behold! a set of Aristocrats, Demagogues, Conspirators, and Tyrants, have arisen up, and say you shall be governed——Is this to be endured by freemen, men, who have lain in the open air, exposed to cold and hunger; men, who have worn out their health and constitutions in marches & counter-marches from one end of the continent to the other; & after they have obtained the noble prize, for which they contended, are they to sit down tamely and be governed? Of what service is a man's liberty to him, unless he can do as he pleases? And what man can do as he pleases, who lives under a government?

The very end of government is to bind men down to certain rules and duties; therefore, 'tis only fit for slaves and vassals. Every freeman ought to govern himself, and then he will be governed most to his own mind.

Thus, my friends, you see all Government is tyrannical and oppressive. In the next place it is insulting; It is as much as to tell us—we know not how to take care of ourselves, and therefore should submit to be directed by others, who are appointed as guardians over so many weaks. Now, of what use can our reason be to us, if after we have come (or ought to have come) to years of discretion, we are still to be led, guided and bandied about by those who pretend to know better than we? And, who, pray are those who are to be thus led, guided, and bandied about? Why, the people! Strange! that three millions of people should be led, guided, and bandied about by ninety or an hundred Aristocratical, Demagogical, Tyrannical Conspirators! Would it not be more according to order, propriety, and the nature of things, that the ninety or an hundred Conspirators should be led, guided, and bandied about by the three millions of people.

In the third place, all government is expensive; for these ninety or an hundred conspirators will not govern us for nothing, they must be paid for it. Think on that, my countrymen, we must not only be governed, be insulted by being governed, but we must pay these demagogues for coming from all parts of the continent, to lay their heads together how to govern us most effectually. For this, we must pay them mileage, pay them wages, fill their purses, supply their tables to keep them in idleness to riot on the fat of the land, to plot, contrive, and juggle us into good order and government. Now all this money might be saved to the public, by each man governing himself, and doing as he pleased, which by nature he has a right to do.

Oh, my countrymen! my bowels yearn with affection, when I think to what pass we are likely to come—When I think, after all we have done and suffered for dear liberty, we must still be kept in order, and be governed. I had hoped, after our glorious struggle, this country would be an asylum for all those noble, untamed spirits, who were desirous of flying from all law, gospel and government. But, alas! after all I have said and written, after all the inventions I have racked my brains for, and horrible descriptions I have laid before you, you are still unroused, and I have made no impression on any, except a few of those choice spirits at Carlisle. And how have these been treated by the Conspirators and Federalists; they have been called Insurgents, Rioters, and British Deserters: True, many of them were deserters; and, to their credit be it spoken, they deserted from King and Country, friends and relations, wives and children, to come here and be free. They expected we were to be a free people, and they have come among us to live at large and do as they please. Think then how disappointed they must be, and how peculiarly hard their case is, either to stay here and be governed, or to return and be hanged.

Rouse then, my friends, my countrymen, my fellow-citizens!—Rouse, ye Shayites, Dayites, and Shattuckites!—Ye Insurgents, Rioters and Deserters!—Ye Tories, Refugees, and Antifederalists!—Rouse, and kick up a dust before it is too late!—Be not such a parcel of stupid, dunder-headed, punder-headed blockheads—Such a tribe of snivelling, drivelling, sneaking, slinking, moping, poking, mumping, pitiful, pimping, petrifogging, poltroons,—such a set of nincumpoops, ninnihammers, mushrooms, jacksasses, jackanapeses jackadandies, gooscaps, tomnoodles, yahooes, shitepokes, and p-ssh-ds—Rouse!—awaken!—rub your eyes!—Do not you see the Aristocrats, Monocrats, Demagogues, Pedagogues, Gogmagogs, Brobdingnags, Conspirators and Federal Hobgoblins, are preparing to govern you, to enslave you, enthral you, and bemaul you. If you submit to them they will rob you of your liberties; they will tie you hand and foot; they will play hob with you, play the dickens with you, and play the d-v-l with you; they will put halters round your necks, and hold your noses to the grindstone; they will purge you and bleed you, glister you and blister you drench you and vomit you; they will tread on your toes, break your shins, dock your tails, draw your teeth, tear your hair and scratch out your eyes; they will pull your noses, lug your ears, punch you in the guts, and kick you in the breech—*Zounds!* will nothing rouse you!

CENTINEL.

From the Neco-Hampshire Spy.

BAD TIMES.—A Proverb.

I Think, Mr. Printer, (*Salvo Meliore*) that complaining of *Bad Times*, in shops, streets, taverns, and company, (and even at the *tea table*) between man and wife, by rich and poor, high and low, in town and country, even upon the water and upon the land, is become a proverb.

When I visit the fish market, and see fresh cod, haddock, &c. flapping on the bench, and lying in heaps in the boats, caught out of the sea, that inexhaustable fountain of riches, which provides for a vast number of people, encouraged and protected by a *free and peaceable government*, without being obliged to pay the tribute thereof to a Cæsar, *I ask, are these bad times?*

When the number of sleighs filling our streets with a variey of wholesome provisions, collected by the industrious husbandman, who, by the advantage of a good soil and serene climate, receives such abundance, that an instance lately occurred of a quarter of lamb being sold for a gill of rum and an empty bottle—*I again ask, are these bad times?*

When the news-papers inform us, that a hog, lately killed, weighed 600lbs. and a heifer 810—that one pumpkin seed produced 26 pumpkins, of which one of them was as big as a half bushel measure, *Are these bad times?*

When a gentleman declared to me, that he had eat, from the beginning of the last fall until the last week, of 72 turkeys. *Are these bad times?*

When all sorts of arts and sciences flourish and daily improve; when the exhibitions of tragick and comick representations by the young genious of this town, draw the attention of its inhabitants and surprise even those who have seen theatrical performances in Europe, and who confess themselves to be more instructed than by those whose profession it is to be actors. *Are these hard times?*

When a variety of religion by free toleration, is open to all men, and such a variety of sorts, that if a man should have lost his way of worship, he may find it in this country. *Are these bad times?*

What a pleasure it is to see humanity in a mild government, which prevails in general! Open hands distributing to the needy the bounties of Providence; to see our servants, our cattle, and every creature amongst us, fatten on the abundance that flows from our barns, cellers and granaries, surrounded with peace and plenty. *Who can say with truth, these are bad times?*

When seven-eights of our inhabitants enjoy health (which is the blessing of life) and live in peace, and in an union of system, so that doctors and lawyers are out of employ. *Are these bad times?*

When a young country, which in some measure is in a state of nature, every individual feels that he is a free citizen, governed by those he in common with the rest of his brethren, choose annually for their rulers—where no despotic prince makes his subjects obey by his *Je veux, et J'ordonne**—but every man has a right to speak and to act as a free born citizen, in conformity with the law. *Are these bad times?*

Blessed is such a country, and blessed are they who live in it—and all the people shall say—AMEN.

A CONTENTED MAN.

* *I will and order.*

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Extract of a letter from Northampton, November 2, 1787.

"On Monday last a person named Goward led his wife (who is far advanced in pregnancy) to the market place in Nuneaton, and there sold and delivered her up, with a halter about her, to one White, for the sum of three guineas; on their way Goward asked his wife if she was not ashamed of being brought to open market to be sold; she said she was not, and was happy to think that she was a going to have another husband, for she well knew who would be her purchaser. When he came to the place, Goward embraced his wife and wished her well, upon which she returned the compliment. White declared himself extremely well satisfied, and paid down the money, assuring the quondam husband, it was good and full weight. The purchase being completed, White gave the ringers a handsome treat to ring a peal, and they spent the remainder of the day with the greatest joy imaginable."

We the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of MOSES CLARY, late of Sunderland, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate from the fifteenth day of January last, to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the house of Capt. Thomas French, in Conway, on the first Tuesdays of April and July next, from nine to four o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said terms.

GILES FRARY,
PETER GATES.

Conway, March 12, 1788.

APRIL 1788. THE NUMBER 83.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

FRIDAY, February 1, 1788.

The general Question in debate.

Mr. Nason. Mr. President—I feel myself happy, that your Excellency has been placed by the free suffrages of your fellow citizens, at the head of this government:—I also, feel myself happy, that your Excellency has been placed in the chair of this Honourable Convention: And I feel a confidence that the proposition submitted to our consideration yesterday by your Excellency, had for its object the good of our country. But, sir, as I have not had opportunity leisurely to consider it, I shall pass it over, and take a short view of the Constitution at large, which is under consideration,—though my abilities, sir, will not permit me to do justice to my feelings, or to my constituents. Great-Britain, sir, still attempted to enslave us, by declaring her laws *supreme*; and that she had a right to bind us in all cases, whatever. What, sir, caused the Americans to shake off the yoke pressing for them?—It was this measure, the power to do which we are now about giving to Congress—And here, sir, I beg the indulgence of this hon. body, to permit me to make a short apostrophe to Liberty.—Oh Liberty—thou greatest good—thou fairest property! with thee I wish to live—with thee I wish to die! Pardon me if I drop a tear on the peril to which thou art exposed; I cannot, Sir, see this brightest of jewels tarnished! a jewel worth ten thousand worlds! And shall we part with it so soon?—Oh, No. Gentlemen ask, can it be supposed, that a Constitution so pregnant with danger, could come from the hands of those who framed it? Indeed, sir, I am suspicious of my own judgment, when I contemplate this idea—when I see the list of illustrious names annexed to it:—Sir, sir, my duty to my constituents, obliges me to oppose the measure they recommend, as obnoxious to their liberty and safety. When, sir, we dissolved the political bands which connected us with Great-Britain, we were in a state of nature—we then formed and adopted the Confederation, which must be considered as a sacred instrument; this confederated us under one head, as sovereign and independent States. Now, Sir, if we give Congress power to dissolve the Confederation, to what can we trust? If a nation consent thus to treat their most solemn compacts, who will ever trust them? Let us, sir, begin with this Constitution, and see what it——find first, "We the people of the United States, do," &c. If this, Sir, does not go to the annihilation of the state governments, and a perfect consolidation of the whole union, I do not know what does. What! shall we consent to this? Can 10, 20, or 1000 persons in this State, who have taken the oath of allegiance to it, dispense with this oath. Gentlemen may talk as they please of dispensing in certain cases with oaths; but, Sir, with me they are sacred things: We are under oath; we have sworn that Massachusetts is a sovereign and independent State. How then, can we vote for this Constitution, that destroys that sovereignty?

The Hon. Col. Varnum begged leave to set the worthy gentleman right—The very oath, he said, which the gentleman has mentioned, provides an exception for the power to be granted to Congress.

Well, continued Mr. Nason, to go on—Mr. President!——Let us consider the Constitution without a Bill of Rights. When I give up any of my natural rights, it is for the security of the rest: But here is not one right secured, although they are neglected.

With respect to biennial elections, the paragraph is rather loosely expressed; I am a little in favour of our ancient custom. Gentlemen say they are convinced that the alteration is necessary: It may be so:—When I see better, I will join with them.

To go on. Representation and taxation to be proportioned according to numbers. This, Sir, I am opposed to; it is unequal. I will shew an instance to point—We know for certainty, that the town of Brooklyn, persons are better able to pay their taxes, than in the parts I represent: Suppose the tax is laid on polls: Why the people of the former place will pay their taxes as often as easy, as the latter—thus helping that part of the community, which stands in the least need of help: On this footing the poor pay as much as the rich: And in this a way is laid, that five slaves shall be rated no more than three children. Let Gentlemen consider this—a farmer takes three small orphans, on charity, to bring up—they are bound to him—when they arrive at 21 years of age, he gives each of them a couple suits of clothes, a cow, and two or three young cattle—these are rated as much for these, as a farmer in Virginia is for five slaves whom he holds for life—they and their posterity—the male and the the ones too. The Senate, Mr. President, are to be chosen two from each State—This, Sir, puts the smaller States on the footing with the larger—when the States have to pay according to their numbers—New-Hampshire does not pay a fourth part as much as Massachusetts. We must, therefore, to support the dignity of the union, pay four times as much as New-Hampshire, and almost fourteen times as much as Georgia—who, we see are equally represented with us.

The term, Sir, for which the Senate is chosen, is a grievance—it is too long to trust any body of men with power:—It is impossible but that such men will be tenacious of their places; they are to be raised to a lofty eminence, and they will be loth to come down; and in the course of six years, may by management, have it in their power to create officers, and obtain influence enough, to get in again, and so for life. When we felt the hand of British oppression up on us, we were so jealous of rulers, as to declare them elegible but for three years in six. In this Constitution we forgot this principle. I, Sir, think that rulers ought at short periods, to return to private life, that they may know how to feel for, and regard their fellow creatures. In six years, Sir, and at a great distance, they will quite forget them.

"*For time and absence cure the purest love.*"

We are apt to forget our friends, except when we are converting with them.

We now come, Sir, to the 4th sect. Let us see—the times, places and manners of holding elections, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof. No objections to this: but Sir, after *the flash of lightning comes the peal of thunder*; "but Congress may at any time, alter them, &c." Here it is, Mr. President: This is the article which is to make Congress omnipotent. Gentlemen say, this is the greatest beauty of the Constitution—this is the great security for the people—this is the all in all. Such language have I heard in this house: But, Sir, I say by this power Congress may, if they please, order the election of federal representatives for Massachusetts, to be at Great-Barrington or Massachias: and at such a time too, as shall put it in the power of a few artful and designing men, to get themselves elected at their pleasure.

The 8th Sect. Mr. President, provides that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, excises, &c. we may, Sir, be poor; we may not be able to pay these taxes, &c.—we must have a little meal, and a little meat, whereon to live; and save a little for a rainy day: But what follows? Let us see. To raise and support armies. Here, Sir, comes the key to unlock this cabinet: Here is the means by which you will be made to pay your taxes? But will ye, my countrymen, submit to this. Suffer me, Sir, to say a few words on the fatal effects of standing armies, that bane of republican governments! A standing army! Was it not with this that Cæsar passed the *Rubicon*, and laid prostrate the liberties of his country? By this has seven eights of the once free nations of the globe, been brought into bondage! Time would fail me, were I to attempt to recapitulate the havock made in the world, by standing armies. Britain attempted to inforce her arbitrary measures by a standing army. But, Sir, we had patriots then who alarmed us of our danger—Who shewed us the serpent and bid us beware of him. Shall I name them? I fear I shall offend your Excellency?—But, I cannot avoid it: I must. We had an HANCOCK, an ADAMS, and a WARREN—our sister States too, produced a RANDOLPH, a WASHINGTON, a GREEN, and a MONTGOMERY, who lead us in our way—Some of these have given up their lives in defence of the liberties of their country; and my prayer to God is, that when this race of illustrious patriots, shall hid adieu to the world; that from their dust, as from the sacred ashes of the Phœnix, another race may arise, who shall take our posterity by the hand, and lead them to trample on the necks of those who shall dare to infringe on their liberties—Sir, had I a voice like Jove, I would proclaim it throughout the world—and had I an arm like Jove, I would hurl from the globe those villains that would dare attempt to establish in our country a standing army. I wish Sir, that the gentlemen of Boston, would bring to their minds the fatal evening of the 5th of March, 1770—when by standing troops they lost five of their fellow-townsmen—I will ask them what price can atone for their lives? What money can make satisfaction for the loss? The same causes produces the same effects. An army may be raised on pretence of helping a friend, or many pretences might be used; that night Sir, ought to be a sufficient warning against standing armies, except in cases of great emergency—they are too frequently used for no other purpose than dragooning the people into slavery, but I beseech you, my countrymen, for the sake of your posterity, to act like those worthy men who have stood forth in defence of the rights of mankind; and shew to the world, that you will not submit to tyranny. What occasion have we for standing armies? We fear no foe—If one should come upon us, we have a militia, which is our bulwark. Let Lexington witness that we have the means of defence among ourselves. If during the last winter there was not much alacrity shewn by the militia, in turning out, we must consider that they were going to fight their countrymen. Do you sir, suppose, that had a British army invaded us at that time, that such supineness would have been discovered. No, sir, to our enemies distway, and distway and discomfort, they would have felt the contrary: But against deluded, infatuated men, they did not wish to exert their valour or their strength. Therefore, Sir, I am utterly opposed to a standing army in time of peace.

The paragraph that gives Congress power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, claims a little attention—This is a great bulwark—a great privilege indeed—we ought not, therefore, to give it up, on any slight pretence. Let us see—how long is it to be suspended? As long as rebellion and invasion shall continue. This is exceeding loose. Why is not the time limitted as in the Constitution? But, Sir, its design would then be defeated—it was the intent, and by it we shall give up one of our greatest privileges. Mr. N. concluded by saying, he had much more to say, but as the House were impatient he should set down for the present, to give other gentlemen an opportunity to speak.

Judge Sumner, adverting to the pathetic apostrophe of the gentleman last speaking, said he could with as much fucerity apostrophize. Oh! Government! thou greatest good! thou best of blessings!—with thee I wish to live—with thee I wish to die.—Thou art as necessary to the support of the political body, as meat and bread are to the natural body. The learned judge then turned his attention to the proposition submitted by the President, and said, he sincerely hoped, that it would meet the approbation of the Convention, as it appeared to him a remedy for all the difficulties, which gentlemen in the course of the debates had mentioned. He particularized the objections that had been stated and shewed that their removal was provided for in the proposition: And concluded by observing, that the probability was very great, that if the amendments proposed were recommended by this Convention, that they would, on the meeting of the first Congress, be adopted by the general government.

Mr. Widgery said, he did not see the probability, that these amendments would be made, if we had authority to propose them: He considered, he said, that the Convention did not meet for the purpose of recommending amendments, but to adopt or reject the Constitution. He concluded by asking, whether it was probable, that those States who had already adopted the Constitution would be likely to submit to amendments?

P. M.

When the Convention met, a short conversation ensued on the time when the grand question should be taken—it was agreed, that it should not be until Tuesday. After this conversation subsided, another took place on the division of the motion—in order that the question of ratifying might be considered separately from the amendments: but nothing final was determined upon.

Judge Dana advocated the proposition submitted by his Excellency the President—it con-

tained, he said, the amendments generally wished for; as they were not of a local nature, but extended to every part of the union, if they were recommended to be adopted by this Convention, it was very probable that two-thirds of the Congress would concur in propoling them: or that two-thirds of the legislatures of the several States would apply for the call of a Convention to consider them, agreeably to the mode pointed out in the Constitution: and that he did not think that gentlemen would wish to reject the whole of the system, because some part of it did not please them. He then went into a consideration of the advantages which would enfue from its adoption, to the United States—to the individual States; and to the several classes of citizens; and concluded by representing in a lively manner, the evils to the whole continent, and to the northern States in particular, which must be the unavoidable attendants on the present system of general government.

Mr. Russel rose, he said, with diffidence, to offer his sentiments on the subject in debate; but he could not, he said, forbear to give his sentiments on the advantage which he apprehended must result from the adoption of the proposed constitution, to this State, and to the United States, in the advancement of their commerce. Mr. Russell said, he believed it had always been the policy of trading nations, to secure to themselves the advantages of their carrying trade; he observed, how renatious France, Holland and England, were in this particular, and how beneficial it had proved to them: He then went into an accurate and interesting statement of the quantities of produce, which were exported from the several States; and shewed the ability of the States, to furnish from among themselves, shipping fully sufficient for the transportation of this produce; which, he observed, if confined by the general government to American vessels, while the restriction would not increase the rates of freighage, to the southern States, as the northern and middle States could produce a surplusage of shipping, and a spirit of competition would call forth the resources; would greatly increase our navigation—furnish us with a great nursery of seamen—give employment not only to mechanics, in constructing the vessels, and the trades dependent thereon, but to the husbandman, in cutting down trees for timber, and transporting them to the places of building; increase the demand for the product of the land, and for our beef, our pork, butter, &c.—and give such life and spirit to commerce, as would extend it to all the nations of the world: These, he said, were some of the blessings he anticipated from the adoption of the federal Constitution—and so convinced was he of its utility and necessity, that, while he wished that on the grand question being put, there might not be one dissenting voice, if he was allowed, he would hold up both his hands in favour of it; and he concluded, if his left hand was unwilling to be extended with his right, in this all-important decision, he would cut it off, as unworthy of him—and left it should infect his whole body.

Several gentlemen said a few words each, on the proposition of amendments—which it was acceded to, by gentlemen opposed to the Constitution, was good—but that it was not probable it would be ever woven in the Constitution—gentlemen on the other side said there was a great probability, that it would from its nature, be also recommended by the several Conventions, which have not yet convened.

Saturday February 2, 1788.

The Hon Mr. Strong went into a particular discussion of the several amendments recommended in the proposition submitted by his Excellency—each of which he considered with much attention; he anticipated the good effect it must have in conciliating the various sentiments of gentlemen on the subject, and expressed his firm belief, that if it was recommended by the Convention, it would be inserted in the Constitution.

Gen. Thompson said, we have no right to make amendments; it was not, he said, the business we were sent for; he was glad, he said, that gentlemen were now convinced it was not a perfect system, and that it wanted amendments; this, he said, was different from the language they had formerly held.—However, as to the amendments, he could not say Amen to them; but they might be voted for by some men—he did not say Judases.

Mr. Parsons, Col. Orne, Hon. Mr. Phillips, the Rev. Mr. Nyles and several other gentlemen, spoke in favour of the proposition, as a conciliatory measure, and the probability of the amendments being adopted—Mr. Nasson, Dr. Taylor, Mr Thomas / *Middleborough* / and others, though in sentiment with gentlemen on the propriety of their being admitted into the constitution, did not think it was probable they would be inserted.

Before the Convention adjourned, Gen. Whitney moved, that a committee, consisting of two from each county should be raised to consider the amendments, or any other that might be proposed and report thereon. Hon. Mr. Sedgwick, seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. Dalton. Mr. President:—I am not opposed to the motion: But, Sir, that gentlemen may not again say, as has been the case this day, that the gentlemen who advocated the measure of the proposition, were now convinced that amendments to the constitution are indispensible: I, Sir, in my place, say, that I am willing to accept the constitution as it is—and I am in favour of the motion of propposing amendments, only as it is a conciliating nature, and not as a concession that amendments are necessary.

The motion was put and carried unanimously —on which the committee was raised, and the Convention adjourned to three o'clock on Monday, to give time to the committee to deliberate.

(To be continued.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WHO wouldn't laugh, Mr. *Printer?* It is better to laugh than be always fretting and teazing at people's nonsense. You can't mend the matter. Folks will do as they please. If they will get into the swamp, e'en let them get out when they can. Don't you know that liberty is all in all: and a man had better be dead, than alive, if he can't have his way. Why should you and I vex ourselves, if they will play the fool and trust themselves in the hands of rogues and blockheads? how can we help it? What business have we with their liberty? Don't you know that every man is born free, and has an equal right to rule and be a great man? Why the sum of liberty is to be equally represented, and if the greater half are in love with fraud and ignorance, why should they not choose their rulers out of their own body? It don't signify, Mr. Printer, for you to be always praying in your paper about wise & honest rulers—men of knowledge and integrity—of fidelity and patriotism: people won't mind you.—This is dry talk now-a-days. It would have done well enough if you had been a printer fifty years ago. Folks are for being equally represented. They have got new principles and notions about government. They have found out, that *jealousy is the only support of a republican government*, and that envy is the richest ornament and highest felicity of people in common life. Liberality of sentiment, candour and obsequiousness in subjects, are old obsolete phrases, which you have picked out of some antiquated dictionary. Don't you know, Mr. Printer, that the readiest way to re-instate, is to suspend the laws; to establish order and tranquility, is to discharge and set at liberty rogues and malefactors? That to become rich, you must not pay your debts, and that you must have rulers who will help you against your creditors? Don't you know that every man of estate, sense and honesty, is a rouge and ought not to be trusted; that every man in place is a tyrant and an oppressor? That you can never be safe from these gentry, unless you are jealous of them and pull them down? Why Mr. Printer, this is an age of light, and as a friend of yours, I will to have you keep peace with your neighbours in these new discoveries. We have found out that the honestest folks in the world are the greatest rogues, and that jealousy is the best preservative of freedom and good government in society: That the best trustees of our property and liberties, are either spendthrifts and sharpers, bankrupts or old stories; who can never give over their thirst for British places and pensions. These are the leading men, the men of influence and confidence in this country of fools, freedom and independence.—Ha! ha! ha! he!—This is merry enough, Mr. Printer. Last year the ship was fleered by a good old weather beaten firm patriot, who held the helm steady, and would not mind the noise of the crew, who would have brought the ship upon the rocks. He was too wise and too honest to be trusted: So he was thrown overboard. And now they have had a compliasant pilot—he has eased away and let the ship drive: but, alack aday, he seems to be for bringing her into port, where the landlord will call upon the seamen for their old scores, so he must be thrown overboard, is the word. And the boatswain, a fierce fellow, who a few months ago would have swung half the crew for their mutiny upon the yards arm, *but no matter for that*, he must be put at the helm. You had better be merry than angry at their inconstancy, Mr. Printer. Folks are free and will do as they have a mind. Vox populi, vox dei. The wheel is in motion, and you must all have your ups and your downs, and the people must pay for it. Last year a great cry against the expence of government. This year of retrenchment and reformation, it is at least double. But it answers a good purpose; don't begrudge it. It gives time for our new rulers to caukous for a new choice and secure their election next year. If half their time is spent in these cabals and junto meetings, Mr. Printer, why need you and I care, the people can pay for it. These folks must do something to keep themselves up: we all love to be above water. And it is money well spent, if we can save so many poor souls from sinking. Now, Mr. Printer, I am for an equal representation. And therefore I hope you will not be angry if you and I don't agree in this point. I am for having this indigent country exhausted by violent exertions, duly represented in the Senate, who you know represent the property of the state. I am for having three or four Senators chosen in this county, who owe more than they are worth. They will be the fittest hands with whom to repose our property and privileges. They will be disinterested. For if they have nothing to lose they will be under no temptation. Why you say, they must swear they are worth so much money, before they are qualified. You make me smile, Mr. Printer. Have you never been of the new discovery in this matter, that *oaths are nothing but words and words are words and wind is air?* You had better laugh than fret, Mr. Printer; people will do as they please. And you may be merry if you please. Have you not heard that we are about to have a new set of military characters spring up among us to go along side of our new senators? Why General Washington and General Lincoln are just nothing at all. We shall have a new set of Generals to lead us to glory, to independence, and to victory. I had a mind to tell you of other new inventions, about Justices of the Peace in every peace and another. But I must first know whether it will make you merry or sad.—See there, Mr. Printer, upon that hill *the State Cock*. There; there, see her tug; she has just gained the top—chirrup, chirrup, says the old experienced coachman. Give me the whip and the reins, says a clownish teamster. See! he knocks the horses upon the head to make them draw. Jumble—jumble—jumble—jolt, goes the coach down to the bottom.—Two horses killed—one wheel broke. Come, says the third, let us yoke in my steers, and we will draw it up in a jiffy. Or nothing at all.

Risum teneatis amici.—Ha! ha! ha!

DEMOCRITUS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

As the subscriber despires to propose himself for some important Office in the course of the ensuing election; he therefore begs leave to hint to the electors his Qualifications, which he makes no doubt will secure something important.

EVER since brawling has been substituted for sound reasoning—frenzy for disinterested conduct—injustice for justice—falsehood for truth—anarchy and confusion for peace, tranquility and the enjoyment, safety and happiness, have been as busy as I possibly could be, hoping while the political pot was kept boiling, by some lucky chance I might get uppermost, and for this purpose I have been indefatigable in insinuating that wise men were fools—that men of well known integrity were knaves. I have misled all companies to find out the general sentiment, I have been with them friendly to government, I have been as firm for it as any man, when among the insurgents and anti-federalists. I have courted all governments—in fact, I have done all in my power to deceive both parties, that I might secure an election; but have totally missed pains among the most credulous, who are most likely to be imposed on; and this I have been tolerably successful. My purse is empty, and I want some employment; if I should be successful, none would endeavour more to support the ancient character of his ancestors, than your devoted servant,

JUDAS ISCARIOT, jun'r.

LONDON, December 6.

Every thing is tolerably quiet at the Hague and Rotterdam; but in the other towns throughout the seven provinces, neither the property nor the lives of the hapless inhabitants are secure; the most barbarous outrages, have been recently committed in several, particularly in Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Bois-le-Duc, as appears by the following.

Extract of a letter from Bois-le-Duc, Nov.

Language can give but a feeble idea of the ravages and disorders that have existed here from Thursday the 8th to the following Sunday. Drums were beating incessantly to arms, and guns firing, with the most lamentable cries and tumultuous shouts, which greatly terrified the burghers. Vast numbers of the infidiery ran in the utmost disorder through the streets with their bare sabres, intent on plunder. In fact the best houses in the town were sacked, not excepting those of the magistrates, and all suffered in a smaller or greater degree. The houses of the Stadtholderians, were not exempted from ravage; the only distinction made between them and the patriots was, that the persons of the latter were violated, while the property only of the others was in danger.—This ungovernable tumult continued till 500 cavalry were dispatched by the Stadtholder, with orders to repress all disorder. They arrived about noon on Saturday, and were obliged to fire on the rioters, and kill some of them, before they could restore tranquility. On the following day, we were busily employed in loading carts with goods that had been carried out of the houses of their respective owners, and put in hiding places till they could be conveniently carried away. In the gardens, the hedges, and the walls money and jewels were found which have been restored to their several proprietors, wherever they could be ascertained. But a considerable part, and that the most valuable of the property, has been carried off by the rioters.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Nov 23

"The appearance of war seems to be blown over in these parts of Europe for the present. Holland excepted, which is become a most shocking scene of pillage and devastation. The funds of their patriots are fled into the Austrian Netherlands, many half-naked and in want of bread; they precipitately fly from the Prussians, who carry fire and sword before them, excluding every other precaution and care of substance, for the saving their lives. The streets of Bruffels, Antwerp, &c. are crowded with these poor wretches, of all ages and sexes, whose condition makes every heart bleed; they are, indeed, received with every consolation that humanity dictates, and many of them will probably settle here for the future."

The French ambassador to the states general is still at Antwerp, where he may possibly remain for a long time. The reason assigned for his not proceeding to the Hague is, that he cannot consider the states general as a free and sovereign assembly, while a foreign prince has an army in the heart of their country, and governs it as he pleases. He waits therefore till the Prussians shall have evacuated the Dutch territories, when he expects that all the duke of Brunswick's army has been hitherto doing, will be compleatly undone, in less than a month's time.

Extract of a letter from Paris Nov. 29.

All the soldiers of the French artillery, who were not made prisoners at Utrecht, and went to Amsterdam after the desertion of the Prince of Orange, are returned to France. They stay at Paris to be presented to-morrow to count Brienne. Their number amounts to 53, including officers. They declare they served the Dutch patriots courageously, and add, that Amsterdam, succoured by sea, might have maintained a siege of 18 months, if three parts of the inhabitants had not been Stadtholderians. They depose, that in the short defence they helped to make, they drowned a number of Prussians, and that assisted by those of Amsterdam, they would have swept off many more. The city having capitulated, their pay ceased, and they were reduced to such a condition, that had it not been for the French consul, they must have begged or died with hunger; in vain they implored the assistance of the French minister, who told them to get away as well as they could, as he could not assist them in Holland; one of the officers went to the duke of Brunswick, who received him very civilly, said he knew their distress, and would restore all their baggage taken at Utrecht; and in fact all their property though lawfully taken, was restored to them; they now deplore the sad fortune of their companions, prisoners at Wesel. All those who have returned are in the same dress they went out in, not having been clothed at Utrecht."

DECEMBER 30.

Extract of a letter from Naples, Dec. 1.

"Two nights ago, a considerable part of the top of our tremendous Mount Vesuvius was fairly swallowed up in the mouth of the Volcano: and to-day, to our astonishment as well as terror, we beheld immense quantities of smoke, blended with a pale-coloured electrical flame issuing with an incredible reverberating violence, to the summit of the mount again. During the whole of this stupendous phenomenon, the sky seemed to blaze with myriads of meteors; and long will it be before our apprehension shall subside about the effects in all probability to be expected from this uncommon eruption."

A few days ago, a man went into an inn at Alton, Hants, and called for a pint of beer; some dispute a sing between him and Mr. C. the landlord, they at length went to blows, and the landlord proving victorious, the other resolved to revenge, and having noticed 40 oaths sworn by Mr. C. in the course of the quarrel, he summoned him before the Rev. Mr. John, a justice of the peace for the county: This worthy magistrate being determined that such offenders of the laws of God and man, should be punished to their extent, asked Mr. C. "If he swore like a gentleman, or a poor man?" To which he answered, "Like a gentleman, your worship!" "Then you shall pay like a gentleman," says the magistrate, and instantly insisted on 5 l. 10. being five shillings for every oath.

A woman, whose son was named Isaac, and whose husband Abraham, conceived the preposterous idea, that, for the expiation of her sins there existed an indispensable obligation upon her to sacrifice her son. This sacrifice she actually performed in her bed-chamber, upon her son, a boy of two years old, in the presence of her husband, whom she perfuaded that she was performing a good and meritorious action. They were both apprehended and imprisoned, but, excepting the circumstance of their religious fanaticism, they did not either of them appear at all disordered in their intellects.

A duel in joke, had a short time since, in Dublin, like to have turned out a duel in earnest. Two gentlemen, over a bottle, having a quarrel about a Dulcinea, agreed to determine it by pistols at her lodgings; however, in their way there, they had a lucid interval, and determined it was foolish to fight about a woman.—They went to her lodgings, and from the operation of another bottle, gave madam a hint of the nature of the intended visit. She caught in fire, and told them they were two pal trons if they did not fight for her. Having brought pistols with them, they whispered and agreed to fire powder only. They charged, but miss suspecting their design, by a quick manœuvre, while they were removing the tables and chairs, slipped a bodkin into one pistol, and a pocket-book pair of scissars into the other. The heroes manfully faced each other, and fired, but the scissars having unfortunately smote one of them in the cheek, made a disfiguration, that required the immediate attendance of a surgeon, of which this mock duellist will certainly carry the mark to his grave.

BOSTON, *March 27.*

In a revenue bill which passed the Honourable Legislature on Saturday last, the clause in the acts heretofore in force, laying a duty on ADVERTISEMENTS, Writs and Executions, not registered, is for months, entirely repealed.

Last evening the Hon. House of Representatives concurred with a vote of the Hon. Senate, for making sale of the Western Lands, belonging to this Commonwealth, for three hundred thousand pounds in the Notes of this State, and Ten thousand pounds in Specie.—This, members present, 107 for concurring.—This, with the Army-Notes which are nearly all paid in, and for the remainder of which, Executions are now issuing, we have reason to put our Publick Debt, on a respectable footing.

NORTHAMPTON, April 2.

The Cumberland Gazette, (printed at Portland) relates the following tragical circumstance:

"On Friday the 15th of February was discovered in Bristol, in the county of Lincoln, State of Massachusetts, a most horrid and barbarous murder perpetrated on the body of Michael Cleary, who came passenger from Ireland to Boston, with Capt. William Nickells, 24 years ago, and then left a wife and one daughter, in Mitchelstown county of Cork.

"The deceased owned a pretty little interest in land and cattle, and lived by himself. About five weeks ago he took in John Oneil out of charity, who was one of the convicts, that were landed last summer at Machias, instead of Newfoundland. After some time Mr. Cleary expressed fears to his neighbours that he had taken in a bad man—and for two nights previous to the murder went and lodged with a neighbour. Mr. Cleary had two half joes and some dollars in his pocket, his neighbour told him that if the fellow saw that money he would perhaps murder him for it; but he said he was not afraid of him by day-light——Wednesday morning the 13th, Mr. Cleary was seen going home to his house. Shortly after a person went in and saw a shovel lay on the hearth; and left Mr. Cleary and Oneil in a dispute about a silver button. In about an hour after, Oneil passed by on Mr. Cleary's horse—went ten miles off, and told one Poor, that Mr. Cleary was sick and would not live long—stayed all night, and told the people he could not close his eyes to sleep. Thursday the 14th Oneil returned: In the evening a negroe lad went in and spent two hours with him, and asked for Mr. Cleary. Oniel said he was gone to take care of his horse. It is supposed when the boy left him he washed the wound of the deceased, and laid him out.—Then went in the night to the house, ten miles off, told Mr. Poor that Mr. Cleary was dead; and had left him, by deed of gift, all he had. Oneil came back, and the neighbours went in.—The jury of inquest, on examining, found five wounds on the head, the neck broke, the left arm beat black, supposed by sending off the blows. Oneil had the deceased's money and silver buckles in his pocket. The jury brought in their verdict wilful murder, with robbery. Oneil is committed to Pownalborough gaol, in order for trial at the next Superior Court; when it is supposed he will meet his just reward."

Mr. BUTLER,

Last Saturday, as I was riding through the town of Ware, I saw in the road someting that looked like a letter—I got off and took it up, but the superscription was so defaced, that I could not tell to whom it was directed—I therefore broke it open, and the contents were as follows, viz.

"*Boston, March 26th, 1788.*

"DEAR SIR,

"I Wrote you the 13th inst. that those of us in the General Court, who are opposed to the federal constitution, had agreed to make every exertion in favour of Mr. Gerry, for Governor, and Gen. Warren, for Lieutenant-Governor. And also that the members from the county of Hampshire had agreed to use their influence, that *Phinehas Stebbens, Col. Wm. Lyman, Wm. Bodman*, and your old friend, poor *D. C.* should be chosen Senators for our county. But since I wrote that letter, we have agreed to an alteration of Senators—and the list now is, the hon. *Oliver Phelps*, Esq. (for we find he is our stanch friend) *Samuel Fowler*, Esq. *Samuel Field*, and poor *D. C.* is still kept in. I hope this will arrive safe and in time—Spare no pains to let the alteration be known to all our friends. We have sent letters to all parts of the county, in order to prevent a division.——General Warren say if the landed interest are but united in the several lists that we have sent into the different counties, we shall have a government another year that will take care of the people. We consult him in all we do—and he is equal to the devil in cunning & intrigue. Indeed he has so much of it that I begin to be afraid of him—but we must try him. The Court will be up next week, and then we will join you with all our forces.

"Your old friend, D. C."

As I live in the state of New-York, Mr. Printer, I shall make no comment on the above letter—but I tho't I would copy it and send it to you, as it seemed to belong to your part of the state—and you may burn it or print it as you please.

A TRAVELLER.

THE Partnership of BRECK, SHEPHARD and CLARKE, being mutually dessolved —Said Shephard has opened at his medical Store, and now for sale, a very general assortment of European and India GOODS—amongst which are included, almost all kinds of GROCERIES,—such as Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, Rice, Raisins, &c.—Also, Writing-Paper, Press-Paper, Wafers, Ink-Powder, Watts's Psalms and Hymns, best kind of West-India and New-England Rum, Lisbon, Malaga, and Port Wine, &c. &c.—and in short, almost every article that is best suited to the comfort and convenience of every family.

Northampton, April 2, 1788.

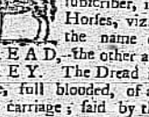
To be SOLD,

AN excellent lot of LAND, lying in Ashfield, two miles and three-quarters south of the meeting-house, Containing fifty acres, twenty of which are under good improvement. Said lot is well watered, and lays on a country road leading from Northampton through Ashfield, and may be had on reasonable terms. For particular enquire of the subscriber, living in Conway, or Capt. Robert Manton living near the primises.

FRANCIS MANTON.

N. B. There is good conveniences on the abovementioned lot for a clothier or tanner, both of which are very much wanted.

Conway, March 25, 1788.



WILL Cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Conway, two Horses, viz. one known by the name of BLACK DREAD, the other a DAPPLE GREY. The Dread is an imported horse, full blooded, of a good size and lofty carriage; said by the best judges to be as complete a horse, perhaps, as ever was imported, and that his colts exceed any that was ever raised in the parts where he has been kept or even in New-England, and is very sure. The Dapple Grey was brought from Canady last winter, said to be part English and part French, is good for the saddle, and very excellent for the draught; he is a nervous, firm, strong, well built horse. Said horses will be kept for the above purpose and let on very reasonable terms. Good pasturing for mares may be had, and good attendance will be given.

SAMUEL WARE, jun.

Conway, April 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land lying in Colrain, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots herein after mentioned, are taxed in a State, Town and County tax, for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

No. lots.	acres.	Second Division. State tax. £. d.	Town and county tax. £. d.
31	100	4 3	0 6
42	100	4 3	0 6
		Third Division.	
88	100	4 3	0 6
84	100	4 3	0 6
82	100	4 3	0 6
98	100	4 3	0 6
101	100	2 10	0 6
96	100	4 3	0 6
68	100	4 3	0 6
60	100	4 3	0 6

The farm lately owned by Samuel Shaw state tax, £. 1. 6d. town and county tax, 11. The farm lately owned by Samuel Newell, deceased, state tax, 2l. 1s. 3d. Town tax, 2l. 6l. Unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of April next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Robert Kellier, innholder in Colrain, at 3 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JONATHAN M'GEE, Collector.

Colrain, March 7, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Monday the 14th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. at the house of Capt. I. Dickinson, in Conway, so much of the real ESTATE of Elijah Wells, late of said Conway, deceased, as will produce the Sum of 28l.

ETHAN BILLINGS, Executor.

Conway, March 17, 1788.

The LANDHOLDER, No. II.

To the CITIZENS of NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THOSE who wish to enjoy the bleſſings of ſociety muſt be willing to ſuffer ſome reſtraint of perſonal liberty, and devote ſome part of their property to the public that the remainder may be ſecured and protected. The cheapeſt form of government is not always the beſt; for parſimony though it ſpends little, generally gains nothing. Neither is that the beſt government which impoſes the leaſt reſtraint on its ſubjects; for the benefit of having others reſtrained, may be greater than the diſadvantage of being reſtrained ourſelves. That is the beſt form of government which returns the greateſt number of advantages in proportion to the diſadvantages with which it is attended. Meaſured by this rule, the ſtate of New Hampſhire cannot expect a Conſtitution preferable to that now. propoſed for the union; In point of defence it gives you the force of the whole empire, ſo arranged as to act ſpeedily and in concert, which is an article of great importance to the frontier ſtates. With the preſent generation of men, national intereſt is the meaſure by which war or peace are determined; and when we ſee the Britiſh nation, by a late treaty paying an enormous annual ſubſidy to the little principality of Heſſe Caſſel for the purpoſe of retaining her in military alliance; it ſhould teach us the neceſſity of thoſe parts in the Conſtitution, which enable the efficient force of the whole to be oppoſed to an invaſion of any part.

A national revenue and the manner of collecting it is another very intereſting matter, and here the citizens of New-Hampſhire have better terms offered them, than their local ſituation can ever enable them to demand or enforce. Impoſt and duties on trade which muſt be collected in the great importing towns, are the means by which an American revenue will be principally, and perhaps wholly raiſed. But a point of your ſtate comes near the ſea, and that point ſo ſituated that it never can collect commerce, and become an emporium for the whole ſtate—Nineteen parts in twenty of New-Hampſhire are greatly inland, ſo that local ſituation neceſſitates you to be an agricultural people: and this is not a hard neceſſity if you now form ſuch a political connection with the other ſtates, as will entitle you to a juſt ſhare in that revenue they raiſe on commerce. New-York, the trading towns on Connecticut River, and Boſton, are the ſources from which a great part of your foreign ſupplies will be obtained, and where your produce will be expoſed for market. In all theſe places an impoſt is collected, of which as conſumers, you pay a ſhare without deriving any public benefit. You cannot expect any alteration in the private ſyſtems of theſe ſtates, unleſs effected by the propoſed government, neither to remedy the evil can you command trade from the natural channels; but muſt ſit down contented under the burden, if the preſent hour of deliverance be not accepted. This argument alone, if there were no other, ought to decide you in favour of adoption.

It has been ſaid that you object to the number of inhabitants being a ratio to determine your proportion of the national expence---that your lands are poor but the climate favourable to population, which will draw a ſhare of expence beyond your ability to pay. I do not think this objection well founded. Long experience hath taught that the number of induſtrious inhabitants in any climate is not only the ſtrength, but the wealth of a ſtate, and very juſtly meaſure their ability for defraying public expences, without encroaching on the neceſſary ſupport of life. ---If a great proportion of you lands are barren, you ought likewiſe to remember another rule of nature; that the population and fertility in any tract of country will be proportioned to each other. Accidental cauſes for a ſhort time may interrupt the rule, but they cannot be of dangerous continuance. Force may controul in a deſpotic government, and commerce may interrupt it in an advantageous ſituation for trade; but from the firſt of theſe cauſes you have no reaſon to fear, and the laſt ſhould it happen will increaſe wealth with numbers.

The fiſhery is a ſource and an object of immenſe conſequence to all the eaſtern coaſts. The jealouſy of European nations, ought to teach us its value. So far as you become a navigating people, the fiſhery ſhould be an object of your firſt attention. It cannot flouriſh until patronized and protected by the general government. All the intereſts of navigation and commerce muſt be protected by the union or come to ruin, and in our preſent ſyſtem where is the power to do it. When Americans are debarred the fiſhery, as will ſoon be the caſe unleſs a remedy is provided, all the eaſtern ſhores will become miſerably poor.

Your foreſts emboſom an immenſe quantity of timber for ſhip building and the lumber trade,---but of how little value at preſent you cannot be ignorant, and the value cannot increaſe until American navigation and commerce are placed on a reſpectable footing, which no ſingle ſtate can do for itſelf---the embarraſſments of trade lower the price of your produce, which with the diſtance of tranſportation almoſt abſorbs the value; and when by a long journey you have arrived at the place of market, even the fineſt of your grain will not command caſh, at that ſeaſon of the year moſt convenient for you to tranſport. Hence ariſes that ſcarcity of *ſpecie* of which you complain. Your intereſt is intimately connected with that of the moſt commercial ſtates, and you cannot ſeparate it. When trade is embarraſſed the merchant is the firſt to complain, but the farmer in event bears more than his ſhare of the loſs.

Let the citizens of New Hampſhire candidly conſider theſe facts, and they muſt be convinced that no other ſtate is ſo much intereſted in adopting that ſyſtem of government, now under conſideration.

A LANDHOLDER.

On QUIETNESS in BUSINESS.

"Truth of itſelf is of ſufficient worth,
"Nor needs it gloſs of art to ſet it forth."

AND that ye ſtudy to be quiet, and to do your own buſineſs, is a moſt important precept in religion, and abſolutely neceſſary in morals and politicks---a precept abſolutely REVERSED by very many in the preſent day.

Ambition and ſelf conceit now lead men to invade and exerciſe the office of others. The private man aſſumes the place of ſtateſman, and attempts to deliberate upon and cenſure the affairs of the publick. ---The Layman intrudes upon the duties committed to the eccleſiaſtic, and the ſuitor at the bar ſeats himſelf upon the bench of the judge :---Thus all aſſume powers that do not belong to them, and deſert the ſtations aſſigned to themſelves.

Few Conſider the impropriety of their meddling with the buſineſs of ſuperiors, adviſing, blaming, and railing againſt them, without proper call, and without permiſſion; thus breaking over the bounds of their calling and ſtation, they wrong not only them, but the public, whoſe intereſt it is to uphold their power and reſpectability. We do not conſider properly the nature of the thing we meddle with ---the real benefits we reap from the man we cenſure, nor our own incapacity to judge rightly concerning him.

If the love of the public good is the cauſe of our anxiety, yet we ought to reſtrain ourſelves; becauſe to interfere in the affairs of our equals in dignity and merit, ſo as to controul, check and cenſure unreaſonably, is that ſpecies of ſelf conceit, which men call impudence and arrogance.

Some under the pretext of promoting the temporal intereſt of others, undeſired and unpermitted, will intrude themſelves, and thus cauſe more vexation and trouble than they make amends for by years of virtuous actions.

Great and cogent ought to be the reaſons for meddling with the moſt indifferent concerns of others, and moſt view ſuch conduct as unpolite and unjuſt.

A Friend to Order.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the *Houſe of Repreſentatives, March* 11, 1788.

WHEREAS there are many bonds in the Impoſt Offices, which were given to ſecure the impoſt of goods imported into this Commonwealth, before the firſt day of January 1787, by citizens of other States, which goods were afterwards exported to thoſe States, where the owners lived, and as by the late impoſt act all goods in like circumſtances are exempted from Impoſt:

Reſolved, That all bonds given as aforeſaid, be cancelled on ſatisfactory proof being produced to the Collector of Impoſt and to the Comptroller General, that the goods mentioned in ſuch bonds were *bona fide* exported out of this Commonwealth and not relanded therein.

Sent up for concurrence.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In *Senate, March* 14, 1788.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

Approved:

JOHN HANCOCK.

A True Copy. Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of land in the town of Ashfield, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in the liſt of 1782, as follows, viz.

	State tax.			County tax.		
	l.	d.	q.	l.	d.	
Daniel Alden, Eſq.	0	8	2	0	1	
Jonathan Dickinſon,	0	8	2	0	1	
Zebas Alden,	0	8	2	0	1	
Seth Davenport,	0	8	2	0	1	
Jacob Parſons,	0	8	2	0	1	
John Elwell,	0	8	2	0	1	
Ebenezer Baldwin,	3	4	1	0	8	
William Denſmore, Eſq.	1	0	0	0	2	
Ebenezer Whitman,	0	8	2	0	1	
Lot No. 23 1d diviſion,	0	8	2	0	1	
38	0	8	2	0	1	
25 3d diviſion,	0	8	2	0	1	
33	0	8	2	0	1	
34	0	8	2	0	1	
37	0	8	2	0	1	
57	0	8	2	0	1	
2	0	8	2	0	1	

Rights of undivided land belonging to houſe loss.

No.	State tax. l.	d.	County tax. l.	d.	No.	State tax. l.	d.	County tax. l.	d.
2	2	8							
3	2	8	0	2	6	2	8	0	0
4	2	8	0	0	40	2	8	0	0
8	2	8	0	2	41	2	8	0	0
9	2	8	0	2	42	2	8	0	0
10	2	8	0	2	43	2	8	0	0
11	2	8	0	2	45	2	8	0	0
12	2	8	0	2	48	2	8	0	0
17	2	8	0	2	50	2	8	0	0
14	2	8	0	2	51	2	8	0	0
19	2	8	0	2	52	2	8	0	0
20	2	8	0	2	55	2	8	0	0
21	2	8	0	2	56	2	8	0	0
27	2	8	0	2	59	2	8	0	0
30	2	8	0	2	60	2	8	0	0
31	2	8	0	2	61	2	8	0	0
32	2	8	0	2	62	2	8	0	0
34	2	8	0	2	63	2	8	0	0
35	2	8	0	2	38	2	8	0	0
36	2	8	0	2					
39	2	8	0	2					

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Monday the 11th day of May next, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Seth Wait, innholder in Ashfield at nine o'clock, A. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH WARREN, Conſtable.

Ashfield, March 24 1788.

APRIL 1788. THE NUMBER 84.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

All Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, for Papers the laſt year, are again requeſted to make payment.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our laſt:)

Monday, February 4, 1788.

The general Queſtion in debate.

REV. Mr. Thatcher. Mr. Preſident—while the different paragraphs of the propoſed Conſtitution have been debated, I have not troubled this Hon. Convention with any obſervations of my own upon the ſubject. Conſcious that there were men of deeper political knowledge, and of better abilities than myſelf, I conceived it my duty to attend to their inſtruction, that having heard with attention, I might decide with integrity. I view the object before us as of greater moment than ever was known within the memory of man, or that hath been recorded by the hiſtorick page. Were we, Mr. Preſident, this day to decide on the lives and fortunes of an hundred of the beſt citizens of this Commonwealth, ſolemn would that province be; but much more intereſting is the reſult of the preſent queſtion; for in this caſe not a ſingle city ——not a ſingle State——but a Continent, wide and extended, may be happy or wretched according to our judgment——and poſterity will either bleſs us for laying the foundation of a wiſe and equal government, or curſe us for neglecting their important intereſts, and forging chains for them, when we diſdained to wear them ourſelves. Having, therefore, as I truſt, a full view of the magnitude of the object, I hope I ſhall be pardoned if I offer my ſentiments with freedom. I am ſenſible of the prejudices that exiſt againſt the profeſſion to which I belong. But yet, entruſted by my conſtituents with ſo ſolemn a charge, I think they have a right to expect from me the reaſons why I ſhall finally conſent to ratify the propoſed form of government.

There are three circumſtances which deſerve notice in conſidering the ſubject—Theſe are, the neceſſity that all the States have of ſome general band of union—the checks upon the government in the form offered for our adoption—and laſtly, the particular diſadvantages to which we ſhall be expoſed if we reject it.

With reſpect to the firſt of theſe conſiderations, I truſt there is no man in his ſenſes, but what will own, that the whole country hath largely felt the want of energy in the general government. While we were at war with Britain, common danger produced a common union; but the cauſe being removed, the effect ceaſed alſo. Nay, I do not know, but we may ſafely add, that that union produced by uniform danger, was ſtill inadequate to general and national purpoſes. This Commonwealth, with a generous diſintereſted regard to the good of the whole appeared foremoſt in the day of danger.—At the concluſion of the late war, two thirds of the continental army were from Maſſachuſetts—their proviſion and their cloathing proceeded alſo in a great meaſure from our extraordinary exertions. The people did this in the fulleſt confidence, that when peace and tranquility was reſtored, from the honour and juſtice of our ſiſter ſtates, our ſupernumerary expenſes would be abundantly repaid. But, alas! how much hath our expectation been blaſted?—The Congreſs, though willing, yet had no power to do us juſtice. The ſmall diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland put a negative upon the collected wiſdom of the Continent. This was done not by thoſe who are the patrons of their preſent infamous ſyſtem of paper currency—but by that part of them who now *call themſelves honeſt men*. We have made exertions to ſtop the importation of foreign luxuries. Our brethren in the neighbouring ſtates, from the view of local advantages, have taken occaſion to diſtreſs us upon the ſame account—They have encouraged where we have prohibited;—and by thoſe iniquitous meaſures have made our virtue & public ſpirit an additional cauſe of our calamity. Nor have our calamities been local—they have reached to all parts of the United States, and have produced diſſipation and indigence at home, and contempt in foreign countries. On the one hand, the haughty Spaniard has deprived us of the navigation of the river Miſſiſippi—on the other, the Britiſh nation are by extravagant duties ruining our fiſhery. Our ſailors are enſlaved by the pirates of Algiers——our credit is reduced to ſo low an ebb, that American faith is a proverbial expreſſion for perfidy, as punick faith was among the Romans. Thus have we ſuffered every ſpecies of infamy abroad—and poverty at home. Such, in fact, have been our calamities as are enough to convince the moſt ſceptical among us, of the want of a general government, in which energy and vigour ſhould be eſtabliſhed and at the ſame time the rights and liberties of the people preſerved.

A conſtitution hath been preſented to us, which was compoſed and planned by men, who in the council and field, have, in the moſt conſpicuous offices, ſerved their country in the late war. It comes unſullenicated by a man, who without any pecuniary reward, commanded our army, and who retired to a private ſtation with more pleaſure than he left it. I do not ſay, Mr. Preſident, that this proves the *form of government to be perfect*, or that it *is an unanſwerable argument that we ſhould adopt it*—But it is a reaſon why we ſhould examine it with care and caution, and that we ought not raſhly and precipitately to reject it.

It will be objected—"There are more powers granted than are neceſſary, and that it tends to deſtroy the local governments of the particular States, and that it will eventually end either in ariſtocracy or deſpotiſm." To anſwer the objection, two conſiderations ſhould be taken into view—The ſituation of the Continent when a conſtitution was formed—and the impoſſibility of preſerving a perfect ſovereignty in the States, after neceſſary powers were ceded to a ſupreme council of the whole. As to the firſt, let us candidly examine the ſtate of theſe republicks, from New-Hampſhire, to Georgia, and ſee how far vigour and energy were required. During the ſeſſion of the late Convention, Maſſachuſetts was on the point of civil war—In Vermont and New-Hampſhire, a great diſaffection to their ſeveral governments prevailed among the people—New-York abſolutely refuſed complying with the requiſitions of Congreſs—In Virginia, armed men endeavoured to ſtop the Courts of juſtice—In South-Carolina, creditors were by law obliged to receive barren and uſeleſs land, for contracts made in ſilver and gold.—I paſs over the inſtance of Rhode-Iſland—their conduct was notorious.—In ſome ſtates, laws were made directly againſt the treaty of peace—In others ſtatutes were enacted which claſhed directly againſt any federal union—New lands, ſufficient for to diſcharge a great part of the continental debt, intruded upon by needy adventurers—Our frontier ſettlements expoſed to the ravages of the Indians—while the ſeveral States were unable or unwilling to relieve their diſtreſs. Lay all theſe circumſtances together, and you will find ſome apology for thoſe gentlemen, who framed this Conſtitution: I truſt you may charitably aſſign other motives for their conduct, than a deſign to enſlave their country, and to parcel out for themſelves its honours and emoluments.

The ſecond conſideration deſerves its weight. Can theſe local governments be ſufficient to protect us from foreign enemies, or from diſaffection at home? Thirteen States are formed already. The ſame number are probably to be formed from the lands not yet cultivated. Of the former, yet ſmaller diviſions may be made. The province of Maine hath deſired a ſeparation; it is time, a ſeparation may take place. Who knows but what the ſame may happen with reſpect to the old colony of Plymouth. Now conceive the number of States increaſed—their boundaries leſſened—their intereſts claſhing! How eaſy a prey to a foreign power! How liable to war among themſelves! Let theſe arguments be weighed? and I dare ſay, ſir, there is no man but what would conceive, that a coercive power over the whole, ſearching through all parts of the ſyſtem, is neceſſary to the preſervation and happineſs of the whole people.

But I readily grant all theſe reaſons are not ſufficient to ſurrender up the eſſential liberties of the people. But do we ſurrender them? This Conſtitution hath been compared both by its defenders and opponents to the Britiſh government. In my view of it, there is a great difference—In Britain the government is ſaid to conſiſt of three forms, monarchy, ariſtocracy and democracy; but in fact is but a few removes from abſolute deſpotiſm——In the crown is veſted the power of adding at pleaſure to the ſecond branch——of nominating all the places of honour and emolument——of purchaſing, by its immenſe revenues, the ſuffrages of the houſe of Commons——the voice of the people is but the echo of the king——and their boaſted privileges lie entirely at his mercy. In this propoſed form, each branch of power is derived either mediately or directly from the people. The lower houſe are elected directly by thoſe perſons who are qualified to vote for the repreſentatives of the State; and at the expiration of two years become private men; unleſs their paſt conduct entitles them to a future election. The ſenate are elected by the legiſlatures of the different States, and repreſent their ſovereignty. Theſe powers are a check on each other; and can never be made either dependent on one another or independent of the people. The preſident is choſen by electors who are appointed by the people. The high courts of juſtice ariſe from the preſident and ſenate; but yet the miniſters of them can be removed only upon bad behaviour. The independence of judges is one of the moſt favourable circumſtances to public liberty—for when they become the ſlaves of a venal corrupt court, and the hirelings of tyranny, all property is precarious, and perſonal ſecurity at an end—a man may be ſtripped of all his poſſeſſions, and murdered with the forms of law. Thus it appears that all parts of this ſyſtem ariſe ultimately from the people, and are ſtill independent of each other. There are other reſtraints, which, though not directly named in this Conſtitution, yet are evidently diſcerned by every man of common obſervation.—Theſe are, the governments of the ſeveral States, and the ſpirit of liberty in the people. Are we wronged or injured? Our immediate repreſentatives are thoſe to whom we ought to apply——their power and influence will ſtill be great. But ſhould any ſervants of the people, however eminent their ſtations, attempt to enſlave them, from this ſpirit of liberty ſuch oppoſition would ariſe, as would bring them to the ſcaffold. But, admitting that there are dangers in accepting this general government; yet are there not greater hazards in rejecting it? Such is, Mr. Preſident, the ſtate of our affairs, that it is not in our power to carve for ourſelves. To avoid the greateſt and chuſe the leaſt of two evils, is all that we can do.——What then will be the probable effects, if this Conſtitution be rejected? Have we not reaſon to fear new commotions in this Commonwealth? If they ariſe can we be always certain that we ſhall be furniſhed with a citizen, who though poſſeſſed of extenſive influence and the greateſt abilities, will make no other uſe of them, than to quiet the tumult of the people, to prevent civil war, and to reſtore the uſual courſe of law and juſtice? Are we not in danger from other ſtates, when their intereſts and prejudices are oppoſite to ours? And in ſome ſuch ſcenes of hoſtile contention, will not ſome Sylla drench the land in blood, or ſome Cromwell or Cæſar lay our liberties proſtrate at his feet? Will not foreign nations attack us in our weak, divided condition, and once more render us provinces to ſome potentate of Europe? Or will thoſe powers to whom we are indebted, lie quier? They certainly will not. They are now waiting for our deciſion; but when they once ſee that our union is broken, and that we are determined to neglect them, they will iſſue out letter of marque and reprizal, and entirely deſtroy our commerce.

If this ſyſtem is broken up, will thirteen or even nine States ever agree to another? And will Providence ſmile on a people who deſpiſe the privileges put into their hands, and who neglect the plaineſt principles of juſtice and honeſty? After all, I by no means pretend, that there is complete perfection in this propoſed Conſtitution——like all other human productions, it hath its faults——proviſion is made for an amendment, whenſoever from practice it is found oppreſſive. I would add, the propoſals which his Excellency hath condeſcended to lay before this Hon. Convention, reſpecting future alterations, are real improvements for the better, and we have no reaſon to doubt but they will be equally attended to by other States, as they lead to common ſecurity and preſervation.

Some of the gentlemen in the oppoſition have quoted ancient hiſtory, and applied it to the queſtion now under debate. They have ſhown us the danger which ariſes from veſting magiſtrates with too much power. I wiſh they had

gone on to tell the whole truth. They might have shewn how nearly licentiousness and tyranny are allied—that they who will not be governed by reason must submit to force—that demagogues, in all free governments, have at first held out an idea of extreme liberty, and have seized on the rights of the people, under the mask of patriotism. They might have shewn us a republic in which wisdom, virtue and order, were qualities for which a man was liable to banishment—and on the other hand, bustling, sedition and falsehood the sure road to honor and promotion.

I am sorry that it hath been hinted by some gentlemen in this House, as if there were a combination of the rich, the learned, and those of liberal professions, to establish and support an arbitrary form of government—Far be it from me to resort so uncharitable and unchristian a suggestion. I doubt not the gentlemen who are of different sentiments from myself are actuated by the purest motives. Some of them I have the pleasure to be particularly acquainted with, and can safely pronounce them to be men of virtue and honour—They have, no doubt, a laudable concern for the liberties of their country; but I would beg them to remember, that extreme jealousy and suspicion may be as fatal to freedom as security and negligence.

With respect to myself, I am conscious of no motive which guides me in this great and solemn question, but what I could justify to my own heart, both on the bed of death, and before the tribunal of Omnipotence. I AM A POOR MAN—I HAVE THE FEELINGS OF A POOR MAN.——If there are honours and emoluments in this proposed Constitution, I shall by my profession and circumstances in life, be forever excluded from them. It is my wish and prayer, that in the solemn verdict we are soon to pronounce, that we be directed to that measure, which will be for the glory, freedom and felicity of my country.

I shall trouble this House no farther, than by joining sincerely in the wish of the hon. gentleman from Topsham, *that the people, in this their day, may know the things which belong to their peace.*

Major Lusk concurred in the idea already thrown out in the debate, that although the insertion of the amendments in the Constitution, was devoutly wished—yet he did not see any reason to suppose they ever would be adopted.—Turning from the subject of amendments the Major entered largely into the consideration of the 9th sect.—and, in a most pathetic and feeling manner, described the miseries of the poor natives of Africa, who are kidnapped and sold for slaves—with the brightest colours, he painted their happiness and ease on their native shores; and contrasted them with their wretched miserable, and unhappy condition in a state of slavery. From this subject, he passed to the article dispensing with the qualification of a religious test—and concluded by saying, that he shuddered at the idea, that Roman Catholicks, Papists, and Pagans might be introduced into office—and that Popery and the Inquisition may be established in America.

(To be continued.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

WE the Subscribers being of the number, who did not assent to the ratification of the Federal Constitution, under consideration in the late State Convention, held at Boston, to which we were called by the suffrages of the corporations to which we respectively belong—beg leave, through the channel of your paper, to lay before the public in general, and our constituents in particular, the reasons of our dissent, and the principles which governed us in our decision of this important question.

Fully convinced, ever since the late revolution, of the necessity of a firm, energetic government, we should have rejoiced in an opportunity to have given our assent to such an one; and should in the present case, most cordially have done it, could we at the same time been happy to have seen the liberties of the people and the rights of mankind properly guarded and secured. We conceive that the very notion of government carries along with it the idea of justice and equity, and that the whole design of instituting government in the world, was to preserve men's properties from rapine, and their bodies from violence and bloodshed.

These propositions being established, we conceive must of necessity produce the following consequence, viz. That every constitution or system, which does not quadrate with this original design, is not government, but in fact a subversion of it.

Having premised thus much, we proceed to mention some things in this constitution, to which we object, and to enter into an enquiry, whether, and how far they coincide with those simple and original notions of government beforementioned.

In the first place—as direct taxes are to be apportioned according to the numbers in each state, and as Massachusetts has none in it but what are declared freemen, to the whole, blacks as well as whites, must be numbered; this must therefore operate against us, as two fifths of the slaves in the southern states are to be left out of the numeration; consequently, three Massachusetts inhabitants will increase the tax equal to five sturdy, full grown negroes of theirs, who work every day in the week for their masters, saving the Sabbath, upon which they are allowed to get something for their own support. We can see no justice in this way of apportioning taxes; neither can we see any good reason why this was consented to on the part of our delegates.

We suppose it next to impossible that every individual in this vast continental union, should have his wish with regard to every single article, composing a frame of government; and therefore, although we think it more agreeable to the principles of republicanism, that elections should be annual; yet as the elections in our own state government are so, we did not view it so dangerous to the liberties of the people, that we should have rejected the constitution merely on account of the biennial elections of the representatives, had we been sure that the people have any security, even of this; but this we could find. For although it is said, that "the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the people of the several states," &c. and that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof;" yet all this is wholly superseded by a subsequent provision, which empowers Congress at any time to enact a law, whereby such regulations may be altered, except as to the places of chusing senators. Here we conceive the people may be very materially injured, and in time reduced to a state of as abject vassallage, as any people were under the controul of the most mercenary despot, that ever *tarnished* the pages of history. The depravity of human nature, illustrated by examples from history, will warrant us to say, it may be possible, if not probable, that the Congress may be composed of men, who will wish to burthen and oppress the people. In such case, will not their inventions be fruitful enough to devise occasions for postponing the elections? And if they can do this once, they can twice---if they can twice they can thrice, so by degrees render themselves absolute and perpetual. Or, if they choose, they have another expedient; they can alter the place of holding elections. They can say, whatever the legislature of this state may order to the contrary, that all the elections of our representatives shall be made at Mechias, or at Williamstown; consequently, nine-tenths of the people will never vote. And if this should be thought a measure favourable to their re-election, or the election of some tool for their mercenary purposes, we doubt not it will be thus ordered. But says the advocates for the constitution, "it is not likely this will ever happen; we are not to expect our rulers will ever proceed to a wanton exercise of the powers given them." But what reason have we more than past ages, to expect that we shall be blessed with impeccable rulers? we think not any. Although it has been said that every generation grows wiser and wiser, yet we have no reason to think they grow better and better. And therefore the probability lies upon the dark side. Does not the experience of past ages teach, that men have generally exercised all the powers they had given them, and even have usurped upon them, in order to accomplish their own sinister and avaricious designs, whenever they thought they could do it with impunity? This we presume will not be denied. And it appeared to us that the arguments made use of by the favourers of the constitution, in the late Convention at Boston, proceeded upon the plan of righteousness in those who are to rule over us, by virtue of this new form of government. But these arguments, we confess, could have no weight with us, whilst we judged them to be founded altogether upon a slippery *perhaps*.

We are sensible, that in order to the due administration of government, it is necessary that certain powers should be delegated to the rulers, from the people. At the same time we think they ought carefully to guard against giving so much as will enable those rulers, by that means, at once, or even in process of time, to render themselves absolute and despotic. This we think is the case with the form of government lately submitted to our consideration. We could not, therefore, acting uprightly, consulting our own good and the good of our constituents, give our assent unto it. We could not then, we still cannot see, that because people are many times guilty of crimes, and deserving of punishment, that it from thence follows the authority ought to have power to punish them when they are not guilty, or to punish the innocent with the guilty without discrimination, which amounts to the same thing. But this we think in fact to be the case as to this federal constitution. For the Congress, whether they have provocation or not, can at any time order the elections in any or all the states, to be conducted in such manner as wholly to defeat and render entirely nugatory the intention of those elections, and convert that which was considered and intended to be the palladium of the liberties of the people—the grand bulwark against any invasion upon them, into a formidable engine, by which to overthrow them all, and thus involve them in the depth of misery and distress. But it was pled by some of the ablest advocates of the constitution, that if Congress should exercise such powers to the prejudice of the people (and they did not deny but they could if they should be disposed) they (the people) would not suffer it. They would have recourse to the *ultima ratio* the *dernier resort* of the oppressed—*the sword*.

But it appeared to us a piece of *superlative incongruity* indeed! that the people, whilst in the full and indefeasible possession of their liberties and privileges, should be so very profuse, so very liberal in the disposal of them, as consequently to place themselves in a predicament miserable to an extreme—so wretched indeed, that they may at once be reduced to the sad alternative of yielding themselves vassals into the hands of a venal and corrupt administration, whose only wish may be to aggrandize themselves and families—to wallow in luxury and every species of dissipation, and riot upon the spoils of the community; or take up the sword and involve their country in all the horrors of a civil war—the consequences of which, we think, we may venture to assure will more firmly rivet their shackles, and end in the entailment of vassallage to their posterity. We think this by no means can fall within the description of government beforementioned; Neither can we think these suggestions merely chimerical, or that they proceed from an over heated enthusiasm in favour of republicanism; neither yet from an ill-placed detestation of aristocracy; but from the apparent danger the people are in by establishing this constitution. When we take a forward view of the proposed Congress, seated in the federal city, ten miles square, fortified and replenished with all kinds of military stores, and every implement—with a navy at command on one side, and a land army on the other. We say, when we view them, thus possessed of the sword in one hand and the purse-strings of the people in the other, we can see no security left for them in the enjoyment of their liberties; but what may proceed from the bare possibility, that this supreme authority of the nation may be possessed of virtue and integrity sufficient to influence them in the administration of equal justice and equity among those whom they shall govern. But why should we voluntarily choose to trust our all upon so precarious a tenure as this? We confess it gives us pain to anticipate the future scene: a scene presenting to view miseries so complicated and extreme, that it may be part of the charms of eloquence to extenuate, or the power of art to remove.

CONSIDER ARMS,
MALICHI MAYNARD, } Conway.
SAMUEL FIELD, Deerfield.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Miscellaneous Maxims and Aphorisms.

CONtentment depends more upon the temper of our minds, than on our outward circumstances.

Contentment is better than wealth. Discontent is worse than poverty.

Imaginary wants create more uneasiness than real ones.

Industry and prudence lead to wealth and contentment; idleness and luxury to discontent and poverty.

Those have most care and vexation, who are most eagerly engaged in the pursuit of riches and honour.

It is the humour and folly of mankind, to be always straining to overtake those who have got the start of them in wealth and honour.

Men are generally delighted with praise though it comes from a weak person.

Those who take most pleasure in censuring others, are generally most worthy of censure themselves.—And

Those who are most apt to ridicule others, are generally most ridiculous in their own conduct.

Those who take no pleasure in reproaching others, take no pleasure in bearing others reproached.

In this life happiness arises from subduing our desires; in the next it will arise from gratifying them.

Too great rigour in rulers procures odium; too great lenity breeds contempt of authority.

A proper regard to dignity, order and justice, joined with meekness and courteousness, in rulers, procures respect and reverence.

When, through prejudice and mistrust, men of ability and integrity are neglected by the people; ignorant and designing men are introduced to places of power and trust to the ruin of great prejudice of the State.

A pretence of patriotism is frequently the specious cover to ambition, and the foulest designs.

A pretended friend is more dangerous than an open enemy.

A machine representative is a solecism in politicks.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

Seven persons who were some time ago committed to Carlisle goal, for riotous behaviour in attempting to disturb the federal inhabitants of that county, in their rejoicings on the ratification of the American Constitution, were a few days since liberated. A short history of the affair is—The 25th ult. a considerable number of anti-federalists met, some armed with guns, others with sticks, &c. The federalists also assembled—and in order to prevent a quarrel a committee from each party was appointed to wait on the High Sheriff, requesting him to liberate the prisoners—which he accordingly did, and the committees have since joined in a petition to the supreme executive Council, praying them to direct the Attorney-General to enter a *nolle prosequi* to the prosecutions.

BOSTON, April 3.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman, in one of the Southern States, to his friend in this town, dated March 1, 1788.

"The present calm in Europe, I am well satisfied, will not be of long duration. All accounts agree that the people of Great-Britain, are much dissatisfied with the advantages France gained of them in the late contest, and that they were very much in a temper for *war*; and will it not be extremely difficult for us to remain neuter and pursue our true interest, unless we shall have a *federal government established* adequate to the regulations of our national affairs and to controuling effectually the conduct of our own citizens."

Capt. Thomas Webb, who lately arrived at Salem, in 29 days from Cape-Francois, informs, that two days previous to his sailing, a packet arrived there in 29 days from France, and brot advice, that the English ministry had demanded of the French an entire demolition of the works carrying on at Cherbourg; which, (as Louis XVI was not disposed to comply) was expected to produce a speedy WAR.

Tuesday agreeable to the request, his Excellency the Governor was pleased to prorogue the Hon. General Court of this Commonwealth, to the Tuesday next preceding the [illegible] Wednesday of May next.

The General Court previous to their adjournment, completed the sale of the Western Territory, lately ceded by the State of New-York, being about Five or Six Million of Acres, to the Hon. *Nathaniel Gorham, and Oliver Phelps, Esq'rs.* for 300,000 POUNDS, in Consolidated securities.

A correspondent observes, that it must give the highest satisfaction to every friend of the Commonwealth, to see measures adopted by government evidently calculated to expedite the sale of the public lands—as thereby we shall not only have the pleasure of beholding the number of our industrious citizens daily encreasing, but the *public debt*, (that source of national calamity) yearly lessened.

Friday last, *Archibald Taylor*, and *Joseph Taylor*, whom we mentioned in a late paper, as having been convicted of Highway Robbery, were brought into the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court, and Sentence of Death was pronounced against them. Twenty other culprits, were for various crimes sentenced to receive corporal and other punishments.

NORTHAMPTON, April 9.

On Monday last the inhabitants of this town assembled in legal town meeting, for the choice of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Senators—and at the close of the poll, the votes were as follows, viz.

For Governor.

His Excellency John Hancock, Esq.	133
Hon. Elbridge Gerry, Esq.	13
Lieutenant-Governor.	
Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, Esq.	130
Hon. James Warren, Esq.	13
Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq.	2
Senators.	
Hon. John Hastings, Esq.	128
Caleb Strong, Esq.	126
John Bliss, Esq.	124
David Sexton, Esq.	124
Mr. Samuel Fowler,	17
Hon. Oliver Phelps, esq.	16
Mr. William Bodman,	14
Col. William Lyman,	124
Mr. Samuel Field,	17

The votes in the town of Hatfield, for the abovementioned officers, were as follows:

For Governor.

His Excellency John Hancock, esq.	28
Hon. Elbridge Gerry, esq.	6
James Bowdoin, esq.	3
John Adams, esq.	1
Lieutenant-Governor.	
Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, esq.	26
James Warren, esq.	4
Samuel Adams, esq.	3
Elbridge Gerry esq.	6
Nathaniel Gorham, esq.	1
Senators.	
Hon. Caleb Strong, esq.	51
John Bliss, esq.	53
David Sexton, esq.	52
John Hastings, esq.	49

Williamsburgh—for Governor,

His Excellency John Hancock, esq. 28; Hon. Elbridge Gerry, esq. 29.—For Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, esq. 53; hon. James Warren, esq. 15.—For Senators, hon. Caleb Strong, esq. 54; hon. John Hastings, esq. 52; hon. John Bliss, esq. 52; hon. David Sexton, esq. 52; Mr. William Bodman, 15; Col. William Lyman, 23; hon. Oliver Phelps, esq. 22; Mr. Samuel Fowler 6.

Goshen—for Governor,

His Excellency John Hancock, esq. 42; Hon. Elbridge Gerry, esq. 2.—For Lieutenant-Governor, hon. Benjamin Lincoln, esq. 24; hon. Elbridge Gerry, esq. 23.—For Senators, hon. Caleb Strong, John Hastings, John Bliss, and David Sexton, esq'rs. 22 each.

Southampton—for Governor,

His Excellency John Hancock, esq. 63.—Lieutenant-Governor, hon. Benjamin Lincoln 62.—For Senators, hon. Caleb Strong, John Hastings, John Bliss, and David Sexton, esq'rs. 60 each.

Chesterfield—for Governor,

His Excellency John Hancock, esq. 46; hon. Elbridge Gerry, esq. 3.—For Lieut-Governor, hon. Benj. Lincoln, 36; hon. Elbridge Gerry, esq. 13.—For Senators, hon. Caleb Strong, John Hastings, John Bliss, and David Sexton, esq'rs. 50 each.

Deerfield—for Governor,

Governor Hancock, 38; hon. Mr. Gerry, 8.—Lieut. Governor, Gen. Lincoln, 42; Gen. Warren, 25.—For Senators, hon. Mr. Strong, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Bliss, 39 each, and Mr. Sexton 37; hon. Oliver Phelps, Col. Lyman and Mr. Bodman, 28 each, and Mr. Samuel Field, 17.

Montague—for Governor,

Governor Hancock, 43; hon. Mr. Gerry 20.——For Senators, hon. Mr. Strong, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Bliss, and Mr. Sexton, 22 each; hon. Oliver Phelps, Messr. Samuel Fowler, Samuel Field, Daniel Cooley, 21 each.

Whately—for Governor.

Governor Hancock 21; hon. Mr. Gerry 3.——For Lieut. Governor, Gen. Lincoln 23; hon. Mr. Gorham 5; Gen. Warren 21; Mr. Gerry 5.—For Senators, hon. Mr. Strong, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Sexton, 8 each; hon. Mr. Bowdoin 7; Mr. Wm. Bodman, 21; Col. Lyman 7.

Westampton—for Governor,

Governor Hancock, 44.—For Lieut. Governor, Gen. Lincoln 32; hon. Mr. Adams 12.—For Senators, hon. Mr. Strong, and Mr. Hastings, 44 each; hon. Mr. Bliss 43; hon. Mr. Sexton 38.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General Washington, to a gentleman in Boston, dated Mount Vernon, Feb. 20, 1788.

"The candid and conciliatory behaviour of your minority, places them in a more favourable point of view, than the debates of the Convention gave room to expect, and sufficiently shews the good effects which were produced by a full and fair discussion of the subject.

"The adoption of the constitution by Massachusetts, will, I presume, be greatly influential in obtaining a favourable determination upon it in those states where the question is yet to be agitated.

"No person can, at this moment, pretend to say what *will* be the fate here—but from I can collect, I have no doubt of its being accepted."

By order of Congress, the postage of letters was to be reduced 25 per cent. on the 1st inst.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By His EXCELLENCY

JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.

Governor of the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a resolution passed the General Court the eighth day of February, 1787, offering a reward for the apprehending *Daniel Shays*, of Pelham; and *Luke Day*, of West-Springfield, in the county of Hampshire, *Adam Wheeler*, of Hubbardston, in the county of Worcester, and *Eli Parsons*, of Adams, in the county of Berkshire, the principals in and abettors and supporters of the late Rebellion, against the dignity, authority and government of the said Commonwealth; and in pursuance of the said resolution a Proclamation issued, and the Governor of said Commonwealth, offered a reward of one hundred and fifty pounds for *Daniel Shays*, and one hundred pounds for each of the following persons, viz. *Luke Day*, *Adam Wheeler* and *Eli Parsons*; and whereas the reasons which then operated for offering such reward do not now exist:

I have therefore thought fit, at the request of the General Court, to issue this Proclamation, giving notice that the resolution on which said reward was offered, is repealed and that the same, together with the Proclamation issued in consequence thereof, is reversed and annulled.

GIVEN *at the* COUNCIL-CHAMBER, *in* Boston, *the Second Day of April, in the Year of* LORD, *one Thousand seven hundred and Eighty-Eight, and in the* twelfth *Year of the* INDEPENDENCE *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's Command,

With the Advice and Consent of Council.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, March 28, 1788.

WHEREAS by a resolve past the General Court on the tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1787, requiring Town Officers that shall be chosen into office, to take an oath of allegiance within seven days from the time of their being chosen, it hath been found by practice that the time is too short for persons in many instances to comply therewith. Therefore

Resolved, That any person chosen into any Town Office, within this Commonwealth, that does within forty days next ensuing from the time of their being elected into any Town Office, take and subscribe the oath of allegiance, shall be considered as the legal Officer of any such Town the next ensuing year, any law or resolve to the contrary notwithstanding, and all the doings of such Officer or Officers, as shall not have taken the oath between the time of his election, & the time provided by this resolve, shall be as valid and effectual as if he had taken the oath as prescribed by any former law or resolution.

Sent up for concurrence.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate March 29, 1788.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved: JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

THE Partnership of BRECK, SHEPHARD and CLARKE, being mutually dessolved——Said Shephard has opened at his medical Store, and now for sale, a very general assortment of European and India GOODS—amongst which are included, almost all kinds of GROCERIES,—such as Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, Rice, Raisins, &c.——Also, Writing-Paper, Press-Paper, Wafers, Ink-Powder, Watts's Psalms and Hymns, best kind of West-India and New-England Rum, Lisbon, Malaga, and Port Wine, &c. &c.—and in short, almost every article that is best suited to the comfort and convenience of every family.

Northampton, April 2, 1788.

THE Collector of the duty of Excise in the county of Hampshire hereby gives Notice, that he will attend to settle such accounts and receive the said duty, at Mr. Elihu White's in Hatfield, on Thursday the first day of May next, at 8 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. Joel Wait's in Whately, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. David Hoit's in Deerfield, at 3 o'clock P. M.—On Friday the 2d, at Mr. Caleb Alvord's in Greenfield, at 8 o'clock A. M.——On Monday the 5th, at Mr. Joshua Thayer's in Williamsburgh, at 9 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. Ebenezer Parson's in Goshen, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. John Stone's in Chesterfield, at 2 o'clock P. M.—On Tuesday the 6, at Mr. Meacham's in Worthington, at 8 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. Jonathan Hartwebbers in Chester, at 11 o'clock A. M. and Mr. Douglass's in Norwich, at 12 o'clock.—The same day at Mr. Wright's in Westhampton, at 2 o'clock P. M.—On Wednesday the 9th, at Mrs. Clap's in Eastampton, at 8 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. Perez Clap's in Southampton, at 10 o'clock A. M.——On Thursday the 8th, at Mr. Elisha Cook's in Hadley, at 9 o'clock A. M.—and at his own house in Northampton, on Friday, at any hour in the day.

And the licenced persons within the county are also reminded, that unless they settle their accounts up to the first day of May, within thirty days from that time, and produce the collector's certificate thereof, they cannot renew their licences at the next term for granting the same. And in case the said accounts shall not be paid by the 10th day of June next, the Collector will be obliged by law to issue his warrants of distress for collecting the same. And the several Deputy-Collectors are desired to observe this order of law, and govern themselves accordingly.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Excise (for the county of Hampshire.

Northampton, April 8, 1788.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, having appointed the subscribers commissioners to adjust the claims on the Estate of Samuel Kenfield, late of Belchertown, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed for that purpose, We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at Col. Elijah Dwight's in said Belchertown, on the third Mondays of June and August next, from one to seven o'clock, P. M. After which no accounts will be allowed.

HENRY DWIGHT,
SOLOMON SHUMWAY.

Belchertown, March 10, 1788.

Leverett Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of Leveret Mines, that their meeting stands adjourned to the 21st day of May next. Said proprietors are hereby required to pay their respective proportion both toward the mine and the furnace in South-Hadley, as they would prevent a more disagreeable method of collecting the same. As by vote of said proprietors said mine is now expeditiously going on.

SILAS BALL, Proprietors Clerk.

Leverett, April 2, 1788.

THE subscriber informs those who have received the Hampshire Gazette of him the year past, that this is the last week he shall ride—he therefore requests them to make an immediate settlement. He also informs them that the papers in future will be carried on the same route by Mr. Moses Hannum, jun.

CALEB HANNUM.

April 9, 1788.

The LANDHOLDER, No. 18.

To the Rhode Island Friends of PAPER-MONEY, TENDER-ACTS and ANTIFEDERALISM.

THE singular system of policy adopted by your state, no longer excites either the surprize or indignation of mankind. There are certain extremes of inquiry, which are beheld with patience, from a fixed conviction that the transgressor is inveterate, and that his example from its great injustice hath no longer a seducing influence. Milton's lapse of the angels and their expulsion from Heaven, produces deeper regret in a benevolent mind, than all the evil tricks they have played, or torments they have suffered since the bottomless pit became their proper home. Something similar to this is excited in beholding the progress of human depravity. Our minds cannot bear to be always pained, the Creator hath therefore wisely provided that our tender sentiments should subside, in those desperate cases where there is no longer a probability, that an effort to which we may be excited, will have a power to reclaim. —But though our benevolence is no longer distressed with the injustice of your measures, as philosophers above the feelings of passion, we can speculate on them to our advantage. The sentiment thrown out by some of our adventurous divines that the permission of sin is the highest display of supreme wisdom, and the greatest blessing to the universe, is most successfully illustrated by the effects of your general policy.

In point of magnitude, your little state bears much the same proportion to the united American empire, as the world doth to the immense intelligent universe; and if the apostacy of man hath conveyed such solemn warning and instruction to the whole, as your Councils have to every part of the union, no one will doubt the usefullness of Adams fall. At the commencement of peace, America was placed in a singular situation. Fear of a common danger could no longer bind us together—Patriotism had done its best and was wearied with exertions rewarded only by ingratitude---our federal system was inadequate for national government and justice, and from inexperience the great body of the people were ignorant what consequences should flow from the want of them. Experiments in public credit, though ruinous to thousands, and a disregard to the promises of government had been pardoned in the moment of extreme necessity, and many honest men did not realize that a repetition of them to an hour less critical would shake the existence of society. Men full of evil and of desperate fortune were ready to propose every method of public fraud that can be effected by a violation of public faith and depreciated promises. This poison of the community, was their own preservative from deserved poverty, and from prisons appointed to be the reward of indolence and knavery. An easement of the poor and necessitous was plead as a reason for measures which have reduced them to more extreme necessity. Most of the states have had their prejudices against an efficient and just government, and have made their experiments in a false policy; but it was done with a timorous mind, and seeing the evil they have receded. A sense of subordination and moral rights was their check. Most of the people were convinced---and but few remained who wished to established iniquity by law. To silence such opposition as might be made to the new constitution, it was fit that public injustice should be exhibited in its greatest degree and most extreme effects. For this end Heaven permitted your apostacy from all the principles of good and just government. By your system we see unrighteousness in the effence, in its effects, and in its native miseries. The rogues of every other state blush at the exhibition, and say you have betrayed them by carrying the matter too far. The very naming your measures is a complete refutation of antifederalism, paper money and tender acts, for no man chooses such company in argument.

The distress to which many of your best citizens are reduced---the groans of ruined creditors, of widows and orphans demonstrates that unhappiness follows vice, by the unalterable laws of nature and society. I did not mention the stings of conscience, but the authors of public distress ought to remember, that there is a world where conscience will not sleep.

Is it not at length time to consider. The great end for which your infatuation was permitted is now become complete. The whole union has seen and fears, and while history gives true information, no other people will ever repeat the studied process of fraud.---You may again shew the distorted features of injustice, but never in more lively colours, or by more able hands than has been done already.---As virtue and good government have derived all possible advantage from your experiment, and every other state thanks you for putting their own rogues and fools out of countenance, begin to have mercy on yourselves. You may not expect to exist in this course any longer than is necessary for public good; and there is no need that such a kind of warning as you set before us should be eternal. Secure as you may feel in prosecuting what all the rest of mankind condemn, the hour of your political revolution is at hand. The cause is within to yourselves, and needs but the permission of your neighbours to take its full effect. Every moral and social law calls for a review, and a volume of penal statutes cannot prevent it. They are in the first instance nullified by injustice, and five years hence not a man in your territories will presume their vindication. Passion and obstinacy, which were called in to aid injustice, have had their reign, and can support you no longer. By a change of policy give us evidence that you are returned to manhood and honour. The inventors of such councils can never be forgiven in this world, but the people at large who acted by their guidance may break from the connection and restore themselves to virtue.

There are among you characters eminent through the union for their wisdom and integrity. Penetrated with grief and astonishment they stand in silence, waiting the return of your reason. They are the only men who can remove the impassible gulph that is between you and the rest of mankind. In your situation there must be some sacrifice.---It is required by the necessity of the case, and for the dignity of government. You have guilty victims enough for whom even benevolence will not plead; let them make the atonement and save your state. The large body of a people are rarely guilty of any crime greater than indiscretion, in following those who have no qualification to lead but an unblushing assurance in fraud. Acknowledge the indiscretion and leave those whom you have followed into the quicksands of death to the infamy prepared for them, and from which they cannot be reserved. You situation admits no compounding of opposite systems, or halving with justice, but to make the cure there must be an entire change of measures. The Creator of nature and its laws, made justice as necessary for nations as for individuals, and this necessity hath been sealed by the fate of all obstinate offenders. If you will not hear your own groans, nor feel the pangs of your own torture it must continue until removed by a political annihilation. Such as do not pity themselves cannot be long pitied.

Determined that our feelings shall be no longer wounded by any thing to which despair may lead you, with philosophic coolness we wait to continue our speculations on the event.

A LANDHOLDER.

To be SOLD,

AN excellent lot of LAND, lying in Ashfield, two miles and three-quarters south of the meeting-house. Containing fifty acres, twenty of which are under good improvement. Said lot is well watered, and lays on a country road leading from Northampton through Ashfield, and may be had on reasonable terms. For particular enquire of the subscriber, living in Conway, or Capt. Robert Manton living near the primises.

FRANCIS MANTON.

N. B. There is good conveniences on the abovementioned lot for a clothier or tanner, both of which are very much wanted.

Conway, March 25, 1788,

WILL be sold at PUBLIC COVER this season the noted HORSE that the stable of the subscriber, in Conway, two Horses, viz. one known by the name of BLACK DREAD,--the other a DAPPLE GREY. The Dread is an imported horse, full blooded, of a good size and forty carriage; said by the best judges to be as complete a horse, perhaps, as ever was imported, and that his colts exceed any that was ever raised in the parts where he has been kept or even in New-England, and is very sure. The Dapple Grey was brought from Canady last winter, said to be part English and part French, is good for the saddle, and very excellent for the draught; he is a nervous, firm, strong, well built horse. Said horses will be kept for the above purpose and let on very reasonable terms. Good pasturing for mares may be had, and good attendance will be given.

SAMUEL WARE, jun.

Conway, April 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land lying in Colrain, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots herein after mentioned, are taxed in a State, Town and County tax, for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

Second Division.

No. lots.	acres.	State tax. £. s. d.	Town and county tax. £. s. d.
39	200	4 3	0 6
41	200	4 3	0 6
Third Division.			
82	200	4 3	0 6
84	220	4 3	0 6
86	200	4 3	0 6
98	300	4 3	0 6
101	300	5 20	0 6
96	200	4 3	0 6
88	200	4 3	0 6
60	200	4 3	0 6

The farm lately owned by Samuel Shaw, State tax, £5. 10s. town and county tax, 1£. The farm lately owned by Samuel Newell, deceased, State tax, 1l. 1£. 3d. Town tax, 2£. 6d.

Unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of April next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Robert Miller, innholder in Colrain, at 3 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JONATHAN M'GEE, Collector.

Colrain, March 7, 1788.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of MOSES CLARY, late of Sunderland, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate from the fifteenth day of January last, to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Capt. Thomas French, in Conway, on the first Tuesdays of April and July next, from nine to four o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

GILES FRARY,
PETER GATES.

Conway, March 12, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Monday the 24th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. at the house of Capt. E. Dickinson, in Conway, so much of the real ESTATE of Elijah Wells late of said Conway, deceased, as will produce the sum of 26£.

ETHAN BILLINGS, Executor.

Conway, March 25, 1788.

APRIL 1788. THE NUMBER 85.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Conclusion of Messrs. ARMS's, MAYNARD's and FIELD's Reasons for giving their Dissent to the Federal Constitution.--

BUT we pass on to another thing, which (aside from every other consideration) vast, and still is an insuperable objection in the way of our assent. This we find in the 9th section under the head of restrictions upon Congress, viz. "The migration or importation of such persons "as any of the states now existing shall think "proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the "Congress, prior to the year one thousand "eight hundred and eight," &c. It was not controverted in the Convention, but owned that this provision was made purely that the southern states might not be deprived of their profits arising from that most *infamous trade* of enslaving the Africans. The hon. Mr. King himself, who was an assistant in forming this constitution, in discussing upon the slave trade, in the late Convention at Boston, was pleased to design it by this epithet, *infamous*, which carries with it the idea of something peculiarly wicked and abominable: and indeed we think it deserving of this and every odious epithet which our language affords, descriptive of the iniquity of it. This being the case, we were naturally led to enquire why we should establish a constitution, which gives licence to a measure of this sort—How is it possible we could do it consistent with our ideas of government? consistent with the principles and documents we endeavour to inculcate upon others? It is a standing law in the kingdom of Heaven, "Do unto others as ye would have o-"thers do unto you." This is the royal law—this we often hear inculcated upon others. But had we given our affirmative voice in this case, could we have claimed to ourselves that consistent line of conduct, which marks the path of every honest man? Should we not rather have been guilty of a contumelious repugnancy, to what we professedly believe is equitable and just? Let us for once bring the matter home to ourselves, and summons up our own feelings upon the occasion, and hear the simple sober verdict of our own hearts, were we in the place of those unhappy Africans—this is the test, the proper *touchstone* by which to try the matter before us. Where is the man, who under the influence of sober dispassionate reasoning, and not void of natural affection, can lay his hand upon his heart and say, I am willing my sons and my daughters should be torn from me and doomed to perpetual slavery? We presume that man is not to be found amongst us: And yet we think the consequence is fairly drawn, that this is what every man ought to be able to say, who voted for this constitution. But we dare say, this will never be the case here, so long as the country has power to repel force by force. Notwithstanding this we will practise this upon those who are destitute of the power of repulsion: from whence we conclude it is not the tincture of a skin, or any disparity of features that are necessarily connected with slavery, and possibly may therefore fall to the lot of some who voted it, to have the same measure measured unto them, which they have measured unto others. If we could once make it our own case, we should soon discover what distress & anxiety, what poignant feelings it would produce in our own breasts, to have our infants torn from the bosoms of their tender mothers—indeed our children of all ages, from infancy to manhood, arrested from us by a banditti of lawless ruffians, in defiance of all the laws of humanity, and carried to a country far distant, without any hopes of their return—attended likewise with the cutting reflection, that they were likely to undergo all those indignities, those miseries, which are the usual concomitants of slavery. Indeed when we consider the depredations committed in Africa, the cruelties exercised towards the poor captivated inhabitants of that country on their passage to this—crowded by droves into the holds of ships, suffering what might naturally be expected would result from scanty provisions, and inclastic infectious air, and after their arrival, drove like brutes from market to market, *branded* on their naked *backs* with *hot irons*, with the initial letters of their masters names—fed upon the entrails of beasts like feine in the Butcher-yard of a butcher; and many other barbarities, of which we have documents well authenticated; then put to the hardest of labour, and to perform the vilest of drudges—their master (or rather *task-master*) by far less kind and benevolent to them, than to their horses and their hounds. We say, when we consider these things (the recollection of which gives us pain) conscience, applauds the decision we have made, and we feel that satisfaction which arises from acting agreeable to its dictates. When we hear those barbarities pled for—When we see them voted for, (as in the late Convention at Boston) when we see them practised by those who denominate themselves Christians, we are presented with something truely *heterogeneous*—something *monstrous* indeed! Can we suppose this line of conduct keeps pace with the rule of right? Do such practices coincide with the plain and simple ideas of government before-mentioned? By no means. We could with it might be kept in mind, that the very notion of government is to protect men in the enjoyment of those privileges to which the have a natural, therefore an indefeasible right; and not to be made an engine of rapine, robbery and murder. This is but establishing inequity, by law founded on usurpation. Establishing this constitution is, in our opinion establishing the most ignominious kind of theft, man-stealing, and so heinous and agravated was this crime considered, by ONE who cannot err, that under the Jewish theocracy it was punished with death. Indeed what can these men scarcely more hardened, than being guilty of this crime? for there is *nothing else* they will stick at in order to perpetrate this.

The question therefore—Why should we vote for the establishment of this system? recoils upon us armed with treple force—force which sets at defiance, the whole power of sophistry, employed for the defence of those, who by a "cursed thirst for gold," are prompted on to actions, which cast an indelible stain upon the character of the human species—actions at which certain quadrupeds, were they possessed of Organs for the purpose, would discover a BLUSH.

But we were told by an honourable gentleman who was one of the framers of this Constitution, that the two southermost States, absolutely refused to confederate at all, except they might be gratified in this article. What then? Was this an argument sufficient to induce us to give energy to this article, thus fraught with iniquity? By no means. But we were informed by that gentleman, further that those two states pled, that they had lost much of their property during the late war. Their slaves being either taken from them by the British troops, or they themselves taking the liberty of absconding from them, and therefore they must import more, in order to make up their losses. To this we say they lost no property, because they never had any in them, however much money they might have paid for them. For we look upon it, every man is the sole proprietor of his own liberty, and no one but himself hath a right to convey it unless by some crime adequate to the punishment, it should be made forfeit, and so by that means becomes the property of government: But this is by no means the case in the present instance. And we cannot suppose a vendee, can acquire property in any thing, which at the time of purchase, he knew the vendor had no right to convey. This is an acknowledgment, we are constrained to make as a tribute due to justice and equity. But suppose they had lost real property; so have we; and indeed where is the man, but will tell us he has been a great loser by means of the war? And shall we from thence argue that we have a right to make inroads upon another nation, pilfer and rob them, in order to compensate ourselves for the losses we have sustained by means of a war, in which they had been utterly neutral? Truly upon this plan of reasoning it is lawful thus to do, and had we voted the constitution as it stands, we must have given countenance to conduct equally criminal, and more so, if possible. Such arguments as the above seem to be calculated and designed for liberty. We however acknowledge, we think them nice. We however acknowledge, we think them rather an affront, even upon that.

The hon. Gentleman above named, was asked the question—What would be the consequence, suppose one or two states, upon any principle, should refuse confederating? His answer was—"The consequence is plain and easy—they would be compelled to it; not by force of arms; but all commerce with them would be interdicted, their property would be seized in every port &c. as their property and by law made forfeit: and they should enter, and by law made forfeit: and this fine of conduct would soon reduce them to order." This method of procedure perhaps no one would be disposed to reprehend; and if eleven, or even nine states were agreed, could they not, ought they not to take this method, rather than to make a compact with them, by which they give countenance, nay even bind themselves (as the case may be) to aid and assist them in spoiling with the liberties of others, and accumulating to themselves fortunes, by making thousands of their fellow creatures miserable. To animadvert upon the British manœuvres at that time, would not fall within the compass of our present design. But that the Africans had a right to depart, we must assert, and are able to prove it from the highest authority perhaps that this Commonwealth does or ever did afford. In a printed pamphlet, published in Boston in the year 1772, said to be the report of a Committee, and unanimously voted by said town, and ordered to be sent to the several towns in the state for their consideration. In said pamphlet we find the following *axiom*, which we will quote verbatim,—page 2d—"All men have a right to remain in a "state of nature as long as they please, and in "case of intolerable oppression, civil or religious, "to leave the society they belong to, and enter "into another." If it can by any kind of reasoning be made to appear, that this authority is not pertinently adduced in the case before us, then we think it can by the same reasoning be investigated, that black is white and white is black—that oppression and freedom are exactly similar, and benevolence and malignity synonymous terms.

The advocates for the constitution seemed to suppose, that this restriction being laid upon Congress only for a term of time, is the "fair dawning of liberty." That "it was a glorious acquisition towards the final abolition of slavery." But how much more glorious would the acquisition have been, was such abolition to take place the first moment the constitution should be established. If we had said that after the expiration of a certain term the practice should cease, it would have appeared with a better grace; but this is not the case, for even after that, it is wholly optional with the Congress, whether they abolish it or not. And by that time we presume the enslaving the Africans will be accounted by far less an inconsiderable affair than it is at present: therefore conclude from good reasons, that the '*nefarious practice*' will be continued and increased as the inhabitants of the country shall be found to increase.

This practice of enslaving mankind is in direct opposition to a fundamental maxim of truth, or which our state constitution is founded, viz. "All men are born free and equal." This is our motto. We have said it—we cannot go back. Indeed no man can justify himself in enslaving another, unless he can produce a commission under the broad seal of Heaven, purporting a licence therefrom him who created all men, and can therefore dispose of them at his pleasure.

We would not be thought to detract from the character of any person, but to us it is somewhat nearly paradoxical, that some of our leading characters in the law department (especially in the western counties) after having (to their honour be it spoken) exerted themselves to promote, and finally to effect the emancipation of slaves, should now turn directly about, and exhibit to the world principles diametrically opposite thereto: that they should now appear such strenuous advocates for the establishment of that diabolical trade of importing the Africans. But said some, it is not we who do it---and compared it to entering into an alliance with another nation, for some particular purpose; but we think this by no means a parallel. We are one nation, forming a constitution for the whole, and suppose the states are under obligation, whenever this constitution shall be established, reciprocally to aid each other in defence and support of every thing to which they are entitled, thereby, right or wrong. Perhaps we may never be called upon to take up arms for the defence of the southern states, in prosecuting this abominable traffick.

It is true at present there is not much danger to be apprehended, and for this plain reason are those innocent Africans (as to us) pitched upon to drag out their lives in misery and chains. Such is their local situation---their unpolished manners---their inexperience in the art of war, that those invaders of the rights of mankind know they can, at present, perpetrate those enormities with impunity. But let us suppose for once, a thing which is by no means impossible,

viz. that those Africans should rise superior to all their local and other disadvantages, and attempt to avenge themselves for the wrongs done them? Or suppose some potent nation should interfere in their behalf, as France in the cause of America, must we not rise and resist them? Would not the Congress immediately call fourth the whole force of the country, if needed, to oppose them, and so attempt more closely to rivet their manacles upon them, and in that way perpetuate the miseries of those unhappy people? This we think the natural consequence which will flow from the establishment of this constitution, and that it is not a forced, but a very liberal construction of it. It was said that "the adoption "of this Constitution, would be ominous of "much good, and beroken the smiles of Hea"ven upon the country." But we view the matter in a very different light; we think this lurch for unjust gains, this lust for slavery, portentous of much evil in America, for the cry of innocent blood, which hath been shed in carrying on this execrable commerce, hath undoubtedly reached to the Heavens, to which that cry is always directed, and will draw down upon them vengeance adequate to the enormity of the crime. To what other cause, than a full conviction, of the moral evil in this practice, together with some fearful forebodings of punishment therefor arising in the minds of the Congress in the year 1774, can it be imputed, that drew from them at that time, (at least an implied) confession of guilt, and a solemn, explicit promise of reformation? This is a fact, but lest it should be disputed, we think it most safe for ourselves to lay before our readers, an extract from a certain pamphlet, entitled "Extracts from the votes and proceedings of the American Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia, on the 5th of September, 1774, &c." In the 22d page of this same pamphlet, we find the following paragraph, viz. "Second. That we will neither import, nor purchase any slave imported, after the first day of December next; after which time we will wholly discontinue the slave-trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it." The inconsistency of oppoing slavery, which they thought designed for themselves, and by clandestine means, procuring others to enslave at the same time—it is very natural to suppose would stare them in the face, and at all times guard them against breaking their resolution. Hence it appears to us unaccountable strange, that any person who signed the above resolve, should sign the federal constitution. For do they not hold up to view principles diametrically opposite? Can we suppose that what was morally evil in the year 1774, has become in the year 1788, morally good? Or shall we change evil into good and good into evil, as often as we find it will serve a turn? We cannot but say the conduct of those who associated in the year 1774 in the manner above, and now appear advocates for this new constitution, is highly inconsistent, although we find such conduct has the celebrated names of a *Washington* and an *Adams* to grace it. And this may serve as a reason why we could not be wrought upon by another argument, which was made use of in the Convention in favour of the constitution, viz. *the weight of names*—a solid argument with some people who belonged to the Convention, and would have indooed them to comply with measures of almost any kind. It was urged that the gentlemen who composed the federal Convention, were men of the greatest abilities, integrity and erudition, and had been the greatest contenders for freedom. We suppose it to be true, and that they have exemplified it, by the manner in which they have earnestly dogmatized for liberty—But notwithstanding we could not view this argument, as advancing any where towards infallibility—because long before we entered upon the business of the Convention, we were by some means or other possessed with a notion (and we think from good authority) that "*great men are not always wise.*" And to believe the weight of a name adduced to give efficacy to a measure where liberty is in distance, cannot be so likely to have its intended effect, when the person designed by that name, at the same time he is brandishing his sword, in the behalf of freedom for himself—is likewise tyranizing over two or three hundred miserable Africans, as free born as himself.

In fine we view this constitution as a curious piece of political mechanism, fabricated in such manner as may finally despoil the people of all their privileges; and we are fully satisfied, that had the same system been offered to the people in the time of the contest with Great-Britain, the person offering the same would not have met the approbation of those who now appear the most strenuous advocates for it. We cannot slip this opportunity of manifesting our disgust at the unfair methods which were taken in order to obtain a vote in this state, which perhaps was the means of producing the *small* majority of *nineteen*, out of nearly three hundred and sixty members. What those methods were is well known. It is past dispute that the opposers of the constitution were, in sundry instances, treated in a manner utterly inconsistent with that respect which is due to every freeborn citizen of the commonwealth, especially when acting in the capacity of a representative.

Notwithstanding what has been said, we would not have it understood, that we mean to be disturbers of the peace, should the states receive the constitution; but on the contrary, declare it our intention, as we think it our duty, to be subject to "the powers that be," wherever our lot may be cast.

CONSIDER ARMS,
MALICHI MAYNARD, } Conway.
SAMUEL FIELD, Deerfield.

PROCEEDINGS *of* CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

Monday, February 4, P. M.

The general Question in debate.

DR. Jarvis. Mr. President.——The objections which gentlemen have made to the form of ratification which has been submitted by your Excellency, have arisen, either from a doubt of our having a right to propose alterations; or from the supposed improbability that any amendments recommended by this state, will ever become a part of the federal system. If we have no right, Sir, to propose alterations, there remains nothing further to be attempted, but take the final question independent of the propositions for amendment——But, I hope the mere assertion of any one is not to operate as an argument in this assembly; and we are yet waiting for evidence to prove this very singular position which has been so often repeated—If we have a right, Sir, to receive, or reject the Constitution, surely we have an equal authority to determine in what way this right shall be exercised——It is a maxim, I believe universally admitted, that in every instance, the manner in which every power is to be exerted, must be in its nature discretionary with that body to which this power is delegated ——If this principle be just, Sir, the ground which has been taken to oppose your Excellency's proposal by disputing the right of recommening alterations, must be necessarily relinquished: But gentlemen say, that they find nothing about amendments in the commission under which they are acting, and they conceive it neither agreeable to the resolution of the legislature, nor to the sense of their constituents, that such a scheme should be adopted:—Let us enquire then, Sir, under what authority we are acting; and to what tribunal we are amenable; Is it then, Sir, from the late federal Convention, that we derive our authority? Is it from Congress, or is it even from the legislature itself——It is from neither, Sir——we are convened in right of the people, as their immediate representatives, to execute the most important trust which it is possible to receive, and we are accountable in its execution, to God only, and our own consciences.——When gentlemen assert then, that we have no right to recommend alterations they must have ideas strangely derogatory to the influence and authority of our constituents, whom we have the honour of representing:——But should it be thought there was even a part of the people who conceived we were thus restricted as to the forms of our proceedings, we are still to recollect that their aggregate sense, on this point, can only be determined by the voice of the majority in this Convention. The arguments of those gentlemen, who oppose any propositions of amendments, amount simply to this, Sir, that the whole people of Massachusetts, assembled by their delegates, on the most solemn and interesting occasion, are not at liberty to resolve in what form this trust shall be executed—— When we reflect seriously and cooly on this point, I think, Sir, we shall doubt no longer.

But with respect to the prospect of these amendments, which are the subjects of discussion, being adopted by the first Congress, which shall be appointed under the new Constitution, I really think, Sir, that it is not only from being improbable, but it is in the highest degree probable. I have thought long and often, on the subject of amendments, and I know no way in which they could be more likely to succeed.—— If they were made conditional to our receiving the proposed Constitution, it has ever appeared to me, that a conditional amendment must operate as a total rejection. As so many other States have received the Constitution, as it is, how can it be made to appear, that they will not adhere to their own resolutions; and should they remain as warmly, and pertinaciously attached to their opinion, as we might be decidedly in favour of our own sentiments, a long and painful interval might elapse before we should have the benefit of a federal Constitution.—I think we have never yet heard an argument to remove this difficulty: Permit me to inquire of gentlemen what reason we have to suppose that the States which have adopted the Constitution will suddenly consent to call a new Convention at the request of this State: Are we going to expose the Commonwealth to the disagreeable alternatives of being forced into a compliance, or of remaining in opposition, provided nine others should agree to receive it. As highly as some persons talk of the force of this State, I believe we should be but a feeble power, unassisted by others, and detached from the general benefit of a national government. We are told that under the blessing of Providence, we may do much—It is very true, Sir, but it must be proved, that we shall be most likely to secure the approbation of Heaven by refusing the proposed system.

It has been insinuated, Sir, that these amendments have been artfully introduced to lead to a decision which would not otherwise be had—Without stopping to remark on the total want of candour in which such an idea has arisen, let us enquire whether there is even the appearance of reason to support this insinuation. The propositions are annexed, it is true, to the ratification; but the assent is complete and absolute without them. It is not possible it can be otherwise understood by a single member in this body.—Gentlemen, therefore, when they utter such an unjust observation, do no honour to the sagacity of others. Supposing it possible that any single member can be deceived by such a shallow artifice, permit me to do justice to the purity of intention in which they have arisen, by observing, that I am satisfied nothing can be farther from your Excellency's intentions. The propositions are general and not local; they are not calculated for the peculiar interest of this State, but with indiscriminate justice comprehend the circumstances of the individual on the banks of the Savannah, as well as of the hardy and industrious husbandman on the margin of the Kennebeck: Why then they should not be adopted, I cannot conceive. There is one of them in a particular manner which is very agreeable to me. When we talk of our wanting a bill of rights to the new Constitution, the first article proposed must remove every doubt on this head—as by positively securing what is not expressly delegated, it leaves nothing to the uncertainty of conjecture, or to the refinements of implication; but it is an explicit reservation of every right and privilege which are nearest and most agreeable to the people. There has been scarcely an instance where the influence of Massachusetts has not been felt and acknowledged in the union—In such a case, her voice will be heard, Sir; and I am fully in sentiment if these amendments are not engrafted on the Constitution, it will be our own fault—the remaining seven states will have our example before them, and there is a high probability that they, or at least some of them, will take our conduct as a precedent, and will perhaps assume the same mode of procedure. Should this be the fact, their influence will be united to our's. But your delegates will besides be subject to a perpetual instruction until its object is completed; and it will always be in the power of the people and legislature to renew those instructions. But if they should fail, we must then acquiesce in the decision of the majority, and this is the known conditions on which all free governments depend.

Would gentlemen who are opposed to the Constitution with to have no amendments, This does not agree with their reiterated objections to the proposed system: Or are they afraid, Sir, that these propositions will secure a larger majority? In such an occasion, we cannot be too generally united. The Constitution is a great political experiment—The amendments have a tendency to remove many objections which have been made to it——and I hope, Sir, when it is adopted, that they will be annexed to the ratification in the manner which your Excellency has proposed.

(To be continued.)

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) March 8.

A correspondent informs us that it is whispered, that proposals have very lately been made by Spain to Congress for opening the navigation of the Mississippi, and to render the United States every service and friendship in her power, provided the United States will sell the whole of their produce to the Spanish and French nations for specie; this the friends of those two countries say, will enlarge the number of their seamen, and enable them to defy the navies of other countries. It is also said, that these nations intend to give large orders for merchant ships to America, provided she will build ships only for them and the United States; and provided also, that they will hinder American seamen and shipwrights entering into the service of any other country. They say, if America sides with them, that she will get the subjects of both countries, both in Europe, America, and the East and West-Indies, to an astonishing number, for customers, and that said countries will use their interests with the Emperor of Germany and the Empress of Russia, as well as the Turks, to encourage the consumption of American produce as much as possible. If this should take place, a certain nation lately remarked in Europe, &c. for her selfish navigation laws, may feel severely the truth of the old adage, *All covet all lose.* The partizans of France and Spain please themselves not a little on this occasion; they say that by this capital speculation they will have the supplying the whole world with American produce ——we must own if they can accomplish all this it will prove not only a capital but a profitable speculation.

BALTIMORE, March 21.

On Wednesday last, Peter Donnelly and Peter Mooney, were executed, pursuant to their sentence, for assaulting and robbing Mr. David Stoddert, of this town, on the 31st of December last——Jacob Dayer, James Sands, and Thomas Reynolds, their associates, were convicted at the same term——The two former were respited at the gallows, till the second of next month——the mitigating circumstances appearing in favour of the latter, he was pardoned the evening preceding the day of execution.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) March 19.

We have received returns of the delegates chosen to meet in Convention, in June next, from Chesterfield, Frederick, James City, King George, New-Kent, Prince George, Stafford, Gloucester, Rockbridge, Richmond county, Albemarle, Caroline, Charlotte, Louisa, Northumberland, King and Queen, Franklin, Goochland, York, and London——a fuller state published in our last, which form nearly a representation of the State.

Out of all the members as yet returned to the Convention, there are only three or four against the Constitution; and it is the general opinion, that there will scarcely be found ten men in the whole State, who, when they meet here in June, will set their opinions in competition with those of all the great and good patriots in America.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

Extract of a letter from Genf dated aboard the brig Phebe, Capt M'cuff, which arrived on Saturday last, 6 days from Sea.

"Gen. Clark lately fell in with a considerable body of Indians, who were defeated after a short conflict.

"A body of 300 of them attacked a fort on the Occoness, and were repulsed with considerable loss.

"They are well armed and have lately received a great supply of military essentials from Pensacola."

We learn that the good people of Delaware have obtained a model of a machine, that weaves cotton cloth by a water wheel, after the manner of the English, and that they are now procuring the carding and spinning machines lately introduced into this city. As the southern parts of their state will raise cotton, they will have the means of that valuable manufacture within themselves. On federal principles we rejoice at these advantages of our sister state. It is hoped every state, whose climate, soil and population admits of it, will cultivate that invaluable raw material.

NEWPORT, April 3.

Result of the Proceedings in this State on the New Constitution.

Newport, Providence and Westerly, did not poll, but gave instructions to their Deputies in General Assembly, to have the Constitution referred to a Convention, where it could be legally and properly determined.

Warwick and Greenwich, no yeas were given, the Federalists having entered a protest against the alteration of the mode of decision as *illegal and unprecedented.*

Bristol and Littlecompton, there was a majority of votes for the New Constitution.

The other towns generally negatived the Constitution——their majorities will appear larger, as the Federalists generally declined giving their votes in Town Meeting upon a question that is resolvable only by a Convention of the people.

It is therefore presumed that the Legislature will consider this act altering the mode of decision as abortive and nugatory——and not offer to the United States and to the world a *partial decision* of the Constitution as being the voice of the people of this State——for it is an indisputable truth that the *nays* returned do not form a majority of the freemen and freeholders of the State.

SPRINGFIELD, April 9.

We are informed, that Col. Brewer, of Tyringham, on the 30th ult. early in the morning, upon going out of his house, found lying before his door, a young child, supposed to be about three days old——There was left with it, two gowns, and six changes of necessary linen.

NORTHAMPTON, April 16.

SHIP-NEWS!

By a vessel just arrived from Otaheite, we have received the melancholy news of the capture of the ancient flour-built ship *Worsneko*, by the crew of an *Algerine corsair.* This sad event happened in lat. 42. 24. north, and long. 72. 50. west, on Monday the 10th of March last, between the hours of 9 and 12, A. M. after a severe engagement of near three glasses; in which the Captain, first Lieutenant, and second Mate, purser, Regidler, and a number of the oldest hands, fell a sacrifice to their honest zeal for the public service; after which the was boarded by the *Barbarians*, who instantly hoisted their own colours, robbed the Worsneko of her papers and other valuable effects; and finding, from a variety of circumstances, that Lieut. *Trim*, second Lieutenant of the Worsneko, was well affected to their interest, and had in fact, *under the Rose*, used his utmost influence to deliver the vessel into the enemy's hands, he was unanimously invested with the command of the Worsneko; and the inferior officers being arranged, she again hoisted her tattered sails, and made off for the coast of *Barbary*, under convoy of ——————. During the time spent in organizing the vessel, 'tis said an Ab's head was sold for fourscore pieces of silver!!!

It is strongly recommended to the Clergy and other good people of the county of Hampshire, that in their addresses at Throne of Grace, whether in public or private, they by no means omit the following *much need* petition, "Counsel our COUNCELLORS and teach our SENATORS wisdom."

The Assembly of Rhode-Island, we hear, at their session the week before last, at East-Greenwich, *refused to comply* with the requests of a number of towns, to call a Convention for taking the federal constitution under consideration.

On the morning of the 30th ult. at Chester, a young woman, by the name of Converse, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Converse, formerly of that town, delivered herself of a male bastard child, which, to hide her misfortune, she murdered and secreted. The family in which she resided, had for some time previous to the taking place of this event, been suspicious of her being far advanced in pregnancy, but this she ever denied——However, rising that morning somewhat later than usual, and her countenance bearing an aspect she had not heretofore discovered, the suspicions of the family now began to be stronger than ever, whereupon they were led to conjecture what had happened—a search was accordingly made, and the child was found, rolled up in a bunch of tow and laid in a by-part of the house. On this discovery being made, the affirmed that the infant was still-born—upon which a Jury of Inquest was summoned, who sat upon the body, and whole verdict was, *that the child was born alive, but the inhumanly smothered it*—on which she confessed the fact, and was, on Friday last, brought to this town and committed to gaol for trial.

The following, we hear, were the numbers of votes given in for Governor, &c.—In——

Belchertown. For Governor—Mr. Hancock 51, Mr. Gerry 56—Senators—Mr. Strong, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Bliss, and Mr. Sexton, 41 each, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Bodman, Mr. Cooley and Mr. Stebbens, 56 each.

Amherst. Gov.—Mr. Hancock 30, Mr. Gerry 60—Lt. Gov.—Gen. Lincoln 30. Senators—Mr. Strong, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Bliss and Mr. Sexson, 30 each; Mr. Phelps, Mr. Bodman, Mr. Cooley and Mr. Stebbens, 56 each.

West-Springfield. Gov.—Mr. Hancock 80, Mr. Gerry 110.

Westfield. Gov.—Mr. Hancock 40, Mr. Gerry 80. Lt. Gov.—Gen. Lincoln 40, Gen. Warren 80. Senators—Mr. Strong, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Bliss, and Mr. Sexton, 40; Mr. Phelps, Mr. Fowler, Col. Lyman and Mr. Bodman, 80 each.

Chesfier. Gov.—Mr. Hancock 32, Mr. Gerry 11.

Revere. Gov.—Mr. Hancock 41, Mr. Gerry 8, Lt Gov.—Mr. Adams 13; Gen. Lincoln 2.

Springfield. Gov.—Mr. Hancock 93. Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 77. Senators—Mr. Strong 82, Mr. Hastings and Mr. Bliss 80 each, and Mr. Sexton 76.

To the FARMERS.

Effectual Methods to prevent Canker Worms ascending Apple-Trees.

TAKE two boards and saw them hollowing, until they will join together round the tree, secure them together by pieces nailed on the upper side. Calk with swingling tow, the crevices between the tree and board; and to make a certainty that none pass up, put a little tar on the under side of the board, which should extend near a foot each way. Or, the following method: Take course paper, and cut it into two strips of eight inches wide, and bind one round each tree, with twine or strong thread; then pay it over well with thin tar; as fast as the tar dries, renew it. The cost is trifling, and the remedy certain. Those methods must be adopted immediately, before the worms begin to ascend.

THE Partnership of BRECK, SHEPHARD and CLARKE, being mutually dessolved——Said Shephard has opened at his medical Store, and now for sale, a very general assortment of European and India GOODS—— amongst which are included, almost all kinds of GROCERIES,—such as Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, Rice, Raisins, &c.——Also, Writing-Paper, Press-Paper, Wafers, Ink-Powder, Watts's Psalms and Hyms, best kind of West-India and New-England Rum, Lisbon, Malaga, and Port Wine, &c. &c.——and in short, almost every article that is best suited to the comfort and convenience of every family.

Northampton, April 2, 1788.

WANTED,

A Quantity of well dryed

Salts of Lye;

FOR which the highest price will be given, one half in Cash, the other in West India Goods, at cash price, by DAVENPORT & M'LEAN, at their Store in Northampton, next door to Mr. Afabel Pomeroy's tavern.

N. B. CASH given for Old PEWTER at the above Store. Northampton, April 16, 1788.

THE Collector of the duty of Excise in the county of Hampshire hereby gives Notice, that he will attend to settle such accounts and receive the said duty, at Mr. Elihu White's in Hatfield, on Thursday the first day of May next, at 8 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. Joel Wait's in Whately, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. David Hoit's in Deerfield, at 3 o'clock P. M.—On Friday the 2d, at Mr. Caleb Alvord's in Greenfield, at 8 o'clock A. M.—— On Monday the 5th, at Mr. Joshua Thayer's in Williamsburgh, at 9 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. Ebenezer Parson's in Goshen, at 11 o'clock A. M——The same day at Mr. John Stone's in Chesterfield, at 2 o'clock P. M.—— On Tuesday the 6, at Mr. Meach's in Worthington, at 8 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. Jonathan Hartwebbers in Chester, at 11 o'clock A. M. and Mr. Douglas's in Norwich, at 12 o'clock.—The same day at Mr. Wright's in Westampton, at 5 o'clock P. M——On Wednesday the 7th, at Mr. Clap's in Easthampton, at 8 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. Perez Clap's in Southampton, at 10 o'clock A. M——On Thursday the 8th, at Mr. Elisha Cook's in Hadley, at 9 o'clock A. M.—and at his own house in Northampton, on Friday, at any hour in the day.

And the licenced persons within the county are also reminded, that unless they settle their accounts up to the first day of May, within thirty days from that time, and produce the collector's certificate thereof, they cannot renew their licences at the next term for granting the same. And in case the said accounts shall not be paid by the 10th day of June next, the Collector will be obliged by law to issue his warrants of distress for collecting the same. And the several Deputy-Collectors are desired to observe this order of law, and govern themselves accordingly

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Excise
(for the county of Hampshire.
Northampton, April 8, 1788.

ALL Persons that have any demands on the Estate of Deacon EBENEZER HUNT, late of Northampton, deceased, are desired to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber for payment—And those who are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make speedy payment, as otherwise renew their Obligations.

EBENEZER HUNT, Executor.
Northampton, April 24, 1788.

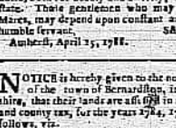
Ten Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape from my custody, on the 5th inst. on the road to Northampton, one JOHN GRAY, of Chesterfield, about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, light complection, thick chesnutty hair, will suit, rather more than middling stature, is very adroit in shewing slight of hand tricks, swallowing knives, &c. and is very talkative and quarrelsome,—had on a light coloured surtout, blue cloth coat, jean vest and overalls, and boots. Whoever will secure said Gray, and deliver him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and necessary charges paid, by

Zeroan Sacket, Constable.

Norwich, April 10, 1788.

The PILGRIM,



A Famous bright Bay HORSE, will cover this season at the stable of the subscriber in Amherst, on reasonable terms. Said Horse was lately brought from the State of Connecticut, and is three quarters blooded, of a good size, lofty carriage, and is said by those who are good judges, to be as complete a horse, both for beauty and activity, as can be found in the State. Those gentlemen who may incline to bring their Mares, may depend upon constant attendance, from their humble servant,

SAMUEL BOLTWOOD.

Amherst, April 25, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of the town of Bernardston, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in a state, town, minister and county tax, for the years 1784, 1785, 1786 and 1787, as follows, viz.

	£.	d.	q.
No. 131, 3d division,	7	5	2
72, 3d do.	7	5	2
124, 3d do.	8	1	2
131, 3d do.	7	5	2

Unless said taxes are paid to us or the collectors on or before the first Monday in June next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue at the house of John Burke, innholder in Bernardston, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH ST. TE. }
CALEB CHAPIN, jun. } Collectors.

Bernardston, March 27, 1788.

Leverett Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of Leveret Mines, that their meeting stands adjourned to the 21st day of May next. Said proprietors are hereby required to pay their respective proportion both toward the mine and the furnace in South Hadley, as they would prevent a more disagreeable method of collecting the same. As by vote of said proprietors said mine is now expeditiously going on.

SILAS BALL, Proprietors Clerk.
Leverett, April 2, 1788.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The MOBBERS Confession and Boast.

THE Old Republican, with horrors hung,
Against Conventions pours his acrid gall;
And down the precipice he would them plunge,
And blame himself on their disastrous fall.

Philanthropos, A. B. and many more,
With labour'd eloquence, abet the cause,
Arrange their pompous arguments in store,
Why should we love the rulers and the laws.

In vain they spend their time, their art and pains;
In vain the Painter fill'd the flowing page:
Such reas'nings ne'er will turn a Mobber's brain,
But fill his heart with madness, scorn and rage.

Lincoln's and Shephard's arguments sunk deep,
Brought quick, but short conviction to the mind.
We saw our cause was bad; like frighted sheep
We fled to where we could a shelter find.

But when we saw rulers and Gen'ral Court
Kindly hold forth the olive branch of peace;
Conviction ceased; Almighty was our resort;
Our mouths allegiance swore, our hearts redress.

Well meet the patriots now on their own ground:
We've chose our Governor, Council and our Court;
Such men as will their counsels all confound,
Our plans approve: And soon we'll give them sport.

We have indeed been plagued by certain laws
Which were in an ill-fated season made:
But we'll soon mould them to promote our cause,
And will for all our plagues be well repaid.

The Senate clogs and hamper our designs
This year: But next we'll make the patriots know,
We'll lop that useless branch; or prune the vines
Corrupt, whence all our teeming mischiefs flow.

We'll gain by craft what we've by folly lost;
Our darling plans with vigour we'll parfue:
Our haughty foes shall know it to their cost;
In proper time we'll render them their due.

Numa may rage and all the scribling train,
That we by craft the government have won:
But all their rage is impotent and vain;
'Tis we alone may boast the feats we've done.

Feb. 1788.

Copy of a Letter said to have been written to General WASHINGTON, by the Widow of a late American Officer.

Most illustrious General,

PARDON a woman in an address most important---very unwillingly doth she undertake an epistle which must excite the sympathy and awaken the manly virtues of all.

Several years have now rolled on since the melancholy death of my valued friend and husband your officer. Every day employs my reflection on his virtue, his patriotism, heroism, and the important services he rendered his distressed country.

On the first of hostilities commencing in the late war, he immediately abandoned a peaceable employment, and a conspicuous station, where he taught the American youth the paths to virtue and science, and met with the reward of a very elegant living. Fired with the idea of defending his country's wrongs, he equipped himself for the war, and soon was honoured with a distinguished rank in the line of the army---here through thickest dangers, severest hardships, and the innumerable difficulties attendant upon the profession of arms, he followed and very often led in the most important and hazardous campaigns and expeditions---he was the companion, aid, and sharer in the same toils and exploits, with the illustrious *Green*, the heroick *de la Fayette*, the valiant *Sullivan*, and partook in the applause so justly bestowed upon those exalted chiefs by an admiring and exulting country.

By his boldness and equal sharing in the hungers, thirstings, heat, cold and want of cloathing, with his brave soldiers, he quelled their insurrections, animated their despondings, and led them on to glory and conquest.---Beloved and admired by all---when on a tour of duty---a falling tree crushed him among its boughs---and he winged his flight to the place of the reward of virtue------here every face gathered sadness, the lowest sentinel joined with the exalted General in the general sigh---how, O Washington! on this occasion, did the idea of thy country's, thy army's hero, thy much valued officer, now dead, swell thy heroick breast, and thy compassion to me, and the fatherless children of this dear man thus untimely fallen, draw the big manly tear into thine eye; how was I taught by thy kind, thy pious, and thy just advice to compose my sorrows; to hush my cares; here I recollect the polite attention of that son of Mars, the noble *Steuben*, and a long train of heroes who had witnessed the virtue and importance service of my now deceased companion and my children's guide, protector and support.

The grateful and pitying State, voted me the rewards promised by all the plighted faith of an invaded and struggling country.---I retired to calm my sorrows, by a double exertion to combat the double cares now devolved upon me, in the education of my little flock, consisting of a son, who wears the name of an exalted personage at the head of a State; a little girl, and an infant then at my breast, who bears the name and image of his father: but how shall I describe the remainder? O honour, justice! O my country!---your promised rewards have been violated---your plighted faith is proverbial for all that is dishonest---when I ask the cause of an impoverished country---a people oppressed with taxation; no government---no revenue, and New-York swallowing the earnings of my kindred, friends and neighbours; and depriving them of an equal share in the property of the union, by a partial State impost---neither motives of justice nor generosity can move to the obtaining my dues. Thus have I toiled on, from the early period in the war, that first made me the happy wife of a good man, sharing with him the distresses of an ill-paid army---cheerfully in winter, contenting myself with the cold cantonment, and in the summer in some lonely retirement; hoping that a happy issue to a distressing war, would have restored me to domestic happiness, and I might have filled up the measure of my days in due attention to all the duties assigned me in my station------but how am I foiled in all---and where my dear General, where my country, am I to apply for relief? Is there no justice, no humanity in your citizens, no power in your rulers? If so, pitiful indeed is the case of the widow and the orphan. Can a nation prosper under such violated faith and such oppression? How do ye by your conduct linger tortures more severe than those inflicted by barbarous Indians upon the lovely Miss M'Crea? How do ye imitate the inhumanity of the ruffian who deprived eight children (of the family of a clergyman) of their mother, by firing a ball through her window whilst her sucking infant lay at her breast;---Hessians and Savages would have evidenced more honour to the innocent and defenceless than you have done.

Is there no remedy, most illustrious Chief---for the long train of ills thus brought upon me, and innumerable others? Is there not some hidden sparks of patriotism or religion that by thy influence may be fanned into a flame of love for the publick good, that may silence the widow's cry, the orphan's tears, the moan of the oppressed, and reward the labour of the industrious.

May Heaven arouse you, and her other virtuous sons, to exertion, and reward your former toils by giving you the exalted pleasure of seeing the happiness secured to all, for which so many fought, bled and died, and may you at last meet the rewards of the brave, the generous, and the just in Heaven.

To be SOLD,

AN excellent lot of LAND, lying in Ashfield, two miles and three quarters fourth of the meeting-house, Containing fifty acres, twenty of which are under good improvement. Said lot is well watered, and lays on a country road leading from Northampton through Ashfield, and may be had on reasonable terms. For particular enquire of the subscriber, living in Conway, or Capt. Robert Manton living near the primises.

FRANCIS MANTON.

N. B. There is good conveniences on the abovementioned lot for a clothier or tanner, both of which are very much wanted.

Conway, March 25, 1788.

TELL Cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Conway, two Horses, viz. one known by the name of BLACK DREAD,--the other a DAPPLE GREY. The Dread is an imported horse, full blooded, of a good size and lofty carriage; said by the best judges to be as complete a horse, perhaps, as ever was imported, and that his colts exceed any that was ever raised in the parts where he has been kept or even in New-England, and is very sure. The Dapple Grey was brought from Canady last winter, said to be part English and part French, is good for the saddle, and very excellent for the draught, he is a nervous, firm, strong, well built horse. Said horses will be kept for the above purpose and let on very reasonable terms. Good pasturing for mares may be had, and good attendance will be given.

SAMUEL WARE, jun.

Conway, April 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Ashfield, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the bill of 1782, as follows, viz:

	State tax.			County tax.		
	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.
Daniel Alden, Esq.	6	8	2			
Jonathan Dickinson,	6	8	2			
Zenas Alden,	6	8	2			
Seth Davenport,	6	8	2			
Jacob Parsons,	6	8	2			
John Elwell,	3	4	1			
Ebenezer Baldwin,	3	4	1			
William Dearborne, Esq.	3	4	1			
Ebenezer Whitman,						
Lot No. 33 2d division,	6	8	2			
38	6	8	2			
35 3d division,	6	8	2			
33	6	8	2			
36	5	0	2			
37	5	0	2			
57	6	8	2			

Rights of undivided land belonging to house lots:

No.	State tax. £.	d.	q.	County tax. £.	d.	q.	No.	State tax. £.	d.	q.	County tax. £.	d.	q.
2	2	8					40	2	8	2	0	8	0
3	2	8		0	3	6	41	2	8	2	0	8	0
4	2	8		0	9	4	42	2	8	2	0	8	0
5	2	8		0	3	4	43	2	8	2	0	8	0
9	2	8		0	3	4	44	2	8	2	0	8	0
10	2	8		0	3	4	47	2	8	2	0	8	0
11	2	8		0	3	4	48	2	8	2	0	8	0
12	2	8		0	3	4	49	2	8	2	0	8	0
13	2	8		0	3	4	50	2	8	2	0	8	0
14	2	8		0	3	4	51	2	8	2	0	8	0
27	2	8		0	3	4	52	2	8	2	0	8	0
29	2	8		0	3	4	53	2	8	2	0	8	0
30	2	8		0	3	4	54	2	8	2	0	8	0
31	2	8		0	3	4	55	2	8	2	0	8	0
32	2	8		0	3	4	56	2	8	2	0	8	0
34	2	8		0	3	4	57	2	8	2	0	8	0
35	2	8		0	3	4	58	2	8	2	0	8	0
36	2	8		0	3	4	59	2	8	2	0	8	0
39	2	8		0	3	4	60	2	8	2	0	8	0
40	2	8		0	3	4	61	2	8	2	0	8	0
41	2	8		0	3	4	62	2	8	2	0	8	0
42	2	8		0	3	4	63	2	8	2	0	8	0
43	2	8		0	3	4	64	2	8	2	0	8	0
44	2	8		0	3	4	65	2	8	2	0	8	0
45	2	8		0	3	4	66	2	8	2	0	8	0
46	2	8		0	3	4	67	2	8	2	0	8	0
47	2	8		0	3	4	68	2	8	2	0	8	0
48	2	8		0	3	4	69	2	8	2	0	8	0
49	2	8		0	3	4	70	2	8	2	0	8	0
50	2	8		0	3	4	71	2	8	2	0	8	0
51	2	8		0	3	4	72	2	8	2	0	8	0
52	2	8		0	3	4	73	2	8	2	0	8	0
53	2	8		0	3	4	74	2	8	2	0	8	0
54	2	8		0	3	4	75	2	8	2	0	8	0
55	2	8		0	3	4	76	2	8	2	0	8	0
56	2	8		0	3	4	77	2	8	2	0	8	0
57	2	8		0	3	4	78	2	8	2	0	8	0
58	2	8		0	3	4	79	2	8	2	0	8	0
59	2	8		0	3	4	80	2	8	2	0	8	0
60	2	8		0	3	4	81	2	8	2	0	8	0
61	2	8		0	3	4	82	2	8	2	0	8	0
62	2	8		0	3	4	83	2	8	2	0	8	0
63	2	8		0	3	4	84	2	8	2	0	8	0
64	2	8		0	3	4	85	2	8	2	0	8	0
65	2	8		0	3	4	86	2	8	2	0	8	0
66	2	8		0	3	4	87	2	8	2	0	8	0
67	2	8		0	3	4	88	2	8	2	0	8	0
68	2	8		0	3	4	89	2	8	2	0	8	0
69	2	8		0	3	4	90	2	8	2	0	8	0
70	2	8		0	3	4	91	2	8	2	0	8	0
71	2	8		0	3	4	92	2	8	2	0	8	0
72	2	8		0	3	4	93	2	8	2	0	8	0
73	2	8		0	3	4	94	2	8	2	0	8	0
74	2	8		0	3	4	95	2	8	2	0	8	0
75	2	8		0	3	4	96	2	8	2	0	8	0
76	2	8		0	3	4	97	2	8	2	0	8	0
77	2	8		0	3	4	98	2	8	2	0	8	0
78	2	8		0	3	4	99	2	8	2	0	8	0
79	2	8		0	3	4	100	2	8	2	0	8	0
80	2	8		0	3	4							

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 1st day of May next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Seth Wait, innholder in Ashfield at nine o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH WARREN, Constable.

Ashfield, March 24, 1788.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, having appointed us the subscribers commissioners to adjust the claims on the Estate of Solomon Reinsfield late of Bethlehem, deceased, represented insolvent, and we do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at Col. Dwight's in said Bethlehem, on the third Monday of July and August next, from one to seven o'clock, P. M. after which no accounts will be allowed.

HENRY DWIGHT,
SOLOMON SHUMWAY.

Bethlehem, March 10, 1788.

APRIL 1788. THE NUMBER 86.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

TUESDAY, February 5, A. M.

The general Question in debate.

MR. Barrel, *of York*, Awed in the presence of this august assembly---conscious of my inability to express my mind fully on this important occasion---and sensible how little I must appear in the eyes of those giants in rhetorick, who have exhibited such a pompous display of declamation:---Without any of those ideas calculated to draw attention---without the pleasing eloquence of Cicero, of the blaze of Demosthenian oratory, I rise, Sir, to discharge my duty to my constituents, who I know expect something more from me than merely a silent vote. With no pretensions to talents above the simple language adapted to the line of my calling, the plain husbandman, I hope the gentlemen who compose this hon. body, will fully understand me when I attempt to speak my mind of the Federal Constitution as it now stands.---I wish, Sir, to give my voice for its amendment before it can be saluted for our acceptance---because, Sir, notwithstanding the Willsonian oratory and all the learned arguments I have seen written---notwithstanding the many laboured speeches I have heard in its defence, and after the best investigation I am able to give this subject, I fear it is pregnant with baneful effects, although I may not live to feel them.

Because, Sir, as it now stands, Congress will be vested with more extensive powers than ever Great-Britain exercised over us---too great in my opinion to entrust with any class of men, let their talents or virtues be ever so conspicuous, even though composed of such exalted amicable characters as the Great Washington: For while we consider them as men of like passions, the same spontaneous, inherent thirst for power with ourselves------great and good as they may be, when they enter upon this all-important charge, what security can we have that they will continue so?------And, Sir, were we sure they would continue the faithful guardians of our liberties and prevent any infringement on the privileges of the people, what assurance can we have that such men will always hold the reins of government, that their successors will be such?---History tells us Rome was happy under Augustus---though wretched under Nero, who could have no greater power than Augustus------and yet this same Nero, when young in government, could shed tears on signing a death warrant, though afterwards became so callous to the tender feelings of humanity, as to behold with pleasure Rome in flames.

Because, Sir, I think that six years is too long a term for any set of men to be at the helm of government------far in that time they may get so firmly rooted, and their influence be so great as to continue themselves for life.

Because, Sir, I am not certain we are able to support the additional expenses of such a government.

Because, Sir, I think a continental collector will not be so likely to do us justice in collecting the taxes, as collectors of our own.

Because, Sir, I think a frame of government on which all laws are founded, should be so simple and explicit, that the most illiterate may understand it, whereas this appears to me so obscure and ambiguous that the most capacious mind cannot fully comprehend it.

Because, Sir, the duties of excise and impost, and to be taxed besides, appears too great a balance---and when we have given them up, what shall we have to pay our own debts, but a dry tax.

Because, Sir, I do not think this will produce the efficient government we are in pursuit of.

Because, Sir, they fix their own salaries without allowing any controul.

And because, Sir, I think such a government may be disagreeable to men with the high notions of liberty, we Americans have.

And, Sir, I could wish this Constitution had not been in some parts of the continent hurried on like the driving of Jehu very furiously, for such important transations should be without fear, and with cool deliberation---These, Sir, were my objections, and those of my constituents, as they occur to my memory---some of which have been removed in the course of the debates, by the ingenious reasoning of the speakers---I wish I could say the whole were. But after all; there are some yet remain on my mind, enough to convince me, excellent as this system is, in some respects it needs alterations, therefore I think it becomes us as wise men, as the faithful guardians of the people's rights, and as we wish well to posterity, to propose such amendments as will secure to us and ours that liberty without which life is a burthen.

Thus Sir, have I ventured to deliver my sentiments, in which is involved those of my constituents, on this important subject, cautiously avoiding every thing like metaphysical reasoning, least I should invade the prerogative of those respectable gentlemen of the law, who have so copiously displayed their talents on this occasion. But, Sir, although you may perceive by what I have said, that *this* is not in my view, the most perfect system I could wish, yet as I am possessed with an assurance that the proposed amendments will take place---as I dread the fatal effects of anarchy---as I am convinced the confederation is essentially deficient, and that it will be more difficult to amend that, than to reform this---and as I think *this Constitution* with all its imperfections, is *excellent* compared with that, and that it is the best Constitution we can now obtain---as the greatest good I can do my country at present, I could with for an adjournment, that I might have an opportunity to lay it before my constituents, with the arguments which have been used in the debates, which have eased my mind, and I trust would have the effect on theirs, so as heartily to join me in ratifying the same:---But, Sir, if I cannot be indulged on this desirable object, I am almost tempted to risque their displeasure and adopt it without their consent.

Dr. Taylor examined the observations of several gentlemen, who had said, that had the constitution been so predicated as to require a bill of rights to be annexed to it, it would have been the work of a year, and could not be contained but in volumes. This, if true, he said, was an argument in favour of one being annexed: But so far from its being the case, he believed any gentleman in that Convention could form one in a few hours---as he might take the bill of rights of Massachusetts for a guide: He concluded by objecting to the amendments because no assurance was given, that they ever would become a part of the system.

Mr. Parsons demonstrated the impracticability of forming a bill, in a national constitution, for securing individual rights, and shewed the inutility of the measure, from the idea that no power was given to Congress to infringe on any one of the natural rights of the people by this constitution---and should they attempt it without constitutional authority, the act would be a nulity, and could not be enforced.

Several other gentlemen spoke in a disultory conversation on the amendments---it was urged, again and again, on one side, that it was uncertain whether they ever would be interwoven in the constitution---and that therefore they could not vote for it on that precarious condition: On the other side, the importance of the opinion of Massachusetts, in other States, in determining on great political questions, the general nature of the amendments proposed, &c. were repeatedly urged in favour of their being a part of the ratification.

A motion was made by Mr. Dench, for the Convention to adjourn to a future day, which after being debated, was put and negatived.

For the motion, 115
Against it, 214

Wednesday, February 6, A. M.

General Question in debate.

Rev. Mr. Stillman. Mr. President, I rise, with deference to gentlemen of superior abilities, to give my opinion on the all important national question, and the reasons on which it is founded: An opinion the result of the most serious deliberation.

Upon entering the Convention, it was my full determination to keep my mind cool and open to conviction, that so I might profit by the discussion of this interesting subject. And now, Sir, return my sincerest thanks to those gentlemen who have taken opposite sides in the course of the debates. From both I have received advantage: from one class in bringing forward a great variety of objections; from the other class in answering them. Whatever my previous opinion was, I now stand on firmer ground than ever, respecting the proposed Constitution.

But my present situation, Sir, is to me extremely affecting. To be called by the voice of my fellow-citizens to give my vote *for*, or *against* a constitution of government, that will involve the happiness or misery of millions of my countrymen, is of so solemn a nature as to have occasioned the most painful anxiety.

I have no interest to influence me to accept this Constitution of government, distinct from the interest of my country at large. We are all embarked in one bottom, and must sink or swim together.

Besides, Sir, Heaven has fixed me in a line of duty, that precludes every prospect of the honours and the emoluments of office. Let who will govern, I must obey. Nor would I exchange the pulpet for the highest honours my country can confer. I too have personal liberties to secure, as dear to me as any gentlemen in the Convention, and as numerous a family, probably, to engage my attention. Besides which, I stand here, with my very honourable colleagues, as a representative of the citizens of this great metropolis, who have been pleased to honour me with their confidence: an honour, in my view, unspeakably greater than a peerage or a pension.

The absolute deficiency of the articles of confederation, is allowed by all. Nor have I seen any publication that places this subject in so convincing a point of light, as a written letter by his Excellency Governor *Randolph*, which has appeared in several of our news papers; whom I the rather introduce on this occasion, because he was a delegate in the late federal convention, refused to sign the Constitution before us, and has been twice mentioned by gentlemen in the opposition. His candour, apparent in the letter referred to, does him honour, and merits the esteem of every candid mind. I declare, Sir, I revere his character, while I differ from him in opinion.

"Before my departure for the (federal) Convention, says he, I believed that the Confederation was not so eminently defective as it had been supposed. But after I had entered into a free conversation with those who were best informed of the condition and interest of each State; after I had compared the intelligence derived from them, with the properties that ought to characterize the government of our union, I became persuaded, that the Confederation was destitute of *every energy* which a Constitution of the United States ought to possess." And after he had in a most masterly manner proved the insufficiency, he adds; "But now, Sir, permit me to declare, that in my humble judgment, the powers, by which alone the blessings of a good government can be accomplished, cannot be interwoven in the Confederation, without a *change of its very essence*; or in other words, that that Confederation *must be thrown aside*." Having stated his objections to it, he proceeds thus, "My inference from these facts and principles is, that the new powers must be deposited in a new body, growing out of the consolidation of the union; as far as the circumstances of the States will allow." Thus fully and candidly does this gentleman insist on the absolute necessity of a new Constitution of general government, at the very time that he objected to the present form; and concludes his letter with these memorable words, which I most heartily with may make a deep impression on the mind of every gentleman in the opposition------"I hesitate not to say, that the most fervent prayer of my soul is, the establishment of a firm, energetic government, that the most inveterate curse that can befall us is, a dissolution of the union; and that the *present moment* if suffered to pass away unemployed can never be recalled.---I shall therefore cling to the union as the rock of our salvation, and urge Virginia to finish the salutary work which she hath begun. And if after our best efforts for amendments, they cannot be obtained, I scruple not to declare, (notwithstanding the advantage the declaration may give to the enemies of my proposal) that I will as an individual citizen, accept the Constitution."

I pause, Sir, that every gentleman present may have time to indulge those feelings, which these excellent expressions merit occasion. May that God who has the hearts of all men under his controul, inspire every member of this Convention with a similar disposition! Then shall we lay aside every opposite interest, and unite as a band of brothers in the ratification of this Constitution of national government.

Then, Sir, will your terms of conciliation be

intended to with gratitude and candour. Your Excellency, depressed with bodily infirmity, and exercised with severe pain, has stepped forth at the critical moment, and from the benevolence of your heart, presented us with a number of proposed amendments, in order, if possible, to quiet the minds of gentlemen in the opposition, and bring us together in amity and peace. Amendments which you, Sir, declare you do not think necessary, except for the sole purpose of uniting us in a common and most important cause.

But what has been the consequence of your Excellency's conciliatory propositions?—Jealousy, jealousy, Sir, that there was a snake in the grass; a secret intention to deceive! I shudder at the ungenerous suggestion; nor will I dwell a moment longer on the distressing idea. Be banished forever the groundless suspicion of him whose name stands foremost in the list of American patriots! Let love and harmony prevail.

The important hour is just arrived, when the dye will be cast, that will in a great measure determine the fate of this Commonwealth, and have a mighty influence on the general interest of the union. From the best information I have been able to collect from gentlemen of observation, and of undoubted veracity, there is the greatest reason to fear, that the rejection of this constitution will be followed with anarchy and confusion.

(The remainder of the Rev. Mr. Stillman's speech we unavoidably omit till next week—where the Debates in the Convention will be concluded.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

IN your two last papers, I observed the reasons assigned by Messrs. *Field, Arms* and *Maynard*, for giving their dissent to the federal Constitution. I am at a loss to conjecture what motives occasioned their publication; the question referred to the Convention was of great national concern, upon which honest minds might entertain different sentiments, and as the greater number of delegates from this county, divided with the aforementioned gentlemen, they could have no need of personal vindication. Their objections have adorned the news papers for several months past, and often received answers, which to many persons appeared satisfactory; they can therefore have no claim to novelty, unless from the spirited manner in which they are illustrated. The gentlemen had an opportunity of stating them in the Convention, with all the colouring they could with, and no doubt they improved it.—They declare that should the states receive the constitution, they mean not to be disturbers of the peace, and I should therefore hope they did not with to deserve that character before the opinion of the other states could be known. But they say, that unfair methods were taken to obtain a vote in this state, which perhaps was the means of producing a majority in favour of the constitution.—This indeed is like the language of persons disputing a vote, and if designed for that purpose, their views respecting the public peace are obvious. I never before heard a suggestion that unfair methods were practised, and doubt whether friends to peace would be very forward to spread such insinuations. But whatever were the gentlemen's motives, their observations may deserve some animadversion.

They object that direct taxes are to be apportioned according to the number in each state—two fifths of the slaves in the southern states being left out of the numeration. The gentlemen well know that the rule of apportioning taxes agreed to in the confederation, was found by experience to be wholly impracticable. Congress therefore, several years since, recommended to the several states to substitute insits place the rule proposed in the new Constitution; eleven of the states, of which number this was one, agreed to this alteration; and unless the gentlemen can devise a better rule, than Congress or the people of this state have been able, after long reflection, to discover, they have no great reason to complain. But they say that three Massachusetts infants will increase the tax equal to five sturdy full grown negroes. A man of candour would not have supposed all the inhabitants of Massachusetts to be infants, or that all the negroes in the southern states were sturdy and full grown. However, there is no principle more fully established, than that taxation and representation ought to be in proportion. If then the southern states must pay as much for their negroes, as the northern states for their white persons, they would be intitled to the same rule of representation in Congress; to this proportion, no doubt the southern states would agree, but the gentlemen must be convinced that the northern never would.

They observe, that the people have no security of biennial elections, as Congress may alter the time, place and manner of holding elections; but surely the gentlemen will not pretend, that because Congress may alter the time for holding elections, that therefore they may alter the time for which the persons elected shall serve. They further say, that Congress may direct all the elections to be made at Machias or Williamstown —so may the General Court remove themselves to Machias, and direct all the causes arising in the state to be tried by courts of law at that place. But will prudent men therefore endeavor to alarm the people with [illegible] ridiculous measure [illegible] there can be no da[illegible] gress or the Gener[illegible]

The gentlemen [illegible] that by the new constitution the people will give too great powers; that Congress will possess the sword and the purse-strings; but every government which ever existed among men, has possessed them, and without them, government would be unable to answer the purposes of its institution, and protect the citizens. The people have long since given up these powers, either to Congress, or the governments of this state, and the new Constitution only proposes a different distribution of them.

There is another objection which the gentlemen declare is insuperable, that Congress may not prohibit the importation of slaves prior to the year 1808; and that the states will be obliged to aid each other in defence and support of every thing, to which they are intitled by the constitution; but are we not already under the most solemn engagements to aid each other in defence and support of every thing, to which we are respectively intitled by the confederation; and by the confederation Congress would never have the power to prohibit the slave trade, the several states retained the right of doing as they pleased in that respect.

The idea that by civil connections, we become partakers of each others sins, I believe is of late date. While this country was connected with Great Britain, we heard nothing from the gentlemen to prove, that the connections ought to be broken because that nation promoted the slave-trade, more than any other people under Heaven. Before the late war, several of the colonies wished to abolish that trade, and passed laws for the purpose, which were negatived by the king; but I presume the gentlemen never urged that as an argument to prove, that we were absolved from our allegiance; if the principle is just, we cannot again be connected with Great Britain for the reasons abovementioned; nor with France, for they have adopted the same policy. Although the European nations, being replenished with white inhabitants, forbid the importation and slavery of negroes at home, yet all of them which have colonies or illands in America, encourage the slave trade. Nor can we be connected even with Connecticut or New-York, for the laws of those states justify slavery; our hand must, therefore be against every man, and every man's hand against us.

A few years since, slavery was countenanced by the laws of this state, and many persons imported and held negroes in servitude: but were other persons therefore guilty, who had no concern in the practice, and ever expressed their disapprobation of it. If at that time a man in the state owned a negro, or was guilty of any other *notorious* practice, and this doctrine of imputed guilt in civil society is just, the gentlemen were bound in conscience to drive the man out of the state, or leave it themselves.

From the printed debates in the Convention it appears, that the advocates for the constitution declared themselves as averse to slavery, as those who opposed it. Notwithstanding which, the gentlemen suggest that the late Convention at Boston voted for the barbarities exercised upon the negroes: and that establishing the constitution, is establishing the most ignominious kind of theft. A very small regard to decency, would have prevented these and several other gross and unmanly reflections, on the major part of the assembly, which is acknowledged to have been the fullest representation of the people ever known in the state. Should the gentlemen write further on the subject, I hope they will do it with less acrimony; and if their Christian charity, of which they obtain the credit of a full share, compels them to bless the negroes, I hope it will restrain them from cursing the Convention.

PHILANTHROP.

VIENNA, (Germany) Feb. 14.

Yesterdy the Emperor, by a formal declaration of WAR against the Turks, pledged himself to the world to support the claims of the Empress. The dogs of war being let loose, the ensuing summer will probably present to the world a most dismal scene of bloodshed and devastation, which will probably involve in it the greatest part of Europe. Spain will oppose the Russians, England will assist the Empress, and France must support Spain.

FRANKFORT SUR LE MAIN, Jan. 25.

The Ottomans have formed four great armies: One in service of 100,000, the second in Bosnia of 60,000, the third in Bessarabia and Moldavia, where the chosen artillery are, and the fourth is in the Crimmea, of between 20 and 25,000 men.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

The following extract of a letter from Lisle, dated the 2d of February, may be depended on.

"Preparations are beginning to be made for an extensive encampment in the neighbourhood of this place early in the spring, and orders are come from the war department for the forming magazines throughout the country. Some persons are arrived from Paris to inspect the disembarracks, and increase the stabling, upon which vast numbers of artificers are employed. This seems to augur something; the few here who take the trouble to think on such subjects, predict a war with Prussia, but your politicians must investigate the cause: It is enough for us to know that an increase of amusements, which we will not lose by apprehensions for the consequence."

FEB. 13. The Dutch mail, arrived yesterday, brought advices, that the Divan had *refused* all terms of accommodation. The Grand Signior was *determined* upon war, and upon taking the field himself; his army consists of 207,400 foot, and 24,000 horse.—It requires not the gift of prophecy to foretell, that this war will, eventually, involve all Europe. Belgrade was invested by the Emperor's troops on the 26th of January.

In Brabant, the Emperor either strikes a blow now or never; and our last accounts had a very threatning aspect; but we have been so much used to *threats* from that quarter, that we are not very apprehensive of the execution of them. In the spring, the Emperor's forces take the field along with those of Russia, all meditation with the Porte being in vain, and all hopes of peace disappointed.

The Russians work night and day at Cherson, and the other ports in the Crimea, in order to repair and equip for sea their fleet, which received so much damage in the storm last September; upwards of 3000 sailors are arrived from Petersburgh. Fortifications are erecting with the utmost vigour, and the garrisons of Cherson consists nearly of 7,500 effective men.

The new Khan of the Tartars is actually in Bessarabia, at the head of 30,000; and it is expected every moment that he will pass the Dneister, where half that number of Russians wait his arrival determined to oppose him.

FEB. 18. The number of petitions and applications to parliament, and to individual members, for the abolition of the slave-trade, is greater then almost ever was known in any other case! and the subject it is supposed will, and indeed must undergo a thorough investigation. The wishes of a whole nation, or at least the majority of a nation, claim a fair hearing.

PARIS, Feb. 23.

Our letters from Germany speak of an alliance being forming between Russia, Austria, Spain, and our Court.

The greatest naval preparations are carrying on in all our seaports, to complete the number of our ships of the line to EIGHTY; and until that is accomplished no relaxation will take place —we shall then be prepared for any event.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

It is confidently asserted by a gentleman from Pilot Grove, New-Jersey, that in the lower part of Salem county, a negro woman, was delivered of 7 young ones, fair to be living, and of the dog kind.—He farther says, the people are at loss to know what to do with them and the beastly mother.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, April 2.

A most attrocious robbery was committed a few days since, at Amboy, in the house of Capt. Fletcher, by a negro wench belonging to the family, who came to her mistress, some time in the evening (her master being from home) with a drawn sword in one hand, and a rope in the other, threatning her with instant death if she did not suffer herself to be tied and blindfolded, without making the least noise.—This being accomplished, she proceeded to rifle the house of what was valuable and portable, and then, after loosing her mistress's hands, made her escape; but we hear she has since been apprehended and the property recovered ——She says her accomplices were two white women.—Whether her evidence will criminate them in a court of justice time must determine.

LITCHFIELD, March 31.

One day last week the wife of Mr. *Gilson Hollibut*, of Goshen, was delivered of three fine female children, each weighing about seven pounds, both mother and infants are in a prosperous way.

SALEM, April 8.

A correspondent thinks it an instance of secundity worthy of notice, that a cow, belonging to Dr. John Manning, of Gloceester, has, within the space of about 12 months, brought forth five likely calves, viz two at a birth last spring, and three at a birth this spring.

NEWPORT, April 10.

History of the Proceedings of the forth Session of the General Assembly of this State, in the second year of our present administration, held at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday of March last.

The history of our government for two years past, is the history of a PAPER MONEY SYSTEM, as all our measures have been subservient to it.——We have therefore conceived it our duty, to continue an impartial detail of the progress of this system, not with an intent of immortalizing injustice, nor with an intent of immortalizing the patrons of it, but to guard our fellow-citizens from artful misrepresentations, and to arouse them from the apathy of past delusions to a sense of our common danger, trusting that we may thereby revive the dormant virtues in this State, and that our deviations from justice and honour may prove a salutary monitor to others.

WEDNESDAY, A. M. Both Houses were formed and proceeded on the business of the session.

A committee was appointed to examine and count the votes returned upon the proposed Constitution for the United States; who reported "that there were 888 Yeas, and 2580 Nays, the whole number being 2858"—— from whence it appeared that not one half of the freemen had voted, there being upwards of 7000 free citizens in the State, and therefore it could be no vote—— he report was however received, and a letter was drafted agreeably to order and subscribed by the Governour, transmitting this vote to Congress as the determination of this State upon the Constitution, also stating the reasons for adopting a mode, different from that recommended by the general Convention.—As a palliation of this irregular procedure, it was conceded in this letter that there was a deficiency in the Confederation, and a willingness expressed to grant unto Congress unlimited power for the regulation of commerce, collecting imposts, excise, &c.

A motion was made by Mr. *Marchant (of Newport)* "that a Convention of this State be called, agreeably to the recommendation of the general Convention and of Congress, to deliberate upon the proposed Constitution,"—but it was rejected by a majority of 27.

A motion was made from the opposite quarter of the House, by *John Sayles*, Esq. of Smithfield, "That the House should proceed to appoint a committee of our BEST MEN to frame a Constitution for the United States, and transmit the same to Congress"—but it was not attended to——the majority felt the keen sting of merited ridicule, by this indiscreet motion of their staunch friend—they were doubtless never more convinced of the utility of nocturnal Conventions, to organize the proceedings of the ensuing day.

The committee of the society of Friends, prayed that the consideration of the memorial for the repeal of the tender and limitation acts, might be referred to May sessions? but the sense of the House was for acting on it immediately, as while pending, they said it tended to depreciate the currency. Upon the question for the repeal of the tender of paper money as far, it was rejected by the *usual majority*—the limitation act was repealed.

A petition was presented from a maiden lady between 80 and 90 years old, praying for a repayment of a sum of money that she loaned to the State 30 years past; but an equivalent in value was refused.

Saturday evening when the house was very thin, the petitions and instructions from Newport and Providence, praying that a Convention might be appointed, and the memorial from the Society of Friends for the repeal of the tender and limitation act, were ordered to be thrown off the table.

BOSTON, April 19.

His Excellency *John Hancock*, has above three quarters of the votes for Governor as far as we have heard.

Thursday the 8th of May, is appointed for the execution of the sentence of death on the two highwaymen, convicted at the late term of the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court in this town.

The list of votes, already published in our paper, as corrected by information since received, for Lieutenant-Governor are,——

For Lincoln	*Adams*	*Warren*	*Gerry &c.*
6004	1886	1675	159

NORTHAMPTON, April 23.

The following, we hear were the number of votes given in for Governor, &c.—In

Northfield, Gov.—Mr. Hancock 45; Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 44; Senators—Mr. Strong 48, Mr. Hastings and Mr. Sexton 37 each, and Mr. Bliss 38.

Ashfield, Gov.—Mr Hancock 44.

Brimfield, Gov.—Mr. Hancock 62; Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 58, Gen. Warren 43; Senators —Mr. Strong, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Bliss, and Mr. Sexton, 55 each; Mr. Phelps, Mr. Fowler, Col. Lyman and Mr. Bodman, 11 each.

South-Brimfield, Gov.—Mr Hancock 7, Mr. Gerry 28; Lt. Gov.—Gen. Lincoln 7, Gen. Warren 28; Senators—Mr. Strong, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Bliss and Sexton, 7 each; Mr. Phelps, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Bodman and Mr. Stebbins, 28 each.

Greenwich, Gov.—Mr Hancock 32, Mr. Gerry 25; Lt. Gov.—Gen. Lincoln 21, Gen. Warren 38; Senators—Mr. Strong, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Bliss and Mr. Sexton, 29 each; Col. Lyman, Mr. Bodman, Mr. Cooly and Mr. Stebbins, 37 each.

Ware, Gov.—Mr. Hancock 15, Mr. Gerry 51; Lt Gov.—Gen. Lincoln 7, Gen. Warren 42; Senators—Mr. Strong, Hastings, Bliss and Sexton, 9 each; Mr. Fowler, Bodman, Cooly and Stebbins, 36 each.

West-Springfield, Lt. Gov.—Gen. Lincoln 38, Gen. Warren 99; Senators—Fowler, Bodman and Lyman, 108 each, Phelps 103; Strong, Hastings and Sexton, 23 each, Gen. Shepard 78.

Long-Meadow, Gov.—Mr. Hancock 62; Lt. Gov.—Mr. Gytham 53, Gen. Lincoln 23; Senators—hon. Mr. Strong, Bliss and Sexton, 30 each, Mr. Hastings 33, Saml. Lyman, Esq. 30 Col. Lyman 28, Mr. Bodman 30, Mr. Fowler 28.

Granby, Gov.—Mr. Hancock 17, Mr. Gerry 14.

Ludlow, Gov.—Mr. Gerry, about 45; Lt. Gov.—Gen. Warren, 32.

Wilbraham, Gov.—Mr. Hancock 50, Mr. Gerry 36; Lt. Gov. Mr. Warren, upwards of 50.

Blanford, Gov.—Mr. Hancock 76; Lt. Gov. Lincoln 57, Gerry 14; Adams 6. Senators, Hon Caleb Strong, David Sexton, John Bliss, had 33 each, John Hastings, 32, Samuel Fowler, Esq. 30, Hon Oliver Phelps 27, Mr. Phinehas Stebbins, 21, Mr. William Bodman, 21.

The following curious paragraph is extracted from a late Philadelphia newspaper:

"A very singular sort of double marriage, lately took place at Camden in America:——A gentleman, not indeed arrived to his grand climacterick, but old enough to have a son grown up to man's estate, fell in love with a beautiful young girl, to whom he told a soft and tender tale with so much success, that she was induced to become his bride. The sun at first refused an action so incongruous, and made the nuptial tie a jest among his acquaintance: however, prompted by a kind of fostering curiosity, he paid his mother in law a visit, where, strange to tell, he was captivated by his mother's mother. He became soon a thriving, thrifty wooer, and after a little decent hesitation, the lady permitted herself to be conducted to the altar. Both the ladies have since presented their husbands with children, and it is a circumstance which perplexes the casuists on the other side the atlantick, to determine the degree of relation which these children will stand to each other."

Tappan and Fowle,

HAVE just received a large assortment of English GOODS, suitable for the season, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms.

Northampton, April 23, 1788.

To be Sold,

By WILLIAM SHIPMAN,

A little north of Kellogges tavern, in Hadley,

SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, and VARNISH, of the best kind.—Likewise, WINDSOR CHAIRS, as good and cheap as any where on the continent.

WANTED, a few thousand of white pine SHINGLES, for which the abovementioned Chaire will be paid.

April 20, 1788.

To be Sold,

A FARM, in Ashfield, containing about 75 acres, a good House and Barn thereon, and a young Orchard, about two miles from the meeting-house, lying on the country road. For particulars enquire of RICHARD ALLIS, or Capt. ELISHA AMSDEN, in Conway.

Ashfield, April 14, 1788.

Sloop INDUSTRY,

For HARTFORD,

ROBERT TAYLOR, of Shelburne, county of Hampshire, Master,

Now lying at Davenport's wharf, in Boston, and will sail by the 15th day of May next. For freight apply to the Master on board.

April 23, 1788.

TO be Sold, at Public Vendue, by order of the town of Chesterfield, in the county of Hampshire, two Rights of LAND, in and about the center of said town, which will make a number of excellent farms, and is under considerable improvements. Said Vendue will be at the house of Mr. John Stone, innholder in said Chesterfield, on the 20th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The purchaser by giving good security, and paying the interest annually, may pay the principal at pleasure.

By order of the Committee,

BENJ BATES. Chairman.

April 18, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of Land in Charlemont, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	Town & County tax.		Minister.		School.	
	£.	d.	£.	d.	£.	d.
Landlately owned by Elihu Field,	4	0	3	5	2	6
ditto, by Brewer,	1	2	3	0	0	6
ditto, by Hillhouse,	2	0	6	0	0	10
David Dare,	0	9	1	5	0	4
Nather Wheeler,	2	11	7	2	1	2
Samuel Talker,	0	10				
David Newcom,	0	6				
Eariah Dickinson,	1	0				

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 2d day of June next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Col. Othniel Taylor, innholder in Charlemont, at 12 o'clock on said day, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

George Keenan, Collector.

Charlemont, March 24, 1788.

THE subscriber, one of the Deputy-Collectors of the duty of excise in the county of Hampshire, hereby gives notice, that he will attend to settle such accounts and receive the said duty, at Mr. Darius Rice's in Greenwich, on Tuesday the 6th day of May next, at 8 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Dr. Nehemiah Hinde's in Pelham, at 12 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Capt. Oliver Allen's in Shutesbury, at 3 o'clock P. M.—the same day at Mr. Samuel Kendal's, jun. in New-Salem, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday the 7th, at Mr. John Needham's in Wendal, at 12 o'clock—the same day at Capt. Caleb Kingsley's in Montague, at 3 o'clock P. M.—the same day at Maj. Leonard's in Sunderland, at 7 o'clock P. M.

On Thursday the 8th, at Mr. Gideon Parsons', in Amherst, at 12 o'clock A. M.

On Friday the 9th, at Capt. John Quintin's in Ware, at 10 o'clock A. M.—the same day at his own house in Belchertown, at 2 o'clock P. M.

And the licenced persons within the towns aforementioned, are reminded, that unless they settle their accounts up to the first day of May next, within thirty days from that time, and produce the Collector's certificates thereof, they cannot renew their licence at the next term for granting the same.—All accounts unsettled on the 10th day of June next, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

ELIJAH DWIGHT.

Belchertown, April 14, 1788.

THE Proprietors of the township of Woodbury, county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling-house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 7th day of May next. At the last proprietors meeting, held in June 1784, a tax of Four Dollars was voted to each proprietor's right in said township, for the purpose of laying out one hundred acres to each right. These are therefore to notify said proprietors to pay the aforesaid sum of Four Dollars on or before the said 7th day of May next, to Gen. Chapin of Hatfield, or Athel Pomeroy of Northampton—Those who neglect to pay said tax, will have their lands proceeded with as the law directs.

April 23, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of Lands in the town of Windsor, county of Berkshire, that their lands are taxed for the years 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.			Town & County.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Josiah Lawrence,	0	11	2	2	3	11
Noah Nash,	2	5	1	4	8	0
Samuel Watson's heirs,	1	5	0			
David Parker,	0	6	4	0	8	8
John James,				1	2	8
Benjamin Converse,	0	2	1	0	4	7
Peter Stevens,	0	7	8	0	13	2
Asa Kenady,	1	7	6	2	7	6
Jacob Bridge,	0	15	1	1	4	0
Col. Asa Kimball,	0	7	6	0	8	2
Joseph Martin,	0	2	11	0	3	4
David Belcher,	0	11	4	0	21	2
Moses Gleason,	0	11	11	0	8	7
Jonathan Ellis,				0	2	0
Ebenezer Lee's heirs,	0	2	6	0	1	11
Ellenor Burnham,				0	16	8
Jesse Tate,				0	3	2
Nathan Benjamin's heirs,				0	1	9
Samuel Whitney,				0	9	7
Josiah Read,				2	11	8
No. 8, 2d division,	0	7	6	0	5	7
99,	0	7	6	0	5	7
58, 3d division,	0	7	6	0	5	7
32,	0	7	6	0	5	7
70, 2d division,				0	7	9
41,	0	7	6	0	9	8
17,				0	9	6
100,	0	7	6	0	9	4
28,				0	3	7

And unless said taxes are paid on or before the 4th day of June next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Col. William Clark, innholder in said Windsor, at ten o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

RANSFORD MINER, Collector for 1784, 85, & 86.
JOSEPH RIPLEY, Collector for 1786 & 87.
ASA HALL, Collector for 1787.

Windsor, February 19, 1788.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Samuel Barnard, late of Deerfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the 7th day of April inst. being allowed for the creditors to said estate to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. David Hoit, innholder in Deerfield on the last Wednesdays in May, July and September next from one to six o'clock, P. M.

Jonathan Arms,
John Hardwell,
Samuel Childs.

Deerfield, April 20, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape from my cullody on the 9th inst. on the road to Northampton, one JOHN GRAY, of Chesterfield, about twenty-two or twenty three years of age, light complection, black sheriish hair, well built, rather more than middling stature, is very active in shewing slight of hand tricks, swallowing knives, &c. and is very talkative and genteel come. had on a light coloured round blue cloth coat, jean vest and overalls, and boots. Whoever will secure said Gray, and deliver him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid, by

Zerain Sackett, Constable.

Norwich, April 10, 1788.

All Persons indebted to

the Printer hereof, for Papers the last year, are again requested to make payment.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

An act in addition to an act passed July second, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, intitled, "An act for repealing a law of this commonwealth intitled, "An act imposing duties on licenced vellum, parchments and paper, and for imposing other duties on certain papers, commissions, instruments and processes."

WHEREAS by the said act, certain duties are laid on polices of insurance, charter parties, and bills of loading, but no sufficient provision has hitherto been made for enforcing the payment thereof:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of May next, every policy of insurance, charter party, and bill of leading, which shall not be signed by a naval officer, as provided by law, shall be utterly void and of no effect whatever. And if any assurance officer or other person shall fill any policy, or if any master of any vessel, or any person in his stead, shall sign any bill of loading, which policy, charter party or bill of loading, shall not be previously signed by some one of the naval officers of this commonwealth, each and every one thus offending, shall forfeit and pay a fine of *ten pounds* for each offence, to be sued for and recovered by any citizen of this commonwealth, in any court proper to try the same; and two thirds of all fines, so recovered, shall be to the use of the prosecutor, the other third to the use of this commonwealth, to be appropriated as hereafter directed.

Be it further enacted, That all monies which have arisen, or may arise by virtue of this act, or the act to which this is an addition, not already paid into the treasury, shall be paid in specie.

And be it enacted, That all monies arising from the duties imposed by the act to which this is an addition, from all penalties, enuring to this commonwealth from a breach of the same, or from this act, be, and they are hereby appropriated to the payment of the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, so far as shall be necessary for that purpose.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the said act, to which this is an addition, which respects a duty on advertisements in newspapers, a duty on writs and executions, and a forfeiture of *six shillings* for not recording a deed within six months, from the time of making the same, be, and hereby is repealed.

Provided nevertheless, That the duties already incurred, shall be paid within three months from the passing of this act.

In the *House of Representatives*, March 25.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 31, 1788.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK.

A True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

An act in addition to an act, intitled, "an act for rendering processes in law less expensive."

WHEREAS doubts have arisen how far justices of the peace, are authorized to continue actions, commenced against persons absent from the commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, That when any civil action is commenced before any justice of the peace, having cognizance of the same, if it shall appear to the said justice by the return of the writ in the said action, or otherwise, that the defendant or debtor be absent from the commonwealth, at the time of serving such writ, it shall be the duty of such justice to continue such action for a space of time, not exceeding six months, nor less than two months, according to the supposed distance of such debtor or defendant, and as to the said justice shall seem most equitable, and there shall be the same distance of time between rendering the said judgment and issuing execution thereon as if no continuance were granted; also every justice of the peace in any other case, shall have power by public proclamation to adjourn the process of any action brought before him for more than four pounds, when equity shall appear to require it, not exceeding thirty days.

And whereas no provision is made for a plaintiff to prosecute his suit commenced before a justice in case of the death of such justice during the process:

It is further enacted, That when any justice of the peace shall die, or be removed, before a judgment given by him is paid and satisfied, it shall be in the power of any justice of the peace in the same county to grant a *scire facias* upon the same judgment for the party against whom such judgment was rendered up, to shew cause if any he hath, why execution should not be issued against him. And if no such cause be known, such justice shall cause execution to issue on such judgment, in the same manner as if the action had been commenced before him.

In the House of Representatives, March 25, 1788.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate March 28, 1788.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS President.

Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

An act for reviving and continuing in force two laws of this commonwealth, one passed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, intitled "and act for suspending the laws for the collection of private debts, under certain limitations," the other passed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, intitled "an act for the continuance of and in addition to an act intitled an act, for suspending the laws for collecting private debts under certain limitations."

WHEREAS it is judged expedient that the two afore-recited acts, should be revived and continued in force:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court Assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the two afore-recited acts, and each and every clause thereof, be, and hereby are revived, and shall continue in force until the third Wednesday of June next, and no longer.

Provided notwithstanding, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall not be construed to extend to any debts which shall be contracted after the passing this act.

In the *House of Representatives*, March 25.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In *Senate*, March 26.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

A true copy. Attest.

JONH AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Leverett Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of Leverett Mines, that their meeting stands adjourned to the 21st day of May next. Said proprietors are hereby required to pay their respective proportion both toward the mine and the furnace in South-Hadley, as they would prevent a more disagreeable method of collecting the same. As by vote of said proprietors said mine is now expeditiously going on.

SILAS BALL, Proprietors Clerk.

Leverett, April 2, 1788.

THE Collector of the duty of Excise in the county of Hampshire hereby giver Notice, that he will attend to settle such accounts and receive the said duty, at Mr. Elihu White's in Hatfield, on Thursday the first day of May next, at 8 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. Joel Wait's in Whately, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. David Hoit's in Deerfield, at 3 o'clock P. M.—On Friday the 2d, at Mr. Caleb Alvord's in Greenfield, at 8 o'clock A. M.—On Monday the 5th, at Mr. Joshua Thayer's in Williamsburgh, at 9 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. Ebenezer Parson's in Goshen, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. John Stone's in Chesterfield, at 2 o'clock P. M.—On Tuesday the 6, at Mr Meach's in Worthington, at 8 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. Jonathan Hartwebbers in Chester, at 11 o'clock A. M. and Mr. Douglass's in Norwich, at 12 o'clock.—The same day at Mr Wright's in Westhampton, at 5 o'clock P. M.—On Wednesday the 7th, at Mrs. Clap's in Easthampton, at 8 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. Perez Clap's in Southampton, at 10 o'clock A. M.—On Thursday the 8th, at Mr. Elisha Cook's in Hadley, at 9 o'clock A. M.—and at his own house in Northampton, on Friday, at any hour in the day.

And the licenced persons within the county are also reminded, that unless they settle their accounts up to the first day of May, within thirty days from that time, and produce the collector's certificate thereof, they cannot renew their licences at the next term for granting the same. And in case the said accounts shall not be paid by the 10th day of June next, the Collector will be obliged by law to issue his warrants of distress for collecting the same. And the several Deputy-Collectors are desired to observe this order of law, and govern themselves accordingly.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Excise (for the county of Hampshire.

Northampton, April 8, 1788.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, having appointed us the subscribers commissioners to adjust the claims on the estate of Salmon Kentfield, late of Belchertown, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed for that purpose, We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at Col. Elijah Dwight's in said Belchertown, on the third Mondays of June and August next, from one to seven o'clock, P. M. After which no accounts will be allowed.

HENRY DWIGHT,
SOLOMON SHUMWAY.

Belchertown, March 10, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of the town of Bernardston, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in a state, town, minister and county tax, for the years 1784, 1785, 1786 and 1787, as follows, viz.

	£.	d.	q.
No. 231, 3d division,	7	5	2
73, 3d do.	7	5	2
124, 3d do.	3	3	1
191, 3d do.	3	3	1

Unless said taxes are paid to us the subscribers on or before the first Monday in June next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of John Burke, innholder in Bernardston, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH SLATE, } Collectors.
CALEB CHAPIN, jun. }

Bernardston, March 27, 1788.

The PILGRIM,

A Famous bright Bay HORSE, will cover this season at the stable of the subscriber in Amherst, on reasonable terms. Said Horse was lately brought from the State of Connecticut, and is three quarters blooded, of a good size, lofty carriage, and its said by those who are good judges, to be as complete a horse, both for beauty and activity, as can be found in the state. Those gentlemen who may incline to bring their Mares, may depend upon constant attendance from their humble servant, SAMUEL BOLTWOOD.

Amherst, April 23, 1788.

APRIL 1788. THE NUMBER 87.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

WEDNESDAY, February 6, A. M.

The general Question in debate.

REV. Mr. Stillman. The Convention I doubt not will bear with me while I take a general view of the Constitution before us.

From all that has been said on the subject of annual elections, it is my decided opinion, that two years in the general government will not be in proportion to one year in the local government; because in the former, the objects of government will be great, numerous and extensive; in the latter comparatively small and limited. The general government involves all the states now in the union——all such as shall in future accede to it——all foreign nations with whom we are, or hereafter shall be in alliance——an extensive growing commerce——war and peace, &c.

It has been said, that this is a stride toward triennial elections, or perpetuity in office; if either, the Constitution itself is to be the rule. That declares, that "representatives shall be chosen *every second year*, by the people of the several States." Elections then of representatives will be every *second year* nor can they be otherwise, without a direct violation of the Constitution. The men who shall be wicked enough to do this, would not be restrained, had the elections been annual; it being equally easy to violate the Constitution in the one case as in the other. Elections, indeed, ought to be so frequent as to make the representatives feel that they are dependent on, and amenable to the people. The difference then between annual and biennial elections is small; and in either case will answer the end just mentioned.

The powers that are granted to Congress by this instrument are great and extensive; but, as they are defined and limited, and in my judgment sufficiently checked; which I shall more before I sit down. These powers have been the subject of long and ingenious debate. But the arguments that have been made use of against delegating these powers to the general government, prove too much, being applicable to all delegated power, I mean the possible abuse of it. The very term *government*, implies a sceme, controuling power somewhere! a power coerce, whenever coercion shall be necessary: which necessity government must be the judge. This is admitted; if so, the power may be abused. Every gentleman must consess that we cannot give a power to do good, but it may be used to do evil. If a merchant commits the care of a ship and cargo to the master, he may dispose of both, and appropriate the money to his own use. If we raise a body of men, and put arms into their hands for our defence, they may turn them against us and destroy us. All these things prove, however, that in order to guard as much as possible, against the abuse of these powers we delegate to government, there ought to be sufficient checks to them; every precaution should be used, to secure the liberties of the people on the one hand and not render government inefficient on the other. I believe, that such security is provided in this Constitution: If not, no consideration shall induce me to give my voice in its favour. But the people are secured by the following circumstances:

1st. All the offices in Congress are *elective*, not hereditary. The president and senators are to be chosen by the interposition of the legislature of the several States; who are the representatives and guardians of the people; whose honour and interest will lead them, in all human probability to have good men placed in the general government.

2d. The representatives in Congress are to be chosen every *second year* by the people in the several States. Consequently it lies with the people themselves to say who shall represent them. They will then be their own fault if they do not use the best men in the Commonwealth.

Who are Congress then? They are ourselves: men of our own choice, in whom we can confide; whose interest is inseparably connected with our own. Why is it then, that gentlemen speak of Congress as some foreign body; as a set of men who will seek every opportunity to enslave us? Such insinuations are repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution.

But a worthy member from Middleborough has told us, that though they may be good men when chosen, they may become corrupt. They may so; nor is it in the power of angels or men to prevent it; but should this be the case, the Constitution has made a provision for such an event. When it happens, we shall know what method to adopt, in order to bring them to punishment.

In all governments where officers are elective, there ever has been, and there ever will be a *competition of interests*. They who are in office will to keep in, and they who are out, to get in. The probable consequence of, which will be that they who are already in place, will be attentive to the rights of the people, because they know that they are dependent on them for a future election, which can be secured, by good behaviour only. Besides, they who are out of office will watch them who are in with a most critical eye, in order to discover and expose their mal-conduct, if guilty of any, that so they may step into their places. Every gentleman knows the influence, that a desire to obtain a place, or the fear of losing it hath on mankind. Mr. Burgh tells us, that toward the close of the seven years, for which the representatives are chosen in the British parliament, they become exceeding polite to the people: Why? Because they know there is an approaching election depending. This competition of interest, therefore, between those persons who are in and those who are out of office, will ever form one important check to the abuse of power in our representatives.

3d. Every two years there will be a revolution in the general government, in favour of the people. At the expiration of the two first years there will be a new choice of representatives—at the expiration of the second two years, there will be a new choice of president and representatives—and at the expiration of the third term making six years from the commencement of the Congress, there will be a new choice of senators and representatives. We all know, Sir, that power thus frequently reverting to the people, will prove a security to their liberties and a most important check to the power of the general government.

4th. Congress can make no laws that will oppress the people, which will not equally involve themselves in the oppression. What possible motive then can Congress have to abuse their power? Can any man suppose they will be so lost to their own interest, as to abuse their power, knowing at the same time, that they equally involve themselves in the difficulty? It is a most improbable supposition. This would be like a man's cutting off his nose to spit his face. I place this, Sir, among the securities of the liberties of my fellow citizens, and rejoice in it.

5th. Congress guarantee to every State in the union a republican form of government, and engage to protect them against all foreign and domestick enemies, that is, as it hath been justly observed by the Hon. gentleman (Mr. Adams) so often mentioned in this house, against the tried abilities as a politician, each State shall chuse such republican form of government as they please, and Congress solemnly engage themselves to protect it from every kind of violence, whether of faction at home or enemies abroad. This is an admirable security of the people at large, as well as of the several governments of the States: consequently the general government cannot swallow up the local governments, as some gentlemen have suggested. Their existence is dependant on each other, and must stand or fall together. Should Congress ever attempt the destruction of the particular legislatures, they would be in the same predicament with Samson, who overthrew the house in which the Philistines were making sport at his expence; them he killed indeed, but he buried himself in the ruins.

6th. Another check in favour of the people is this, That the Constitution provides for the impeachment, trial and punishment of every officer in Congress, who shall be guilty of mal-conduct. With such a prospect, who will dare to abuse the powers vested in him by the people?

7th. Having thus considered several of the checks to the powers of Congress, which are interwoven with the Constitution, we will now suppose the worst that can take place in consequence of its adoption; I mean that it shall be found in some of its parts oppressive to the people, still we have the *dernier resort*, *it may be amended*. It is not like the laws of the Medes and Persians immutable. The 5th art. provides for amendments.

It has been said, it will be difficult after its ratification to procure any alterations. By no means, Sir, for this weighty reason, it is a general government, and as such will have a general influence; all the States in the union will feel the difficulty, and feeling it will readily concur in adopting the method provided by the Constitution. And having once made the trial experience will teach us, what amendments are necessary.

Viewing the Constitution in this light, I stand ready to give my vote for it without any amendments at all. Yet, if the amendments proposed by your Excellency will tend to conciliation, I readily admit them, not as a *condition* of acceptance, but as a matter of *recommendation* only; knowing that, *Blessed are the peace-makers*.——

I am ready, Sir, to submit my life, my liberty, my family, my property, and as far as my vote will go, the interests of my constituents, to this general government.

After all, if this Constitution was as perfect as the sacred volume is, it would not secure the liberties of the people, unless they watch their own liberties. Nothing written on paper will do this. It is therefore necessary that the people should keep a watchful, not an *evil eye* upon their rulers; and that they should give all due encouragement to seminaries, the arts of learning, &c. that so knowledge may be diffused through every part of our country. Ignorance and slavery, knowledge and freedom are inseparably connected. While Americans remain in their present enlightened condition, and warmly attached to the cause of liberty, they cannot be enslaved. Should the general government become so lost to all sense of honour and the freedom of the people, as to attempt to enslave them, they who are the descendants of a race of men, who have dethroned kings, would make an American Congress tremble —— strip them of their public honours——and reduce them to the lowest state of degradation.

P. M.

The Hon. Mr. Turner opened the debate, and in a nervous and animated speech, went into a survey of the defects of the Confederation, and a consideration of the unhappy consequences which must result from the rejection of the proposed Constitution, and said, that from the probability of the amendments proposed by the President, being engrafted on the Constitution, he withdrew his opposition to it, and should vote in favour of its adoption.

Capt. Southworth spoke a short time against the adoption of the Constitution; but the worthy gentlemen, from indisposition of body, not being able to complete his speech, we cannot give it to the public.

Mr. Symmes. Mr. President, I hope, Sir, the Convention will indulge me with a few words and I promise them I will not detain them long. It may be known to your Excellency, that I have heretofore had the honour to address the Convention in opposition to a certain paragraph in the Constitution. That fact is the sole occasion of my craving a turn to be heard again.

Sir, it never was my opinion that we ought entirely to abandon this Constitution. I thought it had great defects, and I still think it by no means from blemishes; but I ever expected the worst consequences to follow a *total* rejection of it. I always intended to urge amendments, and was in hopes that the wisdom of this assembly would devise a method, to secure their adoption. Therefore, when your Excellency came forward, as well became your high office, in the character of a mediator, a ray of hope shone in upon the gloom that overspread my heart, of hope, that we should still be united in the grand decision!

Sir, a *mortal* hatred, a *deadly* opposition, can

be deserted by no government but the tyranny of hell, and perhaps a few similar forms on earth. A government of that complection, in the present enlightened age, could never enter the heart of man; and if it could, and impudence enough were found to propose it, nay if it should be accepted, I affirm, Sir, that in America, it would never operate a moment. I should glory in debating on my grounds for this assertion, but who will dare to question the truth of it?

Mr. President, so amply have been the arguments drawn from our national distress, the weakness of the present confederation, the danger of instant dissension, and perhaps fome other topics included in these, that a man must be obstinate indeed to say at this period, that a new government is needless. One is proposed. Shall we reject it totally, or shall we amend it? Let any man recollect or perufe the debates in this assembly—and I venture to say he shall not be a moment, if he loves his country, in making his election. He would contemplate the idea of rejection with horror and detestation. But, Sir, it has been alledged that the necessary amendments cannot be obtained in the way your Excellency has proposed. This matter has been largely debated. I beg a moment to confider it.

——Our committee, Sir, were pretty well agreed on the amendments neceffary to be made, and in their report it appears that these amendments are equally beneficial to all the citizens of America. There is nothing local in them. Shall we then totally reject the Constitution because we are only *morally* certain that they will be adopted? Shall we chuse certain misery in one way, when we have the best human prospect of enjoying our most sanguine wishes in another? God forbid!

But, Sir, a great deal has been said about the amendments. Here again I refer to the debates. Such has been said to have been the past prevalence of the northern States in Congress, the fameness of interest, in a majority of the States, and their neceffary adhesion to each other, that I think there can be no reasonable doubt of the success of any amendment proposed by Massachusetts. Sir, we have, we do, and we *shall* in a great measure give birth to all events, and hold the balance, among the United States.

The Hon. gentleman, my respected friend from Scituate, has so fully entered into the expediency of ratifying the Constitution upon the basis of the report, and so ably stated the unanswerable reasons he finds for giving his sanction to it, notwithstanding his former different opinion, that I may, decently wave a task, I could not half so well perform.

Upon the whole Mr. President, approving the amendments, and firmly believing that they will be adopted, I recall my former opposition, such as it was, to this Constitution, and shall, especially as the amendments are to be a *standing* instruction to our delegates until they are obtained, give it my unreserved assent.

In so doing, I stand acquitted to my own conscience, I hope and trust, I shall to my constituents, and (*laying his hand on his breast*) I know I shall before my God.

The time agreed upon for taking the question being arrived, and the same being called for from every quarter,

His Excellency the PRESIDENT, rose, and addressed the Hon. Convention, as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

Being now called upon to bring the subject under debate to a decision, by bringing forward the question, I beg your indulgence to close the business with a few words. I am happy that my health has been so far restored, that I am rendered able to meet my fellow citizens, as represented in this Convention. I should have considered it as one of the most distressing misfortunes of my life, to be deprived of giving my aid and support to a system, which if amended, (as I feel assured it will be) according to your proposals, cannot fail to give the people of the United States, a greater degree of political freedom, and eventually as much national dignity as falls to the lot of any nation on earth. I have not since I had the honour to be in this place, said much on the important subject before us: All the ideas appertaining to the system, as well those which are against as for it, have been debated upon with so much learning and ability, that the subject is quite exhausted.

But you will permit me, Gentlemen, to close the whole with one or two general observations. This I request, not expecting to throw any new light upon the subject, but because it may possibly prevent uneasiness and discordance, from taking place amongst us and amongst our constituents.

That a general system of government is indispensably neceffary to save our country from ruin is agreed upon all sides. That the one now to be decided upon has its defects all agree; but when we consider the variety of interests, and the different habits of the men it is intended for, it would be very singular to have an intire union of sentiment respecting it. Were the people of the United States to delegate the powers proposed to be given, to men who were not dependent on them frequently for elections, to men whose interests either from rank, or title, would differ from that of their fellow citizens in common, the task of delegating authority would be vastly more difficult; but as the matter now stands the powers referred by the people render them secure, and until they themselves become corrupt, they will always have upright and able rulers. I give my assent to the Constitution in full confidence that the amendments proposed will soon become a part of the system, these amendments being in no wise local but calculated to give security and ease alike to all the States, I think that all will agree to them.

Suffer me to add, that let the question be decided as it may, there can be no triumph on the one side, or chagrin on the other. Should there be a great division, every good man, every one who loves his country, will be so far from exhibiting extraordinary marks of joy, that he will sincerely lament the want of unanimity, and strenously endeavour to cultivate a spirit of conciliation, both in Convention, and at home. The people of this Commonwealth are a people of great light, of great intelligence in public business; they know that we have none of us an interest separate from theirs; that it must be our happiness to conduce to theirs, and that we must all rise or fall together: They will never, therefore, forsake the first principle of society, that of being governed by the voice of the majority; and should it be that the proposed form of government should be rejected, they will zealously attempt another. Should it by the vote now to be taken be ratified, they will quietly acquiesce, and where they see a want of perfection in it, endeavour in a constitutional way to have it amended.

The question now before you is such as no nation on earth, without the limits of America, have ever had the privilege of deciding upon. As the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to bestow upon us this glorious opportunity, let us decide it, appealing to him for the rectitude of our intentions, and in humble confidence that he will yet continue to bless and save our country.

The question was then put, for accepting the Proposition, as submitted by the President, and amended by the Committee and the yeas and nays being taken thereon, there were,

Yeas	187.
Nays,	168.

Majority, 19

CONCLUDED.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

For the information of the public, I wish you to publish the following well authenticated ANECDOTE.

AT the last session of the General Court, the honourable Senate judging their time and services would be well employed in retrieving every unneceffary expence of government, and relieving as far as paffible the burdens of their constituents; and having carefully considered the Governor's salary, and being satisfied the same as established by law is greater than the people, under their present burdens, can well pay, and that the legislature could, without any infringement of our Constitution, lessen the same for the year coming, paffed an act for that purpose to lower said salary down to 800l. which was sent down to the House, where it was non-concured.

The Senate next proceeded to an inquiry into the income of the Lieut. Governor, who is Captain of the Caffle, &c. and found it to amount to about the sum of 500l. which is double to what had been commonly supposed to be the profits of that office;—this appeared to the Senate very exorbitant pay for the services done by the Lieut. Governor,—they therefore formed a bill, granting to the Lieut. Governor a certain known sum of 100 or 150l. instead of his former pay and perquisites. This bill was sent down to the House, and was by them non-concured.

The hon. Senate, in pursuance of their plan, then took into consideration the expence of supporting and paying the garrison at Caffle-Island, which they found amounted to the sum of 500l. per year. The greater part thereof might be saved by calling in the penfioners (i. e. those who have been in some degree disabled in the war, yet fully sufficient to do garrison duty, and who yearly receive a support out of our treasury) to keep garrison, and who upon refusal are, by a resolve of Congress to be struck off the penfion list. The Senate formed a bill for this purpose, wherein it was provided, that as soon as a sufficient number of penfioners appeared, the present garrison should be discharged. This was sent down to the House, where it was non-concurred. At which retrenchment would have saved us at least 100l. per year.

An ancient patriotic Senator, surprised at this conduct, soon after fell in company with an active leading member in the House, and asked him, why it was, that when the House were so apparently engaged to relieve the people from their burdens, and the general voice of the community was to retrench all unneceffary expence, the House would not concur with the Senate in measures (meaning the above) for that purpose? To which the spirited Representative, with his clinched fist waving, replied, *We mean to let you know we can non-concur your votes as well as you can ours.*

Permit me, my fellow-citizens, to ask, is not House of Representatives, composed of such members, a safe body to trust our property with? Is it a matter of indifference whether our legislature be made up of honeft, upright, public spirited men, or of designing, selfish and unprincipled ones.

I have been hoping from year to year that our public affairs would be conducted more to general satisfaction, and that the times would grow better, but think they rather grow worse. I had great expectations of the present year but my hopes are disappointed. What my friends has been done this year? certainly the public repences are much greater than any year since peace took place—the last session of the General Court has been spent principally in laying plans to get themselves chosen the ensuing year, and peers by the letter published in your paper, signed by D. C. which by many was fuppofed fictitious, but is now owned by a member of the present House of Representatives.

O my fellow citizens, are we so inattentive to our liberties and moft invaluable privileges, as tamely to suffer such an infamous attempt to deprive us of them to go unpunished? Shall a member of our Legislature, who endeavours to controul or influence us in our elections, pass unnoticed? How disgraceful the conduct in using interest for one's self?

I find, my friends, I am growing warmer, that becomes an old man I am, and 'tis of little consequence to me, who am just quitting this stage of action, how our public affairs are conducted; however, permit me at this probable the last opportunity I shall have, to make one short prayer. Great Governor of the world, in thine infinite mercy, open the eyes and enlighten the understanding of this thy people, that they may see and know the things that belong to their peace, safety and happiness, ere they be too late; grant them grace and wisdom, to make a right use and improvement of the inestimable privileges which through shine infinite goodness and distinguishing mercy, they enjoy beyond any other nation in the world. Amen.

A CITIZEN.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

An Act in addition to an act, paffed March the fixteenth, in the year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, entitled "an act for the choice and appointment of collectors of rates and taxes, and for ascertaining their power and duty."

WHEREAS it often happens that persons taxed in public and other assessments abscond, not having paid their rates and taxes, by which means the said taxes are frequently lost, and no provision being made in the said act for remedy thereof:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That when a person duly taxed in any assessment as aforesaid, hath absconded, or shall hereafter abscond, not having paid the rates and taxes, and hath concealed or shall conceal his goods and estate, in every such case the collectors and constables, to whom the said rates and taxes are committed to collect, shall have like remedy against their agents, factors or trustees, for the recovery of the same, as by the laws of this commonwealth, other creditors have for the recovery of their debts.

(This act passed March 26, 1788.)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

An ACT in addition to an act intitled "an act in addition to an act, providing for the payment of costs in criminal suits."

WHEREAS in the aforesaid acts, no provision is made for the payment of costs that often neceffarily arise in the profecution of criminal offenders:

Be it therefore enacted by the senate and house of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, That in cases where costs have already arisen or may neceffarily arise in the profecution of criminal offences, and no provision has already been made by law for the payment thereof; in every such case the Justices of the several Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, in the respective counties in the Commonwealth, may examine and allow accounts of such neceffary costs as have arisen or may arise within their respective counties, for witnesses, officers and others concerned in such profecution, as the case shall appear to require, not exceeding the fees that are or may be law be stated, except in cases otherwise provided for by law. And such accounts when so allowed shall be paid in the manner directed and ordered in the before recited acts.

(This act passed March 18, 1788.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

On Sunday the 6th inst. a most violent gale, little short of a West-Indian hurricane, was felt along the Northwest coast of France, from Dieppe to Brest, a space of near fifty leagues. In the height of this tremendous storm, which was from four in the afternoon till eleven the same night, thunder shook the whole atmosphere, while broad and livid lightning illuminated land and sea for many miles. The towns of Dieppe, Cherbourgh, Honfleur, and St. Valery, were in the utmost consternation. Many in despair run like mad people about: the streets: the clergy, to quiet their minds, went in solemn procession to the churches, where public service continued till near one in the morning when the storm of wind and thunder abated, and with a plentiful shower of large hail-stones ceased. The sea rose forty feet perpendicular above the usual high-water mark, and ebbed and flowed so rapidly, and with such force and weight, as to demolish the mole-pier, and other works to the very foundation. In a word, so tremendous a phenomenon has not been remembered in France by the oldest person now living.

BOSTON, April 25.

A GENTLEMAN from New-York, informs us, that in consequence of a current report which had been circulated in that city, for some days, that the Faculty had frequent recourse to the burying-grounds for subjects for diffection—and a discovery made at the Hospital on Sunday afternoon last week, of some circumstances of the fact, a concourse of people, of the lower class, to the number of three or four hundred, assembled, broke into the hospital, rifled the rooms and destroyed the books, skeletons, &c. therein; and threatned with destruction the Surgeons, &c. concerned in the practice—Three of whom, to appease the mob, were by mistimuses from magistrates, taken and committed to gaol.—Thus stood the affair on Sunday night. On Monday morning the mob again collected, and entered and damaged several houses of the Surgeons—and made an attempt to break the prison and to seize on the prisoners: But a number of persons having got possession of the goal, defended it, and prevented the mob from accomplishing their object. The people had by this time collected in great numbers, and his Excellency the Governor harangued the mob, and endeavoured to allay the riot—but without any effect—they crowding and otherwise indecently incommoding him—Other gentlemen made the same attempt, but with like ill-success. The drums then beat, by order of the Governor, summoned the militia to assemble—and small parties having embodied, in several parts of the city, were marched to the defence of the gaol—some of whom were disarmed, and had their guns broken to pieces—and the rest were so much injured by the stones, brick-bats, &c. which were thrown by the mob, and which wounded a considerable number of them, and the other citizens, that many of them, though armed, were obliged to retreat—and others to fire upon those who attacked them——by which three persons were killed, viz. a carman, a servant of Mr. Livingston's, and a young man.—Darkness only put an end to the riot. On Monday night, orders were sent into the country, for the militia to march in, to the assistance of the magistrates: and the next day, a considerable number obeyed the orders—But there being no appearance of any further mischief being done—the military were dismissed, and the *fracas* subsided.

Hon. SOLOMON FREEMAN, Esq. we hear is elected Senator for the county of Barnstable.

The Convention of North-Carolina was to meet on Monday last, for the purpose of discussing the New Constitution. The accounts from that State are so flattering, that we hope soon to announce the ratification.

His Excellency John Adams, Esq. our Ambassador at the Court of London, has engaged paffage for himself and family, in Capt. Callahan—who was expected would sail from England about the first of April.

The Hon. *Charles Turner*, Hon. *Nathan Cushing* and *Daniel Howard*, Esquires, are chosen Senators for the County of Plymouth, by above 700 of the 1100 votes given in in that county.

The following singular and very extraordinary fact, occurred at Dorchester lately.

A Gentleman's Cow that went with Calf, suddenly became sick, and so continued two or three days and died. On opening the body of the Cow, she was found with a young of a monster, having come to her full time of bringing forth. This preposterous young, had one head similar to a natural calves head, and two bodies which adhered or grew together in such a manner as to form but one Thorax or breast, which soon divided and became the bellies and hind parts of two distinct and seperate made calves; it had eight legs and feet, two hind legs to each body, and had the fore legs of two calves, two distinctly upwards from the backs, and two downwards from the breasts, the Thorax contained but one heart and two sets of lungs, and was as preternatural in its intestinal formation, as it appeared in its external; there was two chains of back-bones one to each Calf, and united to the one head.

The above account is inserted as a truth, and can be well and sufficiently attested to, by numbers that were eye witnesses of the same.

SPRINGFIELD, April 23.

The following singular circumstance happened at Chester, on the 17th inst. a Mrs. Tyler, of that place, who had been a widow for several years past, put a period to her existence, by fustaining a dose of rat's-bane; she took it drawn about eight o'clock in the morning, a short time after she felt very uneasy, and informed the people in the house of her situation; a physician was immediately sent for, and no pains were spared to preserve her life, but all proved ineffectual—She continued until near sunset, in great agony, and then expired.—The reason she gave for her inconsiderate conduct, was, That she believed herself to be some months advanced in pregnancy.

On Sunday se'nnight, a sheep belonging to Mr. Charles Dibble, of Lenox, brought forth four lambs: two black, and two white ones; All of which are likely to do well.

NORTHAMPTON, April 30.

DIED. At Eastampton last Thursday morning, Mrs. *Submit Clapp*, relict of Maj. *Jonathan Clapp*, in the the 76th year of her age.

Lately died at Sandwich, Mr. *Thomas Nye*—a member of the late State Convention. It is something remarkable, that of the delegates to the Convention, from Barnstable county, who were opposed to the Federal Constitution, two have died, and the third we are sorry to hear, is in a very declining way.

NEW GOODS.

A Good assortment of India and European GOODS, now opened and ready for Sale, at LEVI SHEPHARD'S Medicinal Store, in Northampton.

April 30, 1788.

SHIPPING HORSES.

WANTED, a few likely HORSES, for Shipping, from four to seven years old—for which European or West-India GOODS will be given, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, April 28, 1788.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subscriber,

ONE half of the DWELLING-HOUSE in which he now lives, and one half of a Barn, and about one acre and three-quarters of choice mowing Land, on which said buildings stand, with an Orchard that will make near fifteen barrels of cyder a year; and lies on the country road, near half a mile west of the meeting-house.

George Hunt.

Northampton, April 28, 1788.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners on the estate of Jonathan Ashley, Esq. late of Deerfield, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend at the late dwelling-house of the deceased in Deerfield, from two till six o'clock in the afternoon, of the first Tuesdays in the three following months, to receive claims against said estate, after which no claims will be received.

Jonathan Hoit,
John Bardwell,
John Williams.

Deerfield, April 22, 1788.

RUN away from the Subscriber the 9th instant, an apprentice Boy, named Samuel Moger, about 15 years old, dark complection; wore away a check'd shirt, striped frock and trowsers, and brown jacket. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber, shall have three pence reward and no charges paid.

Martin Severance, jun.

Shelburne, April 22, 1788.

To be Sold,

A FARM, in Ashfield, containing about 75 acres, a good House and Barn thereon, and a young Orchard, about two miles from the meeting-house, lying on the country road. For particulars enquire of RICHARD ALLIS, or Capt. ELISHA AMSDEN, in Conway.

Ashfield, April 14, 1788.

Sloop INDUSTRY,

For HARTFORD,

ROBERT TAYLOR, of Shelburne, county of Hampshire, Master,

Now lying at Divenport's wharf, in Boston, and will fail by the 15th day of May next. For freight apply to the Master on board.

April 23, 1788.

Tappan and Fowle,

HAVE just received a large assortment of English GOODS, suitable for the season, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms.

Northampton, April 23, 1788.

To be Sold,

By WILLIAM SHIPMAN,

A little north of Kellogge's tavern, in Hadley,

SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, and VARNISH, of the best kind.—Likewise, WINDSOR CHAIRS, as good and cheap as any where on the continent.

WANTED, a few thousand of white pine SHINGLES, for which the abovementioned Chairs will be paid.

April 20, 1788.

THE subscriber, one of the Deputy-Collectors of the duty of excise in the county of Hampshire, hereby gives notice, that he will attend to settle such accounts and receive the said duty, at Mr. Darius Rice's in Greenwich, on Tuesday the 6th day of May next, at 8 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Dr. Nehemiah Hinds's in Pelham, at 11 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Capt. Oliver Allen's in Shutesbury, at 3 o'clock P. M—the same day at Mr. Samuel Kendal's, jun. in New-Salem, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday the 7th, at Mr. John Needham's in Wendal, at 12 o'clock—the same day at Capt. Caleb Kingsley's in Montague, at 3 o'clock P. M.—the same day at Maj. Leonard's in Sunderland, at 7 o'clock P. M.

On Thursday the 8th, at Mr. Gideon Parsons' in Amherst, at 11 o'clock A. M.

On Friday the 9th, at Capt. John Quintin's in Ware, at 10 o'clock A. M.—the same day at his own house in Belchertown, at 2 o'clock P. M.

And the licenced persons within the towns abovementioned, are reminded, that unless they settle their accounts up to the first day of May next, within thirty days from that time, and produce the Collector's certificates thereof, they cannot renew their licence at the next term for granting the same.—All accounts unsettled on the 10th day of June next, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

ELIJAH DWIGHT.

Belchertown, April 14, 1788.

THE Proprietors of the township of Woodbury, county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling-house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 7th day of May next. At the last proprietors meeting, held in June 1784, a tax of Four Dollars was voted to each proprietor's right in said township, for the purpose of laying out one hundred acres to each right. These are therefore to notify said proprietors to pay the aforesaid sum of Four Dollars on or before the said 7th day of May next, to Gen. Chapin of Hatfield, or Afahel Pomeroy of Northampton—Those who neglect to pay said tax, will have their lands proceeded with as the law directs.

April 23, 1788.

TO be Sold, at Public Vendue, by order of the town of Chesterfield, in the county of Hampshire, two Rights of LAND, in and about the center of said town, which will make a number of excellent farms, and is under considerable improvements. Said Vendue will be at the house of Mr. John Stone, innholder in said Chesterfield, on the 20th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The purchaser by giving good security, and paying the interest annually, may pay the principal at pleasure.

By order of the Committee,

BENJ. BATES, Chairman.

April 18, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in Charlemont, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	Town & County tax.	Minister.	School
	l. d.	l. d.	l. d.
Land lately owned by Elihu Field,	4 0	3 5	0 4
ditto, by Brewer,	1 2	3 7	0 6
ditto, by Hillhouse,	3 0	6 0	0 10
David Dart,	0 9	2 5	0 4
Nathan Wheeler,	1 11	7 2	1 2
Samuel Taylor,	0 10		
David Newcomb,	0 6		
Jeriah Dickinson,	1 0		

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 1st day of June next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Col. Obriel Taylor, innholder in Charlemont, at 12 o'clock on said day, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

George Kennan, Collector.

Charlemont, March 24, 1788.

THE Subscriber requests all those who have received the Hampshire Gazette of him one quarter, to make immediate payment.

ANDREW WOOD.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

Please to insert in your next, the following answer to the MUBBERS BOAST in yours of the 16th.

INSURGENTS and Mobbers, pray now lend an ear;
Boast not too soon, but be modest one year.
To boast of to-morro. or of the next year,
Proclaims the same thing to a wise man's ear.
Your schemes are utopian, all castles in th' air.
You cannot achieve them; your pains you may spare.
But if you resolve the experiment to try,
You'll fare like the ape that attempted to fly.

By PRIOR.

ON his death bed poor Simon lies,
His spouse is in despair,
With frequent sobs and mutual cries,
They both express their care.
A different cause, says Parson Sly,
The same effect may give,
Poor Simon fears that he shall die,
His wife that he shall live.

EPIGRAM.

JACK eating rotten cheese, did say,
Like Samplon I my thousands slay.
I vow, quoth Roger, so you do,
And with the self same weapon too.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

An Act in addition to and for the amending an Act, entitled "An Act to raise a public Revenue by Excises."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of *May* next, there shall be paid on the following articles, the excise duty to them respectively affixed, in addition to the duty required by the act to which this is in addition, viz.

On every gallon of Madeira Wine, *eight-pence.*

On every gallon of other Wine, *three-pence.*

On every gallon of foreign Rum, and other foreign distilled spirits, *three-pence.*

On every gallon of New-England Rum, and distilled spirits, *two pence.*

On every pound of Bohea Tea, *three pence.*

On every pound of other India Tea, *six pence.*

On every pound of Coffee, *half penny.*

On every pound of Cocoa, *half penny.*

On every hundred of Lemons, *one shilling.*

On every hundred weight of Raisins, *one shilling and six pence.*

On every pound of manufactured Tobacco imported, *four pence.*

And whereas the duties of Excise will be as effectually, secured by the bond directed by the said act to be taken previous to the unlading of excised articles, provided the importer shall acknowledge the quantities of excised articles imported, by signing the weigher and gaugers account, and the requirement of an excise bond and the settlement thereof, as provided by the said act, is attended with great inconveniency to the importer:

Therefore be it enacted, That each and every importer of excised articles shall sign the weigher and gaugers account of the weight and gauge of the articles imported, which account shall be exhibited by the weigher and gauger to the Collector or his Deputy, and shall be indorsed by him on the bond which by law is to be given, by the importer, previous to the unlading of such excised articles. And when all the importers by any vessel shall have signed such account, the weigher and gauger shall give a certificate thereof to the Master or Commander of such vessel, and not before. And no Naval Officer or his Deputy, shall clear out any vessel by which excised articles may have been imported, without a certificate as aforesaid, being produced to him by the Master or Commander thereof.

And all importers shall once in every three months, viz. on the first days of *May, August, November* and *February,* or within three days of the said first days of *May, August, November* and *February* render an account of all the excised articles contained in his bond, and pay the excise due thereon, agreeably to the act to which this is in addition.

And whereas the certificates required by law, to cancel the bonds given for excised articles exported, cannot in many cases be obtained, and in others, if required, will operate to the injury of the exports of this Commonwealth:

Be it enacted, That when any excised articles, are exported out of this Commonwealth, and loft at fea or landed in any port or place without the limits of the United States, the bonds given on exportation shall be cancelled, provided the exporter shall produce such proof of the loss or landing thereof as aforesaid, as shall be satisfactory to the Collector of Excise and the Comptroller-General. And to prevent the revenue being injured by not shipping or relanding of goods bonded for exportation:

Be it enacted, That if any excised articles bonded for exportation, are not shipped or relanded without liberty from the Collector, upon proof thereof, the Master or owner shall forfeit and pay four fold duties on the goods so landed for exportation, and the veſſel ſhall be ſeized and held to anſwer the ſame, and the bond given by the ſhipper, ſtall be ſued for and recovered.

And the Collectors of Exciſe and Naval Officers and their Deputies, are hereby authorized to ſearch any veſſel, and if the goods bonded for exportation ſhall not be founded therein, the Maſter or owner, and the ſhipper ſhall be liable to the penalties aforeſaid.

And whereas chocolate exported out of this Commonwealth, not being equally exempted with cocoa from exciſe, operates to the injury of the manufacturer of that article:

Be it enacted, That upon every pound of chocolate, exported out of this Commonwealth, there be allowed the ſame drawback of exciſe, as the like quantity of cocoa would be entitled to.

And be it further enacted, That the amount of all the duties collected by virtue of this act, ſhall be, and is appropriated to and for the ſupport of the civil government of this Commonwealth. And in order that the ſpecie may be brought into the Treaſury for the purpoſe aforeſaid:

Be it further enacted, That the Treaſurer be and he is hereby directed, not to draw any orders on the ſeveral Collectors of Impoſt and Exciſe within this Commonwealth, for or on account of any exciſe, which they may collect in conſequence of this act.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, March 31, 1788.

This bill having had three ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 31, 1788.

This bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK.

A True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

WANTED,

A Quantity of well dryed

Salts of Lye;

FOR which the higheſt price will be given, one half in Cash, the other in Weſt India Goods, at cash prices, by DAVENPORT & M'LEAN, at their Store in Northampton, next door to Mr. Aſahel Pomeroy's tavern.

N. B. CASH given for Old PEWTER at the above Store. Northampton, April 26, 1788.

ALL Perſons that have any demands on the Eſtate of Deacon EBENEZER HUNT, late of Northampton, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit their accounts to the ſubſcriber for payment— And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, or otherwiſe renew their Obligations.

EBENEZER HUNT, Executor.

Northampton, April 14, 1788.

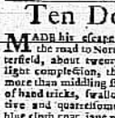
Ten Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from my cuſtody, on the 9th inſt. on the road to Northampton, one JOHN GRAY, of Cheſterfield, about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, light complexion, thick ſhortiſh hair, well built, rather more than middling ſtature, very active in the wearing ſtate of hand tricks, ſwallowing knives, &c. and is very talkative and quarrelſome,—had on a light colored ſattinet, blue cloth coat, jane veſt and overalls, and boots. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Gray, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward and neceſſary charges paid, by

Zevan Socket, Conſtable.

Norwich, April 10, 1788.

The PILGRIM,



A Famous bright Bay HORSE, will cover this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Amherſt, on reaſonable terms. Said Horſe was lately brought from the State of Connecticut, and is three quarters blooded, of a good ſize, lofty carriage, and is ſaid by thoſe who are good judges, to be as complete a horſe, both for beauty and activity, as can be found in the ſtate. Thoſe gentlemen who may incline to bring their Mares, may depend upon conſtant attendance, from their humble ſervant, SAMUEL BOLTWOOD.

Amherſt, April 25, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of the town of Bernardſton, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are aſſeſſed in a ſtate, town, miniſter and county tax, for the years 1787, 1785, 1786 and 1787, as follows, viz.

	£.	d.	q.
No. 1st, 3d diviſion,	7	5	2
73, 3d do.	7	5	2
124, 3d do.	3	3	1
191, 3d do.	0	3	3

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid to us the ſubſcribers on or before the laſt Monday in June next, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of John Burke, innholder in Bernardſton, at four o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH SLATE, } Collectors.
CALEB CHAPIN, jun. }

Bernardſton, March 27, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of Lands in the town of Windſor, county of Berkſhire, that their lands are taxed for the years 1785, 1785, 1786, and 1787, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.			Town & County.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Joſiah Lawrence,	0	11	2	1	3	11
Noah Nash,		3	1	4	8	9
Samuel Wetſon's heirs,	1	5	0			
David Parker,	0	6	4	0	8	1
John James,				1	1	8
Benjamin Converſe,	0	2	1	0	4	7
Peter Stevens,	0	7	6	0	15	1
Aſa Kanady,	1	6	2	1	7	0
Jacob Enſign,	0	15	8	0	4	2
Col. Aſa Kimball,	0	3	6	0	6	6
Joſeph Martin,	0	2	11	0	5	4
David Belcher,	0	11	4	0	23	2
Moſes Gleaſon,	0	11	11	0	8	7
Jonathan Ellis,				0	3	0
Ebenezer Lee's heirs,	0	2	6	0	11	0
Elizer Burnham,				0	16	8
Joſſe Taft,				0	2	2
Nathan Benjamin's heirs,				0	11	7
Samuel Whitely,				0	9	2
Joſiah Reed,				1	11	8
No. 8, 2d diviſion,	0	7	6	0	1	1
99,	0	7	6	0	1	1
58, 3d diviſion,	0	5	3	0	2	5
52,	0	7	6	0	2	7
70, 2d diviſion,				0	7	9
45,	0	7	6	0	9	8
72,				0	9	6
200,	0	7	6	0	9	4
29,				0	3	7

And unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the 4th day of June next, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Col. William Clark, innholder in ſaid Windſor, at ten o'clock, A. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

RANSFORD MINER, Collector for 1784, 85, & 86.
JOSEPH RIPLEY, Collector for 1786 & 87.
ASA HALL, Collector for 1787.

Windſor, February 20, 1788.

We the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Samuel Barnard, late of Deerfield, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months from the 5th day of April inſt. being allowed for the creditors to ſaid eſtate to bring in and ſupport their claims; We hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. David Hoit, innholder in Deerfield, on the laſt Wedneſdays in May, July and September next from one to ſix o'clock, P. M.

Jonathan Arms,
John Burdwell,
Samuel Childs.

Deerfield, April 10, 1788.

MAY 1788. THE NUMBER 81.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

From the AMERICAN HERALD.

To the PUBLIC.

AN elegant writer, under the ſignature of "A LANDHOLDER," having in a ſeries of publications, with a modeſty and delicacy *peculiar to himſelf,* undertaken to inſtruct members of legiſlatures, executives, and conventions, in their duty reſpecting the new conſtitution, is, in ſtating facts, *unfortunate,* in being repeatedly *detected in errors;* but his *perſeverance therein* does honour "to his magnanimity," and reminds me of Doctor Sangerado (in Gil Blas) who being adviſed to *alter his practice,* as it was founded on falſe principles and deſtructive to his patients, firmly determined to purſue it, *becauſe he had written a book in ſupport of it.* Had our learned ſiniher *the modern Sangerado,* confined himſelf to *facts* and to *reaſoning* on the Conſtitution, he might have continued to write without interruption *from its oppoſers,* till *by inſtructing others;* he had obtained that inſtruction which *he* ſeems ſo need, or a temporary relief from that uneaſiable malady, the *cacoethes ſcribendi:* but his frequent miſrepreſentations having expoſed him to ſuſpicions that as a diſciple of Mandeville, he is an advocate for vice, or, that to correct his curioſity, ſome humoriſt has palmed on him a ſpurious hiſtory of the proceedings of the federal convention, and exhibited his credulity as a ſubject of ridicule, it is proper to ſet him right in facts, which, in almoſt every inſtance, he has miſtated.

In a late addreſs to the honourable Luther Martin, Eſq. the Landholder has aſſerted, that Mr. Gerry "uniformly oppoſed Mr. Martin's principles;" but this is a circumſtance *wholly unknown* to Mr. Gerry, until he was informed of it by the *Connecticut Landholder;* indeed Mr. Gerry, from his firſt acquaintance with Mr. Martin, has "uniformly" had a friendſhip for him.

This writer has alſo aſſerted, "that the day Mr. Martin took his ſeat "in convention, without requeſting information, or aſking a queſtion "the reaſons or the adoption of what he might "not approve, he opened againſt them in "ſpeech which held during two days." But the facts are, *that* Mr. Martin had been a conſiderable time in convention before he ſpoke; *that* when he entered into the debates, he appeared not to need "information," as he was fully poſſeſſed of the ſubject; and *that* his ſpeech, if publiſhed would do him great honour.

Another aſſertion of the famous writer, is, that Mr. Gerry in "a ſarcaſtical reply, admired "the ſtrength of Mr. Martin's lungs, and his proſound knowledge in the firſt principles of government," that "this reply" left him a prey to the moſt humiliating reflections; but theſe did not teach him to bound his future ſpeeches by the lines of moderation; for the very next day he exhibited, without a bluſh, another ſpecimen of eternal volubility."

This is ſo remote from truth, that no ſuch reply was made by Mr. Gerry to Mr. Martin, or to any member of the convention; on the contrary, Mr. Martin on the firſt day he ſpoke, about the time of adjournment, ſignified to the convention that the heat of the ſeaſon and his indiſpoſition prevented his proceeding, and the houſe adjourned without further debate, on a reply to Mr. Martin, from any member whatever.

Again, the Landholder has aſſerted that Mr. Martin voted "an appeal ſhould lay to the ſupreme judiciary of the United States for the "correction of all errors both in *law* and *fact,*" and "agreed to the clauſe that declares *nine States to be ſufficient to put the government in motion;*" and in a note ſays, "Mr. Gerry agreed with Mr. Martin on theſe queſtions." Whether there is any truth in theſe aſſertions as they relate to Mr. Martin, he can beſt determine, but as they reſpect Mr. Gerry, *they reverſe the fact;* for he not only voted againſt the firſt propoſition (which is not ſtated by the Landholder, with the accuracy requiſite for a *writer on government*) but contended for jury trials in civil caſes, and declared his opinion, that a federal judiciary with the powers abovementioned, would be as oppreſſive and dangerous, as the eſtabliſhment of a Star-Chamber.—And as to the clauſe that "declares nine States to be ſufficient to put the government in motion," Mr. Gerry was ſo much oppoſed to it, as to vote againſt it, in the firſt inſtance, and afterwards to move for a reconſideration of it.

The Landholder having in a former publication aſſerted, "that Mr. Gerry introduced a motion, reſpecting the redemption of old *continental money,*" and the public having been informed by a paragraph in the Maſſachuſetts Centinel No. 32 of vol. 8, as well as by the honourable Mr. Martin, that neither Mr. Gerry, or any other member had introduced ſuch a propoſition, the Landholder now ſays, that "out of 126 days Mr. Martin attended only 65," and then enquires "Whether it is to be preſumed, that Mr. Martin could have been minutely informed, of all that happened in convention, and *committees of convention,* during the firſt 61 days of his abſence?" and "Why is it that we do not ſee Mr. M'Henry's vindication of his election, who was of the *committee* for conſidering a proviſion for the debts of the Union?" But if theſe enquiries *were intended for ſubterfuges,* unfortunately for the Landholder they will not avail him: for, had Mr. Martin not been preſent at the debates on this ſubject, the fact is, that Mr. Gerry was not on a committee with Mr. M'Henry, or with any other perſon, for conſidering a proviſion for the debts of the union, or any proviſion that related to the ſubject, of old continental money: neither did he make any propoſition, in convention, committee, or on any occaſion, to any member of convention or other perſon, reſpecting the redemption of ſuch money; and the aſſertions of the Landholder to the contrary, are altogether deſtitute of the ſhadow of truth.

The Landholder, addreſſing Mr. Martin, further ſays, "Your reply to my charge againſt Mr. Gerry, may be ſoon diſmiſſed: compare his letter to the legiſlature of this ſtate with "your defence, and you will find, that you have "put into his mouth, *objections* different from "any thing it contains, ſo that if your repreſentation be true, he muſt be *falſe.*" The *objections* referred to, are thoſe mentioned by Mr. Martin, as being made by Mr. Gerry againſt the ſupreme power of Congreſs over the militia. Mr. Gerry, in his letters to the legiſlature, ſtates as an objection, "That ſome of the powers of the federal legiſlature are ambiguous and *others,* (meaning the unlimited power of Congreſs, to keep up a ſtanding army in time of peace, and their entire controul of the militia) are *indefinite* and *dangerous.*" Againſt both of theſe aſſertions Mr. Gerry warmly contend, and why his repreſentations muſt be falſe, if Mr. Martin's are *true,* which *particularized* what Mr. Gerry's ſtated *generally,* can only be diſcovered by ſuch a *profound* reaſoner, as the *Connecticut Landholder.*

The vanity of this writer, in ſuppoſing that *his* charges would be the ſubject of conſtitutional inveſtigation, can only be equalled by his *impertinence,* in interfering with the politics of other States, or by his *ignorance,* in ſuppoſing a ſtate convention could take cognizance of ſuch *miſtatements to be wilful charges,* and that Mr. Gerry required a *formal defence,* or the aſſiſtance of his *colleagues,* to defeat the unprovoked and libelous attacks of the *Landholder,* or of any other *unprincipled zealot.*

The Landholder ſays, "That Mr. Martin "thought the *laſt attorney general of the United States for the ſtate of Maryland,* deſtined "for a different character, and that inſtead "him with the hope, that he might derive from "a deſperate oppoſition, what he ſaw no proſpect of gaining by a contrary conduct; but "the Landholder ventures to predict, that tho' "Mr. Martin was to double his efforts, he "would fail in his object." By *this* we may form ſome eſtimate of the *patriotiſm* of the Landholder, for, whilſt he ſo readily reſolves Mr. Martin's conduct into a *mercenary* for *office,* he ſuppoſes that, by *this* alone, he muſt be *diſintereſted* in *oppoſing meaſures,* which, in his opinion, *endanger the liberties of his country.* Surely, the Landholder muſt have ſome reaſon for his conjecture reſpecting the motives of Mr. Martin's conduct, or be ſubject to the charge of publiſhing calumny, *knowing it to be ſuch.* If then, this *great Stateſman* was in a ſecret, which has been long impenetrable, he is now entitled to the honour of giving the public the moſt important information they have received, concerning the *origin* of the new conſtitution: And having candidly informed them *who it is not,* he ought to inform *who it is for all that office, and all others* of the new federal government.

If, may then, in ſome meaſure be aſcertained what individuals have ſupported the conſtitution on principles of *patriotiſm,* and who under this *guiſe* have been only *ſpeculating for office.* Perhaps we ſhall find, that the *Landholder* is to have the *contract* for ſupplying the *ſtanding army* under the new government, and that many others who have recurred to *abuſe* on this occaſion, have *ſome ſuch hopes in proſpect:* Indeed the Landholder puts it beyond doubt *if we can believe him,* that it was determined in the *priv-council* of the federal convention, that however Mr. Martin might advocate the new conſtitution, *he ſhould not have the office mentioned:* for if this was not the caſe, how can the Landholder ſo ſoundly aſſert, that Mr. Martin could have "*no proſpect of a contrary conduct* of gaining the office, and to remarkably ſanguine is the Landholder, that the members of the priv council would be ſenators of the new Congreſs, in which caſe the elections, would undoubtedly be made according to the *conventional liſt of nominations,* as that he ventures to predict, though Mr. Martin was to *double his efforts,* he would *fail in his object.*" Thus, whilſt *this blazing ſtar of federaliſm* is taking great pains to hold up Mr. Gerry and Mr. Maſon, as having held private meetings, "to aggrandize Old Maſſachuſetts, and the ancient dominion," he has conſeſſed enough to ſhew that *his private meetings were ſolely to aggrandize himſelf.*

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

An ACT in addition to and for explaining an act paſſed in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, intitled "An act for regulating the proceedings on Probate Bonds in the Courts of common law, and directing their form in the Supreme Court of Probate."

WHEREAS it is required by the aforeſaid act, that guardians ſhall give bond to the Judge of Probate, with ſufficient ſureties for the faithful diſcharge of their truſts, and in order to carry into effect the good purpoſes thereof, it is ſufficient that ſuch ſureties ſhall be liable to ſatisfy the judgment which may be rendered upon ſuch bond, ſo far only as the ſtate of the guardians ſhall prove deficient, and it is unreaſonable that ſureties ſhall be compelled to ſatisfy executions awarded upon judgments rendered upon ſuch bonds ſo long as the principal has eſtate to ſatisfy the ſame, and it may tend to the great inconvenience of guardians to procure ſureties, and alſo to multiply law ſuits:

Therefore it is enacted by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled and by the authority of the ſame, That when any ſuch bond ſhall be put in ſuit againſt any perſon as ſurety for a guardian, and the guardian ſhall not be a party to the ſuit, or that no ſervice ſhall be made upon him, the ſurety who may be defendant ſhall have a right at the Supreme Judicial Court to which the cauſe may be carried, to demand over of the bond ſued upon on the motion of the defendant, the ſaid Court ſhall order a notification to be iſſued, atteſted by the Clerk, and returnable to the ſaid Court the next term to be holden in the ſame county to the guardian, and if the defendant ſhall declare it, to the other ſurety, who ſhall be ſubject to the bond, to appear at the ſaid Court and to join with the ſaid defendant in anſwering the ſaid action; and if it ſhall appear by the return of the Sheriff or if it ſhall appear by the return of the Sheriff or other proper Officer, that the perſon or perſons for whom the ſaid notification was directed to aſſiſt, bath or have been duly ſerved with an atteſted copy of the writ, and the notification, or otherwiſe by reading the ſame, fourteen days at leaſt before the ſitting of the Court to which the ſame is returnable the perſon or perſons ſo notified ſhall be conſidered as defendant or defendants, and the ſame proceedings and judgment ſhall be had thereon, as though the ſaid perſon or perſons ſo notified had been originally named in the writ, and duly ſerved thereon.

And be it further enacted, That when execution ſhall be awarded upon any judgment which may be hereafter rendered upon ſuch bond againſt a guardian and ſureties, ſhall be expreſſed in every ſuch execution that the guardian

and the sureties. And it shall be lawful for such surety or sureties to shew to the Officer, who must have the execution, any estate which may be lawfully taken belonging to such guardian, to satisfy the same in whole or in parts, and in such cases the sureties shall not be chargeable with the payment of such execution, unless the estate of the guardian to shew shall prove insufficient; and then only for the residue or sum which shall be deficient. And in order that the estates of the said sureties may be held finally to respond the judgment as aforesaid:

Be it further enacted, That all attachments upon the estates of such surety or sureties shall continue in force for the term of six months after judgment shall be rendered, unless the said judgment shall be sooner satisfied.

And whereas it is reasonable that sureties should not be held to answer for such guardians for failure in their trust after the expiration of the term of their trust, and of a convenient time for the adjustment and recovery of the sums due upon such bonds:

Therefore be it further enacted, That no surety shall be held to answer to any action which shall be commenced against him after the expiration of the term of two years from the time that the minor under the custody of such guardian shall have arrived to full age, or that the term of such guardianship shall have otherwise expired.

Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Judge of Probate, that any such minor or minors are out of the Commonwealth, at the time they shall arrive at the age of twenty one years; having no lawful agent or attorney to represent him or them, (as the case may be) in every such case the guardian or guardians of such minors shall not be held to settle their accounts within the time limited by this act, and the Judge of Probate is hereby empowered to allow such further time for settling the said accounts, as he shall judge circumstances may require.

In the House of Representatives, March 18, 1788.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN Speaker.

In Senate, March 18, 1788.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted

SAMUEL ADAMS President.

Approved.—

JOHN-HANCOCK.

A true Copy.—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

To the free Electors of Massachusetts.

BRETHREN and FELLOW CITIZENS.

I Am a man in moderate circumstances; live upon a little farm in the country; was never raised to any office in the state, and have neither expectation nor desire of promotion. Yet I have been an attentive observer of the dangers which have threatened you from the day of passing the British Stamp-Act, to this critical moment. My resentments have ever taken fire at the restless attempts of designing men, whether at home or abroad, to curtail your privileges and reduce you under a system of oppression. As yet you have eluded the snares of your enemies, and can boast yourselves a free, brave and independent people. But it is probable you never were more exposed to the loss of your privileges, than at the present juncture. Your danger is great as it proceeds from an unexpected quarter, from those in whom you sought generally to place your highest confidence—from members of our Legislature.

Believe not this assertion on a bare affirmation; nor yet through an injudicious prepossession, that your eyes against the evidence which I shall bring to support it. Be not surprised, my countrymen, at such an imputation. Such events are frequent in free governments. And from the practices of artful men in the popular branch of civil administration, arises the greatest hazard to public liberty. But yet I despise the modern hackneyed doctrine, that jealousy is a noble fury passion in a freeman to protect his liberties. Jealousy is a base passion, countenanced only by those who would make their advantage out of the people's weakness; and the cultivation of this sordid affection, has involved us in the greater part of our present embarrassments. It has split the Commonwealth into factions, those fure forerunners of despotic government. I do not invite you to the exercise of this malignant passion, so degrading to your dignity as christians and freemen. I call your attention to a series of plain and obvious facts, to convince you, that those partizans who would steal away your hearts from your firm and tried friends, are the men by whom your free government and your sacred birth-right privileges are most of all endangered. They would plant themselves upon the ruins of your fage experienced patriots, of men much wiser and more honest than themselves.

This I state as a rule, that they who endeavour to disjoin the affections, and mutual confidence of fellow-citizens, and to destroy the people's esteem of their old and faithful guides and companions of their conflicts, are ploring the ruin of their country and our common equality, to establish their own greatness and opulence. These were maxims of an unerring teacher, *mark them which cause divisions and avoid them. And mark me not with those who are given to change.* They are not apply these maxims to numbers who have obtained the station of legislators am not about to speak in disguise. I make you, enlightened freemen, my judges, while I use that freedom of speech in relating facts, which is the essential prerogative of every citizen of this republic. I cast no imputations upon the body of your Representatives. But are there not among them a dangerous clafs of designing men, who by feigned pretences of friendship to you, are seeking by undue management, to establish themselves the masters of this great republic? Have they not had a baleful influence into our public affairs, and by the art of cunning and misrepresentation, instilled men of better hearts into measures of a threatning aspect upon our dearly bought liberties. These men, however they have obtained, yet do not deserve your confidence, and when once you attend to their artful combinations you will recall your confidence. May you know them before the late hour when the discovery can be of no advantage to your country. Citizens, we have a well poised government; while the balance of power between the three estates continues, no single branch can enslave you. Unless the balance be destroyed, they can never unite to enslave you. Once destroy the balance and reduce the power of any two branches under the controul of the third, and you are absolutely enslaved, even though you may not for a season in the anarchies of a licentious and inconstant administration.

Now my position is, that there is a strong confederacy among some of your Representatives, and a palpable design (however secure the people may seem) to destroy the balance and checks in our constitution for protecting the liberties of subjects against the attempts of their rulers. You ask, as well you may, how does this dangerous combination appear? Let me answer you freely, brethren.

Last spring we had warm times, through the government, such times as will return again to our sorrow, if ambitious spirits are not curbed. Elections were carried with a high hand, and it is notorious that some persons were chosen Representatives, and Senators too, who would not have come into mind in cool times. Some were chosen for their illiberal reproaches upon the rulers of the people, and what was worse, they had laboured to make us uneasy and disquieted as by the freemen established. You all know the busy attempts which were made to subvert the constitution, destroy the Senate, your great barrier against the overgrown influence of some artful popular man; to destroy the independence of the Judges and of the Supreme Magistrate. To your own certain knowledge I refer, respecting the defective characters of many who were chosen into the House. Not a few, driven by the heat of the fire into the station of Representatives, were far from being men of good morals; they were of a restless, revengful and aspiring temper, actuated by ambition, and the urging calls of dire necessity. They were not the brightest examples either of chastity, temperance or sobriety: They were from their personal circumstances under temptation to dissolve the government, and embroil the community. I appeal to you, freemen, for the truth of these facts: And I would modestly ask your judgment, whether it is best to trust your property, your liberties, all your best civil and sacred interests, in the hands of such men? An honest *farmer* asks the question: Pray let the practice of an honest community of instructed freemen, form the reply in a manner safe and honourable to themselves and country.

In this combination, against whom I write, were several who had from the beginning been indissolubly attached to the British, and resolved to leave no stone unturned to keep the state in convulsions, until like the foolish sons of Britain in the reign of Charles II, we should supplicate our old master to put the bits into our own mouths again. Indignation! Soldiers of Massachusetts, can you brooke it, that there should be a strong party for British shackles in this new legislature of glorious reformation? Do you mark their steps, and enquire among their constituents, and see if there be no murmurings among them, to return back to Egypt. This is a fubstantial evil, and of immense danger, and yet members of that faction bear a very heavy sway in your public Councils. I wish you would look into the matter and see for yourselves: Many of the adherents of the British government being men of honour, when the British gave up their claims, gave up their attachments, and are some of our best citizens. But others cannot forget the *ancient hatred*, and these have by the intrigues of the day, been brought forward into eminent stations. I do not speak of things done in a corner. I wish these dangers might turn our attention to men who will cement with such materials, and who are acquainted with all their cunning craftiness with which they lie in wait, to deceive and to decoy until the rod of a Monarch is extended over us. Mark it, the great object of those men is to prevent us from a settled administration of our state governments, and the quiet establishment of a federal government. They shrug their shoulders and laugh in their sleeves to see this distracted people quarrelling like savages, and overwhelmed with their perplexities.

As to the House of Representatives, for the present year, however the representation is legal, yet it is very unequal. For instance, the county of Worcester, instead of about one eighth, have nearly one fourth part of the whole number of the House. I have nothing particular to say of those Representatives, but that I should think men of as good qualifications for their high trust might have been selected from the great and respectable county. I appeal to the House and all spectators, whether there has not been a continued series of litigation through the year?—Whether their measures have not been carried by out-door meetings? and when motions have been made of freedom of enquiry and debate have been superceded by previous agreements and combinations, of which perhaps the majority were ignorant at the time! How often do we hear of their bringing the matters *cut and dried* into the house. Free electors! is this consistent with the gravity and moderation, the deliberation and candour which becomes the representatives of a sovereign and enlightened people? I believe, they dishonour your choice; that they are not worthy of your confidence, that they will entangle you in fatal snares. Remember that the liberties of a free people were never subverted but by some artful and wicked leaders, among themselves, or in the most popular branch of their government. Your liberties will never be subverted but by leading members of your House of Representatives; who by professing an excess of liberty, and paying their court to the vices and follies of the weak and unprincipled, will procure an influence which will at once annihilate that freedom, which renders life a blessing. May I not affirm, that the Commonwealth never saw a time when there was so much intriguing and combalting among some of the Members of our Legislature. On this account, I denominate this to be *the era & sore peril, the year of the Massachusetts humiliation.* Consider the unwearied and avowed attempts of some of the Representatives, to degrade and humble the Senate, to break their influence, ruin their reputation, reduce them under the controul of the Representative Branch; which events once accomplished, will put a period to our liberties and government. I refer to their boasting conversation upon this point, and their repeated threatnings to displace the Senators, as though forsooth life and death, were at their command. Another instance of their aspiring views, which was the most glaring affront ever offered to a free and independent people, was their treatment of our great Representative, who bears the image and concenters in himself the dignity of the free electors of the whole state. The great personage is appointed to go before the Legislature, to advise and inform them in matters of public utility and common concern. In pursuance of this trust, your Representative, whom you had constituted by the suffrages of 18 coo free electors, opened the last session of the general Court with a speech informing the legislature of matters of the highest moment. What was the consequence; what respect, freemen, was paid to your dignity; how was your supreme Magistrate treated through the influence of a base faction? when I reflect upon the dignity of the Governor as your Representative, and his personal merit, I blush to relate, that a number of insolent unprincipled men had a controul in our Legislature, to procure such treatment, as no Governor of Massachusetts ever before received. No answer was returned to his speech. If you do not challize this affront upon your public dignity, you deserve to be the dupes of a low-born confederacy, and to be kicked about as the mere tennis-ball of faction.

But this is not the top-stone of their system. After repeated meetings in private midnight assemblies, like dark and gloomy conspirators, they have had the impudent effrontery not only to canvass for the public offices of the next year, but to choose a chairman, and formally to send out a nomination for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators, through the Commonwealth, and modestly to propound their chairman, the *Guy Faux* of the whole plot, for one of the first dignities in the State: And they have nominated their own leaders to be your Senators. These things are generally known. And this nomination has been studiously circulated as the deliberate sense and advice of the majority of your Representatives. Is this our case, poor Polanders, poor slaves, to be parcelled out in counties, the prey of ambitious men, who have modesty enough to offer themselves our Masters, for the next year. If you can swallow this, you are in no danger of being choked; the next year we may expect by a similar stride of power, that these gentry will by a Legislative act, make it obligatory upon the electors to continue them in office for life.

Look! What lists they have sent us! Ah! what impudence it was to bias our elections with any list. If you are bent upon faction, and will ruin yourselves and posterity by such cabals and divisions, rather than drive such encroaching invaders of your prerogative to their merited darkness and obscurity, you will have the contempt of wise men, and the pity of the good. But if you have remaining the souls of freemen, you will teach these transgressors the meaning of your indignation.

I flatter myself they have not had success in procuring such a Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators, as they have nominated: If so, it is full time for us to take care of ourselves in the approaching choice of our Representatives. In choosing that most important branch of government, it is to be hoped that we shall not be under the controul of factious nominations, but shall exercise our sovereign prerogative in favour of gentlemen who will have more self diffidence, than to propose themselves to us for our rulers. It is time for us to have done with men of little minds, who support their ambition by fallacy and intrigue.

What has been done the present year, for the dignity and glory of the Commonwealth, which we were to expect and had a right to expect, from so large a Legislature? There has been much done, if we may believe some of our Representatives, in their free declarations in all companies, to make out a General Court the next year to their own mind. Are we to follow these crazy paths of faction, and by our mutual jealousies and contentions, destroy that glorious fabric of liberty, which the British Lion could not destroy? What has been done this year for the dignity and glory of the Commonwealth? What acts have been made to promote industry, agriculture and manufactures? What economical plans have been devised for retrenching our expences; shortning the sitting of assemblies, discharging our public debts, and restoring our forfeited credit? Could the Legislature borrow money to defray their own expences to and from Court? What discouragements have been laid upon luxury and idleness? What openings have been made for the exportation of our cattle and other staple commodities, which now lie perishing in our hands? What measures have been taken to promote good humour, good agreement, reciprocal friendship and benevolence, among the citizens of this divided republic? are we lull by the artifices of wicked men, to be split into parties and buried in our contentions, until we have subverted the liberties of our own government, and the independence of the United States. I hope, I believe this will not be the case. I hope that the spirit of lying, the demon of discord, will be bound hand and foot, and cast into utter darkness; that we shall recover our senses and shake off our delirious dreams of being free without government, of being rich without honesty and industry, that we choose a Legislature, who will at least have credit enough to borrow money to defray the present expences of government; that we shall choose men who will waste their time and our money in securing future elections, in carrying party matters and sporting with the happiness of their constituents. I hope that we shall be brought to remember those who have companied with us and gone before us in our heavy conflicts; that we shall not forget our own friends and our fathers friends, for new Gods who have come newly up, and who would pervert our hearts from our best interests.

It is devoutly to be wished by every man who regards the freedom of debate and impartial discussion, and the preservation of our dignity and our liberties, that our public men may be men of open undisguised conduct, who will despise to carry measures by out of door meetings, and will issue our affairs by free and impartial reasoning and debate.

To procure such a House of Representatives, it concerns all individuals to act with deliberation and above restraint. I hope that all our corporations will take care of themselves, and of their country, and that the body of our sovereign electors will fix their attention upon men who regard our national union.

I can elude the mischiefs of anarchy and tyranny as easily as most of you; but yet I am afraid, both for myself and you, left we should be deceived to our ruin, to the ruin of all those great blessings for which we have contended once blood. To prevent this, mischief and contrivance the designs of popular tyrants, who provide us liberty while they themselves are fervants in corruption, let us attend the meeting for the choice of our Representatives. Let us mark the man who endeth divisions, who lives by his neighbours sufferings; who is at bad morals and embarrassed circumstances. Such men will never serve us, but will serve themselves of us. They will Hang on the dissolution of our free and happy government. I this momentous transaction, let us lay our hands upon our Sword and fay, we will suffer; we will act for ourselves, we will not be misled by artful and interested men; we will choose men of liberal minds, of unembarrassed circumstances; men who can be confided in their private concerns; who attend to their own affairs, and manage them with honesty and discretion. Let us choose men who are temperate, chaste, sober, who live honestly and treat others with humanity and benevolence; who know the times, who seek for a State of order and government, and regard the liberties and laws of this Commonwealth, and are engaged to secure the United States from their present weakness and debate. Let us choose men of whom we can say, with our hands upon our hearts, and our eyes directed to Heaven—that we verily believe these are honest and true men, free of wisdom and experience, who love the public more than their personal and family emoluments; men who fear God, him reverence and love their country. Such confidential characters in our corporations & among individuals, will ensure to us a profusion of the evil of their ways; will establish this different days in future generations; and glorify Talk we may all receive the counsels of wisdom and an unbiassed confidence, before our foules and consciences have publickly fixed our national approach and profirmed our privileges to the dust, is the unremitting prayer of your sincere and ardent friend and fellow citizen,

LOCKE.

LONDON, February 22.

The barbarity of the Turks, and their aggressory against the Christian name is more enough before—muft have been roused by the provocation of the Austrians to an immoderate degree of acrimony. Letters from Vienna bring information, that the Turks, having discovered that some of the Greek inhabitants of Belgrade were in concert with the Austrian troops who approached to surprize, they have massacred them all without sparing the women and children, nor even the Bishop.

Accounts from Yassi one of the principal towns in Moldavia, are of no less a stamp. The garrison which was composed of 3500 Janissaries, and 1000 Arabs, were ren forced on the 20th by 12 000 Turks. Between these troops a dissension broke out, which has occasioned the most terrible outrages and disorders. On the night of the 23d of December, they fell upon each other, and then set fire to the town, after having plundered all the Greek inhabitants houses, violated their wives, and carried off their children. Fortunately the fire confumed no more than forty houses, but the streets are filled with dead bodies. In this fatal catastrophe, the greatest part of the christians took flight, and have escaped, some to Bukovina, and others to Gallicia.

We learn that the treaty between Britain, Spain, and the United States, is put into such a train of settlement, that there are hopes of its being finally concluded before the meeting of Parliament. With this Union, there is no doubt but we may speedily see in to decisive a tone in every Kingdom in Europe, that we may hold at naught their combinations, however threatning.

AUGUSTA, March 8.

Our accounts from the frontiers are truly distressing. The Savages, who are very numerous on the other side of the Oconee, frequently cross over and commit theft and murder in the settlements on that river. Last week they killed a man near Williamson's swamp, burnt three houses, and drove off a number of cattle.

PORTSMOUTH, April 23.

On Friday last, came on before the Hon. Supreme Court, at Dover, the trial of Mr. Elisha Thomas charged with the murder of Capt. *Peter Drown*, when after a full hearing of the evidences, and of the arguments made use of by the Attorney-General, John Prentice, Esq. and the Council for the prisoner, Colonel Rawson and Major Sullivan, he was convicted of the fact, the jury bringing in their verdict "*guilty of wilful murder*!" Sentence of death was pronounced upon him accordingly.

The time fixed for his execution, is Thursday the 22d day of May next, between the hours of ten and twelve, A. M.

BOSTON, May 1.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this Town, dated April 16th, furnishes us with the following particulars of the late riot there.

"On last Sunday afternoon, a most violent riot took place in this city, which was occasioned by a number of young students in physic, who have committed great excesses in taking up persons from the Church-yard for dissection: Some, as reported, of very respectable characters. The populace were extremely enraged, and went in a body of near 500, to the hospital, where they found a great number of bones, and many subjects partly dissected, with preparations &c. This raised a most violent ferment, and they were determined to sacrifice the physicians, four of whom the Mayor confined in gaol to prevent their being massacred. This circumstance in some measure appeased their fury; but the next day the mob collected again in the morning, and went to every physician's house in town, to search for bones and bodies. The Governor and Mayor went round the city with them, to endeavour to prevent mischief: However, all respect was lost in a very short time and they were both much abused. From searching the doctors houses, they went up to the gaol, and were determined to take out the four physicians that the mob had secured. The mob continued at the gaol, until four o'clock, in the afternoon, without committing any act of violence, except threatning language. A guard had been placed in the morning at the prison, consisting of thirteen men; at this period they made an attack upon the gaol with stones, clubs, &c. and beat through the windows and under door. The officer that commanded the guard had orders not to fire, unless the mob entered the prison; therefore no lives were lost at this time, except one, who entered one of the broken windows into the room, and was killed by the soldiers with the bayonet.

"The Governor finding matters so serious, and that in all probability the gaol would be forced open, ordered out the militia; but as they were most of them with the mob, but fifty collected with fire arms, many gentlemen followed with swords and clubs. We marched up to the gaol, and the mob waited for us until we were within ten paces of the door; our orders were not to fire: The mob were of opinion that we dare not fire, or if we did, it would be over their heads. This sentiment added to their fermerity, and as soon as we entered the goal-yard, they began to throw brick-bats, stones and sticks. Mr. *Jay* was first knocked down, then the *Baron Steuben*, and Commodore *Nicholson*; indeed almost every man that entered was wounded, the two first mentioned very severely. The militia could not be restrained any longer, cooped as they were in the gaol-yard, and every man an officer. They began to fire at first high, which the mob did not regard. After this trial, in vain, to disperse them, they levelled their muskets with full effect, and several were wounded. Part of the militia were ordered to charge the mob at the gate, which was done immediately, and we drove them with our bayonets as far as the brick-Meeting-House. They then collected on our flanks, and in our rear, upon which we fired. After our guns were discharged, they crowded upon us in such a manner, that we were forced to retreat, this was necessary on another account, for our friends in the gaol-yard, consisting of about 30, were firing on the mob, in the direction we had advanced, and it was so dark and rainy that we could not distinguish an object twenty yards. The mob followed us as far as St. Paul's church, where we dispersed. The other part at the gaol, marched out of the yard unmolested, and filed off to the right of the field, and left the mob in possession of the ground. They lost five men killed, and as many wounded. Many of our party were wounded but none killed.

"The next morning the militia paraded in force, in consequence of which, the city has been perfectly quiet. The guard at the gaol is still kept.

"I have endeavoured to give you a minute detail of this unhappy affair. It was so very serious at first, that orders were issued for the militia of several counties, and they were on their march to join the well-affected in this city."

NORTHAMPTON, May 7.

On Monday last the Supreme Judicial Court finished their session in this town—in the course of which,

Abial Cowerse, of Chester, was convicted of the murder of her infant bastard child, and received sentence of Death.

Asa Hopkins, convicted of forgery, was sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory, to be whipped twenty stripes, to pay costs, &c.

Abraham Parkhurst, convicted of a stand in putting off a counterfeit half guinea, was sentenced to be whipped ten stripes, to pay costs, &c.

Votes for Lieutenant-Governor and Senators, received since those last published.

Worthington. Lt. Gov.—Gen. Lincoln 40—Senators, the federal list the majority.

Montgomery. Gen. Lincoln 26 for Lt. Gov.—Senators—Mr. Strong, Mr. Bliss, Gen. Shepard and Col. Robinson, 26 each.

Shelburne. Lt. Gov.—Gen. Lincoln 26, Mr. Gerry 41; Senators—Mr Strong about 24, Mr. Hastings 41, Mr. Bliss 36, Mr. Sexton 20, Mr. Phelps 15, Bodman 14, Cooly 26, Field 25.

Bernardston. Lt. Gov.—Gen. Lincoln 12 Gen. Warren 24; Senators—Mr. Strong 18, Hastings 17, Bliss 17, Sexton 13, Phelps 28, Lyman 22, and Bodman 22.

Greenfield. Lt. Gov.—Lincoln 44, Warren 27; federal list of Senators the majority.

Conway. Lt. Gov.—Lincoln 5, Warren 26; Senators—Phelps, Fowler, Lyman and Bodman, 28 each.

Sunderland. Lt. Gov.—Lincoln 29, Warren 6; federal list of Senators the majority.

Charlemont. Lt. Gov.—Adams 18, Lincoln 4; Senators—Strong 6, Hastings 23, Bliss 27, Smead 15, Field 17.

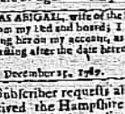
Cummington. Lincoln 36 for Lt. Gov.—federal list of Senators the majority.

Hawley. Lincoln 19 for Lt. Gov.—federal list of Senators the majority.

South-Hadley. Lincoln 47 for Lt. Gov.—federal list of Senators the majority.

Plainfield. Lincoln 18 for Lt. Gov.—federal list of Senators the majority.

We hear that Gen. Lincoln has a large majority of the votes, for Lieut. Governor, in the county of Berkshire.



THE Colt SUPERIOR—to those near him. So very handsome, all must fear him. He's near a rod from ear to foot, But two years old, or little more. This colt's Superiour to Black Dread, (Whose thirteen year's fixed on his head) Forms better colts than he can make, Though he far better mares partake.

T. FRENCH.

Conway, April 27, 1788.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Goldsmith's business, a smart active Boy, about 14 years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

WHEREAS ABIGAIL, wife of the Subscriber, has eloped from my bed and board; I therefore forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

ASA ROBBINS.

Warwick, December 25, 1787.

THE Subscriber requests all those who have received the Hampshire Gazette of him one quarter, to make immediate payment.

ANDREW WOOD.

MIND superior to BODY.

WHAT is the blooming tincture of the skin,
To peace of mind, and harmony within?
What the bright sparkling of the finest eye,
To the soft soothing of a calm reply?
Can comeliness of form, or shape, or air,
With comeliness of words or deeds compare?
No—those at first the unwary heart may gain;
But these, these only, can the heart retain.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

I shall be obliged to you to give the following copy of a publishment, which I met with in my travels a few years since, a place in your paper, if it may be of great use to those town-clerks, who are now in their business, as well as have a tendency to produce a good degree of uniformity in so important an article of Sunday's entertainment. Yours, Z.

"I *William* ——, of Wilmington, and *Eunice* ——, of Mansfield, called of that God that redeems our souls from death by Jesus Christ, and hath made us in humanity, and also bound us together, with those cords of love that are called charity—we do hereby publish to the world, that we intend marriage; and we also desire the prayers of the brethren in Jesus. *Amen!*"

ANECDOTE.

A Very avaricious Divine, seeing a poor boy of a very promising appearance in a deplorable condition, called him to his door, and giving him a mouldy piece of bread, asked him if he could read; to which he answered in the negative: to the questions whether he could say the Belief and Lord's Prayer, the answer was the same. Well, said the divine, I will teach you that; say after me, "Our Father," said the instructor. Our Father? repeated the poor boy; What, your Father as well as mine? Yes, certainly. Then we are brothers! To be sure we are, was the reply. Why then, rejoined the boy, pulling the crust from under his coat, how could you give your poor brother this mouldy piece of bread?

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

An An in addition to an act, intitled "an act for rendering processes in law less expensive."

WHEREAS doubts have arisen how far Justices of the Peace are authorised to continue actions, commenced against persons absent from the Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court Assembled, and by the authority of the same, That when any civil action is commenced before any Justice of the Peace, having cognizance of the same, if it shall appear to the said Justice by the return of the writ in the said action, or otherwise, that the defendant or debtor be absent from the Commonwealth, at the time of serving such writ, it shall be the duty of such Justice to continue such action for a space of time, not exceeding six months, nor less than two months, according to the supposed distance of such debtor or defendant, and as to the said Justice shall seem most equitable, and there shall be the same distance of time between rendering the said judgment and issuing execution thereon as if no continuance were granted; also every Justice of the Peace in any other case, shall have power by public proclamation to adjourn the process of any action brought before him for more than four pounds, when equity shall appear to require it, not exceeding thirty days.

And whereas no provision is made for a plaintiff to prosecute his suit commenced before a Justice in case of the death of such Justice during the process:

It is further enacted, That when any Justice of the Peace shall die or be removed before a judgment given by him is paid and satisfied, it shall be in the power of any Justice of the Peace in the same county, to grant a *scire facias* upon the same judgment for the party against whom such judgment was rendered up, to shew cause if any he hath, why execution should not be issued against him. And if no such cause be known, such Justice shall cause execution to be issued on such judgment, in the same manner as if the action had been commenced before him.

In the House of Representatives, March 26, 1788.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 28, 1788.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved—— JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy. Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

NEW GOODS.

A Good assortment of India and European GOODS, now opened and ready for Sale, at LEVI SHEPHARD's Medicinal Store; in Northampton.

April 20, 1788.

SHIPPING HORSES.

WANTED, a few likely HORSES, for Shipping, from four to seven years old—for which European or West-India GOODS will be given, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, April 28, 1788.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subscriber,

ONE half of the DWELLING-HOUSE in which he now lives, and one half of a Barn, and about one acre and three-quarters of choice mowing Land, on which said buildings stand, with an Orchard that will make near fifteen barrels of cyder a year, and lies on the county road, near half a mile west of the meeting-house.

George Hunt.

Northampton, April 28, 1788.

RUN away from the Subscriber the 9th instant, an apprentice Boy, named Samuel Moger, about 15 years old, dark complection; wore away a check'd shirt, striped frock and trowsers, and brown jacket. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber, shall have three pence reward and no charges paid.

Martin Severance, jun.

Shelburne, April 22, 1788.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners on the estate of Jonathan Ashley, Esq. late of Deerfield, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend at the late dwelling-house of the deceased in Deerfield, from two till five o'clock in the afternoon, of the first Tuesdays in the three following months, to receive claims against said estate, after which no claims will be received.

Jonathan Holt,
John Bardwell,
John Williams.

Deerfield, April 21, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of Lands in the town of Windsor, county of Berkshire, that their lands are taxed for the years 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.			Town & County.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Josiah Lawrence,	0	18	2	2	2	11
Noah Nash,	2	5	1	4	8	0
Samuel Watson's heirs,	1	5	0			
David Parker,	0	8	4	0	8	1
John James,				2	2	8
Benjamin Converse,	0	2	1	0	4	7
Peter Stevens,	0	7	6	0	15	1
Asa Kanady,	1	6	2	2	7	0
Jacob Enfign,	0	15	1	1	4	1
Col. Asa Kimball,	0	7	6	0	8	0
Joseph Martin,	0	2	11	0	3	4
David Belcher,	0	11	4	0	12	7
Moses Gleason,	0	11	11	0	8	7
Jonathan Ellis,				0	2	0
Ebenezer Lee's heirs,	0	2	6	0	2	11
Bliezer Burnham,				0	16	8
Jesse Tate,				0	3	2
Nathan Benjamin's heirs,				0	11	9
Samuel Whitsley,				0	9	1
Josiah Read,				1	11	8
No. 8, 1d division,	0	7	6	0	5	1
99,	0	7	6	0	5	7
58, 3d division,	0	3	3	0	2	5
52,	0	7	6	0	5	7
70, 2d division,				0	0	9
141,	0	7	6	0	9	8
72,				0	9	6
100,	0	7	6	0	9	4
98,				0	0	7

And unless said taxes are paid on or before the 4th day of June next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Col. William Clark, innholder in said Windsor, at ten o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

RANSFORD MINER, Collector for 1784, 85, & 86.
JOSEPH RIPLEY, Collector for 1786 & 87.
ASA HALL, Collector for 1787.

Windsor, February 20, 1788.

To be Sold,

A FARM, in Ashfield, containing about 75 acres, a good House and Barn thereon, and a young Orchard, about two miles from the meeting-house, lying on the country road. For particulars enquire of RICHARD ALLIS, or Capt. ELISHA AMSDEN, in Conway.

Ashfield, April 14, 1788.

WANTED,

A Quantity of well dryed

Salts of Lye;

FOR which the highest price will be given, one half in Cash, the other in West-India Goods, at cash prices, by DAVENPORT & M'LEAN, at their Store in Northampton, next door to Mr. Alsabet Pomeroy's tavern.

N. B. CASH given for OLD PEWTER at the above Store.

Northampton, April 14, 1788.

Tappan and Fowle,

HAVE just received a large assortment of English GOODS, suitable for the season, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms.

Northampton, April 23, 1788.

Sloop INDUSTRY,

For HARTFORD,

ROBERT TAYLOR, of Shelburne, county of Hampshire, Master,

Now lying at Davenport's wharf, in Boston, and will sail by the 15th day of May next. For freight apply to the Master on board.

April 23, 1788.

To be Sold,

By WILLIAM SHIPMAN,

A little north of Kelloggs tavern, in Hadley,

SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, and VARNISH, of the best kind.—Likewise, WINDSOR CHAIRS; as good and cheap as any where on the continent.

WANTED, a few thousand of white pine SHINGLES, for which the abovementioned Chairs will be paid.

April 20, 1788.

TO be Sold, at Public Vendue, by order of the town of Chesterfield, in the county of Hampshire, two Rights of LAND, in and about the center of said town, which will make a number of excellent farms, and is under considerable improvements. Said Vendue will be at the house of Mr. John Stone, innholder in said Chesterfield, on the 20th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The purchaser by giving good security, and paying the interest annually, may pay the principal at pleasure.

By order of the Committee,

BENJ. BATES, Chairman.

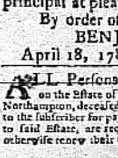
April 18, 1788.

ALL Persons that have any demands on the Estate of Deacon EBENEZER HUNT, late of Northampton, deceased, are desired to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber for payment—And those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make speedy payment, or otherwise renew their Obligations.

EBENEZER HUNT, Executor.

Northampton, April 14, 1788.

The PILGRIM,



A Famous bright Bay HORSE, will cover this season at the Stable of the subscriber in Amherst, on reasonable terms. Said Horse was lately brought from the State of Connecticut, and is three quarters blooded, of a good substantial stature, and is said by those who are good judges, to be as complete a horse, both for beauty and activity, as can be found in the state. Those gentlemen who may incline to bring their Mares, may depend upon constant attendance, from their humble servant, SAMUEL BOLTWOOD.

Amherst, April 25, 1788.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of Samuel Barnard, late of Deerfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the 7th day of April inst. being allowed for the creditors to said estate to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. David Hoit, innholder in Deerfield on the last Wednesdays in May, July and September next from one to six o'clock, P. M.

Jonathan Arms,
John Bardwell,
Samuel Childs.

Deerfield, April 30, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of Land in Charlemont, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	Town & County tax.			Minister.		School.		
	l.	d.		l.	d.	l.	d.	
Land lately owned by Elihu Field,	4	0	3	5	3	2	6	
dino, by Brewer,	1	3	3	7	3	0	6	
ditto, by Hillhouse,	2	0	6	0	0	0	10	
David Barr,	0	9	3	5	0	0	4	
Nathan Wheeler,	1	11	3	7	2	1	3	
Samuel Talker,	0	10						
David Newcumb,	0	6						
Josiah Dickinson,	0	7	0					

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 2d day of June next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Col. Othniel Taylor, innholder in Charlemont, at 10 o'clock on said day, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

George Kenman, Collector.

Charlemont, March 24, 1788.

MAY 1788. THE NUMBER 89

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A VERY remarkable circumstance happened in the family of Lord Sudley, who was married some few years ago to Miss Tyrrel. When his lordship's first wife was on her death bed, she told her lord, who was then Lord Sudley, and is now Earl of Arran in Ireland, that she had remarked in her waiting maid an attachment to her children, which was highly pleasing to her; she observed at the same time, that as his Lordship was young, he probably would marry again; that it would be a dreadful calamity to her children, if he should make choice of a woman that should dislike them, and consequently be an ill-natured step-mother to them: She therefore entreated, that if his lordship should ever resolve to marry again, he would make choice of her waiting maid, who was a prudent young woman, the daughter of a clergyman, but what was a greater recommendation in her eyes, had a sincere regard for her children, to whom she was sure, she would be a second mother. Lord Sudley followed his lady's advice; he made her waiting-maid Lady Sudley, and on the death of his father, he and he became Earl and Countess of Arran, the Countess died some few years ago, after having fulfilled the most sanguine expectation of the former Lady Sudley, by the most diligent care to discharge most zealously the duties of a mother to the children of her noble benefactress.

JANUARY 15.

Short, the fortunate *taylor*, who is said to have a well founded claim on the *estate* of Mr. Putney, agrees to relinquish further prospects of advantage, and receive six thousand pounds per annum rather than abide the event of a legal determination:—It will certainly be—*the best sur be ever made up.*

NEW-YORK, April 17.

The Charge of his Honour Chief Justice Morris, delivered to the Grand Jury, this day, at the City-Hall.

Gentlemen of the Grand-Jury,

ALL offences committed within this city and county, from treason to trespass, are the objects of your inquiry; and the sheriff's calender will furnish you with those offenders that are in custody, and their offences.

The late public tumults in this city, require your immediate and vigilant attention: common report ascribes their rise to some very indecent and impious plunder of dead bodies from their graves in the several church-yards. If this report is founded in truth, which undoubtedly it is, you will readily account for the refinement that has seized the minds of the remaining relatives of such deceased persons——it is an apology for many indiscretions; but, gentlemen, our laws are competent to punish any degree of guilt, and a vigilant and minute enquiry by so respectable a grand jury, cannot fail to fix the offence upon the real offenders, that they may be brought to justice, the laws of our country satisfied, and the minds of our good citizens quieted, in the fullest confidence, that the ashes of their relatives shall rest in peace in their graves.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to press this business upon you, and to beg it may be the first you attend to, the peace and good order of the city being of the utmost importance to every good citizen.

I have the fullest confidence, Gentlemen, that when the public are satisfied that you have undertaken the business, and that a careful and attentive examination will by you be made, uneasiness will cease, and order will be restored.

When this is gone through, it becomes your duty, gentlemen, to enquire into the late riot; and though it cannot be palliated in the first stages of it, yet, after every search was made to satisfy the wishes of the people, the attack upon the gaol, and the insults offered to the magistrates, were altogether inexcusable, and in their tendency threaten the very subversion of the government. You will therefore make it an object of your attention and examination. With these observations, and a perfect reliance on your vigorous exertions, I dismiss you.

The Grand Jury for the city and county of New-York deeply impressed with the importance of the above charge, have requested permission of his Honour the Chief Justice to publish the same.

And being anxious to discover the perpetrators of the offences therein mentioned, do request those persons who can give any information that may lead to a discovery, will acquaint them therewith, during their present sitting, at Symmonds's tavern in Wall-Street.

By Order of the Grand Jury,

WILLIAM NELSON, Foreman.

New-York, April 15, 1788.

The following interesting intelligence is copied from La Gazette de France, *printed at Paris, under the royal sanction; and received by the* Juno, *from Havre de Grace.*

Letter from *M. Lambert*, Counsellor of State and of the Council royal of Finance and Commerce, Comptroller general of Finance, to *M. Jefferson*, Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States of America at the Court of Versailles.

Versailles, December 29, 1787.

I HAVE the honour, Sir, to send you a copy of an Arret passed in Council, for encouraging the commerce of the United States in France. I shall furnish you with a number of others as soon as they shall be printed.

You will therein see that several considerable favours, not before promised to the American commerce, have been added to those which the King announced to you, in the letter addressed to you on the 22d day of October of the last year.

If in the mean time any duties have been levied, contrary to the intentions of that letter, they shall be repaid on sight of the vouched.

I have also ordered a verification of the facts whereon it was represented to you, that the decision of the 24th of May, 1786, relative to the commerce of tobacco, had not been fully executed. Be assured that if it shall appear that engagements have been evaded, which were taken under the sanction of the King, effectual provision shall be made for their scrupulous fulfilment.

You will also learn with pleasure that the measures I have taken to prevent the introduction of the commerce of tobacco, have had full success.

This commodity shall not be excepted from among those to which the right of entrepot is given. The farmers General shall have no preference in the purchases; the proprietors shall be perfectly masters of their speculations, and free to export their tobacco by sea to foreign countries.

Measures only must be taken to prevent those frauds to which the entrepot might serve as a pretext; and the Chamber of Commerce for the ports shall be consulted, in order that the precautions necessary for this purpose, may not be in a form incompatible with that liberty which commerce ought to enjoy in its operations.

Although the present stock of the Farmers General amounts to about three years consumption, I have engaged that company to continue to purchase yearly from the first day of January 1788, to the end of their lease, fourteen thousand hogsheads of tobacco brought directly into the ports of France, in French or American bottoms, and to shew at the end of every four months, that their purchases amount to four thousand six hundred and sixty-six hogsheads.

As to the prices, you have been sensible yourself of the necessity of leaving them free, and this freedom of price was the principal object of the applications of the American and French merchants when they complained of the contract of Mr. Morris.

The determination then taken to force the purchasers of tobacco, though at high prices, insomuch that the Farmers General now find themselves possessed of three years provision, shews that the interests of the planters and merchants of the United States of America have ever been precious to the King.

The arret of Council herein inclosed, and the other regulations which I have the honour of communicating to you, are a further confirmation of a truth tending to enach to strengthen the bands which unite the two nations.

I have the honour to be, with a very sincere and inviolable attachment, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

Signed, LAMBERT.

An ACT of the King's Council of State, for the encouragement of the Commerce of France with the United States of America.

December 29th, 1787.

Extract from the Records of the Council of State.

THE King, desirous of encouraging the commerce of his subjects with the United States of America and of facilitating between the two nations connections reciprocally useful: Having heard the report of the Sieur Lambert, Counsellor of State, and of the royal Council of Finance and Commerce, Comptroller-General of Finance, his majesty being in his Council, has ordained, and does ordain as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Whale oils and Spermaceti, the produce of the fisheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, which shall be brought into France directly in French vessels or in those of the United States shall continue to be subjected to a duty only of seven livres ten sols the barrel of five hundred and twenty pounds weight, and whale fins shall be subject to a duty of only six livres thirteen sols four deniers the quintal with the ten sols per livre on each of the said duties: which ten sols per livre shall cease on the last day of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety, his Majesty reserving to himself to grant further favours to the produce of the whale fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States of America, which shall be brought into France in French vessels or in those of the United States, if, on the information which his Majesty shall cause to be taken thereon, he shall judge it expedient for the interest of the two nations.

2d. The other fish oils and dried or salted fish; the produce in like manner of the fisheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, and brought also directly into France, in their, or in French vessels, shall not pay any other nor greater duties than those to which the oils and fish of the same kind, the produce of the fisheries of the Hanseatick towns, or of other the most favoured nations, are or shall be subject in the same case.

3d. The manufacture of candles and tapers of Spermaceti shall be permitted in France, as that of other candles and tapers.

4. Corn, wheat, rye, rice, pease, beans, lentiles, flax-seed and other seeds, flour, trees and shrubs, pot-ash and pearl-ash, skins and fur of beaver, raw hides, furs and peltry, and timber brought from the United States directly into France, in French vessels or in those of the United States, shall not be subject but to a duty of one eighth per cent. on their value.

5. Vessels built in the United States and sold in France, or purchased by Frenchmen, shall be exempt from all duties, on proof that they were built in the United States

6. Turpentine, tar and pitch, the produce of the United States of America, and brought directly into France in French vessels, or in those of the United State, shall pay only a duty of two and a half per cent. on their value, and as well the duties mentioned in this as in the fourth article, shall be exempt from all additions of four per livre.

7. The exportation of arms of all sorts, and of gunpowder for the United States of America, shall be always permitted in French vessels or in those of the United States, paying for the arms a duty of one eighth per cent. on their value, and gunpowder in that case shall be exempt from all duty on giving a cautionary bond.

8. Papers of all sorts, even paper hangings and coloured papers, paste-board and books, shall be exempt from all duties on their embarkation for the United States of America, in French vessels, or in those of the United States, and shall be entitled in that case to a restitution of the fabrication duties on paper and pasteboard.

9. The admiralty duties on the vessels of the United States entering into, or going out of the ports of France, shall not be levied but compleatly with the edict of the month of June fail in the cases therein provided for, and with the letters patent of the 10th of January, one thousand seven hundred and seventy, for the objects for which no provision shall have been made by the said edict; his Majesty reserving to himself moreover to make known his intentions as to the manner in which the said duties shall be levied, whether in proportion to the tonnage of the vessels or otherwise, as also to simplify the said duties of the Admiralty, and to regulate them as far as shall be possible on the principle of reciprocity, as soon as the orders shall be compleated which were given by his Majesty according to the twenty sixth article of the said edict of the month of June last.

12. The interdiction (or stopping) of all the productions and merchandize of the Colonies, shall be permitted for six months in all the ports of France open to the commerce of her Colonies; and the said interdict shall be subject only to a duty of one eighth per cent.

11. To favour the exportation of arms, hard ware, jewellery, bonnetry*, of wool and of cotton, coarse woollens, small draperies and stuffs of cotton of all sorts, and other merchandise of French fabric, which shall be sent to the United States of America in French vessels, or in those of the United States, his Majesty reserves to himself to grant encouragements, which shall be immediately regulated in his council, according to the nature of each of the said merchandises.

12. As to other merchandises not mentioned in this act, brought directly into France from the United States in their or in French vessels, or carried from France to the said United States in French vessels, or in those of the United States; and with respect to all commercial conventions whatsoever, his Majesty wills and ordains that the citizens of the United States enjoy in France the same rights, privileges, and exemptions with the subjects of his Majesty, saving the execution of what is provided in the ninth article hereof.

13 His Majesty grants to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, all the advantages which are enjoyed or which may be hereafter enjoyed by the most favoured nations in his Colonies of America; and moreover his Majesty assures to the said citizens and inhabitants of the United States all the privileges and advantages which his own subjects of France enjoy or shall enjoy in Asia, and in the ports leading thereto: provided always that their vessels shall have been fitted out and dispatched in some port of the United States.

His Majesty commands and others **M.** le duc de Penthievre, Admiral of France; the Intendant Commissaries de parti in the provinces; the Commissaries de parti for the observation of the ordinances in the Admiralties; the officers of the Admiralties, Masters of the Ports, Judges des traites, and all others to whom it shall belong, to be aiding in the execution of the present regulation, which shall be registered in the offices of said Admiralties, read, published and posted wherever it shall be necessary.

Done in the King's Council of State, his Majesty present, Held at Versailles the 29th of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Signed, LE CTE. DE LA LUZERNE.

* This term includes bonnets, stockings, socks, under waistcoats, drawers, gloves, and mittens, as said by bonnetiers.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April 28th, 1788.*

THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL from a sense of duty to the Public, and a desire to accomodate those of his fellow-citizens who are licenced to sell spiritous liquors—begs leave to remind them, That a renewal of their *licences* cannot be obtained, unless they settle, and *pay* their Excise accounts, before the *first* day of June next:—and those, who are permitted to sell excised articles, will please also to remember, That if they do not settle their accounts before that period, their bonds will be put in suit, and judgment recovered equal to double the amount of the duties on all excised articles, they had on hand at the last settlement, and have received since.

By the late *alteration* in the *excise law*, all importers are to make up their accounts to the first days of May, August, November and February, and settle the same within *thirty* days of those periods; and as this will be much more convenient to them, than to account every three months from the date of their respective bonds, the COMPTROLLER flatters himself, that the Collectors will not be under the necessity of taking steps to procure a settlement, which cannot fail of being disagreeable to them, as well as the importers.——But, as it is absolutely necessary, that regular settlements should be had, the several Collectors of Excise in the Commonwealth, are hereby called upon to execute the Laws against every Delinquent, without exception.

When the Comptroller considers, that no part of the revenue of this Commonwealth is collected with less expence to the subject, than the duties of import and excise, and that those duties are appropriated to pay the *interest* on the *public debt*, and to *support a government*, the *choice of the people*, He cannot but flatter himself, they will be chearfully paid—especially when he reflects, that, in countries where the *revenue is swallowed up* by the Collectors, or appropriated to provide the *trappings of royalty*, the person who defrauds the same is deemed infamous.——But, if there should be any, who, by evading the revenue-laws, would *enrich* themselves, to the *ruin* of the fair trader, and public creditor, and the *injury* of the poorest citizens; whose burthens will be increased in proportion as the revenue is defrauded, He hopes, that information will be given to the Collectors of all such offences, that the Perpetrators may be dealt with as the law provides. LEONARD JARVIS,

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

Major-General SHEPARD's Orders to the fourth division of Militia—April 29, 1788.

THE General is astonished at the great deficiency of arms, accoutrements, and equipments, as appears by the division returns, and is much surprised at the delinquincies of the officers commanding companies, otherwise so great a deficiency would not have been. He now pointedly directs Captains and officers commanding companies to see that their companies (both train band and alarm-list) are properly equipt as the law directs; and such persons as are unable to equip themselves, are furnished by the town—he calls on the Colonels or officers commanding regiments, to see that the Captains or officers commanding companies in their respective regiments pay particular attention to this order—He calls on the Brigadiers to see that the Colonels or officers commanding regiments in their respective brigades, attend to their duty in this respect. He expects the militia of this division are called together by companies and by regiments or battallions, as often in a year as the law directs, for the purpose of reviewing their arms, and perfecting themselves in military discipline; at which time he wishes to have the brigade Inspectors attend and make report to their Brigadiers, what situation the men's arms are in, and also the regularity of the men when under arms—he directs the Sub-Inspector not only to inspect and report, but to enter his complaint to the Major-General against such officers as he finds delinquent and inattentive to their duty.

He is informed that the men are very inattentive and do not attend on the parade when warned for the purpose of military exercise—He takes this method to inform the Clerks of the several companies, that they are under oath to the right discharge of their duty, part of which is to take an account of the men who do not appear, and the men so offending are to be prosecuted, unless the Captain or officer commanding the company certify to the Clerk, that they have given sufficient reasons for their non-appearance: they are not to wait till the Captain or officer commanding the company directs them to prosecute, but they are to prosecute all without exception, who have thus offended, except such as are excused as before mentioned. The General expects that the brigade return will be handed to the Deputy Ajutant-General by the last of May, that he may be able to make the division return by the first of June—He directs the Brigadiers to issue their orders (if not already done) for the above purpose.

The General finds by the return a large number of vacancies, both of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, which he directs to be filled up—Colonels or officers commanding regiments, will see that the vacancies in their respective regiments are filled accordingly.

As ignorance is *very* often offered as an excuse for the breach of orders, Captains or officers commanding companies are directed to see that these orders are read to their respective companies, the two first days their companies are called together for military exercise

R. OLIVER, D. A. G.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The following is the substance of Mr. Burke's introductory speech in the Common Council on Friday last, to his motion respecting the Slave Trade.

He lamented that the subject was far beyond his powers or speech to elucidate, but it was not above his principles to abhor.

He stated that this odious traffic consigned 100,000 of the human species annually to perpetual slavery, and half that number to a preferable alternative—the grave.

That much had been said upon the great and abfolute neceffity there was that the flaves fhould be employed in the cultivation of our iflands; if that fact fhould at laft be admitted, which he very much doubted, yet it was well known, that on plantations where common humanity was exercifed, fo fwift was the propagation that they were frequently overftocked, and confequently there was no neceffity for a freth fupply. The poor wretches, as it were, began to forget their captivity, became adopted children of their refpective colonies, and were ready to join in its defence.

He faid, fufficiently wretched were the common evils of their exiftence, without the additional exercife of fuch feverities as feemed only calculated to difcover to what extent human mifery might be tortured.

If the plea of intereft was to be urged with fuccefs, *in GOD'S name* let us no more be told of the humanity, tendernefs or even juftice of the Britifh nation.

He faid the wealth of nations exactly refembled the wealth of individuals, and was honourable or difgraceful according to the mode by which it was obtained. What think we of the property of a man, which we know or even fufpect to have been acquired by injuftice, by oppreffion, by cruelty, by murder? Do we not execrate it?

He exhorted them to regard the fubject before them with the fame purity of reafoning. And is it not the fame, wish this difference only, that they have followed a multitude in the commiffion of a crime which viewed in a fingle individual, arrefted your abhorrence? And could they fay that the crime was not the fame, tho' committed by a million?

He faid, let the time paft fuffice, that part of our wealth has flowed from the lacerated fides, with the life blood perhaps, of the afflicted Indian. Let humanity take her turn, and intereft give way. May the glorious period be at length arrived that we fhall fet the example of extending that freedom to others which we fo much prize and as the only teftimony of gratitude we can give for the valuable privileges we enjoy.

After all that can be faid, and all that fhall be obtained, he faid it would amount to no more than this, and he wifhed it might kindle the heart of every one prefent, *That England would ceafe to be cruel, and Commerce condefcend to be juft.*

By the laft mail, we learn, that on the 24th ult. in the evening, all on a fudden, the fuperior mouth of mount Vefuvius emitted an immenfe column of black fmoke in the form of a pine tree, at the branches of which were feen enflamed ftones, which were thrown a great height, and fometimes they appeared like fheavers of fire, during which the noife in the earth, and the violent repeated fhocks of earthquakes, caufed the greateft conftternation amongft the inhabitants of the environs.

On the 26th the volcano having opened a mouth at the foot of the fuperiour mountain oppofite Somma, the lava flowed out in abundance into the valley, where it has already formed a lake of fire one mile and a half in circumference.

BALTIMORE, (Maryland) April 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend here, dated February 17, 1788.

"I hear a bill is to be brought into parliament for a commercial treaty with America. By what I can learn, it is to give the United States the privilege of trading to the Britifh Weft-Indian iflands with lumber, fait fifh, flour, beef and pork; and of bringing back the proceeds in the produce of the iflands. I always forefaw the iflands could not do without the produce of the ftates—They now find it abfolutely neceffary that a commercial treaty fhould be made between this government and Congrefs."

PHILADELPHIA, (May 1.

The accounts from Maryland and South-Carolina, fays a correfpondent, are fo favourable to the adoption of the propofed federal conftitution, that the queftion now only is, which member of the old confederacy will put the key-ftone to the arch of the new. There feems little or no time to apprehend a rejection by any ftate. Rhode-Iland excepted; for every day adds more full reafons in favour of the meafure. A ridiculous fhance now exifts in Georgia. They have paper money *a legal tender*, though at four or five for one; and yet the fhame that would attend the wicked conduct of cancelling a debt on fuch terms, prevents any tenders from being made. How happy would it be where a government is fo remifs as not to repeal a law tempting the people to fraud, if the exiftence of the new conftitution had been early enough to prevent the remiffion. We learn, however, that paper money has deeply injured their commerce, both foreign and internal.

It is hoped, fays a correfpondent, that one of the firft meafures of the federal government will be to lay a large general impoft or excife on fpirituous liquors, to preferve morals, to prevent diforders, to introduce as fubftitutes the native American beer and cyder, and to eafe the landed intereft and farmers of part of their prefent taxes. By purfuing the Engliih method of home-brewed beer, our farmers might fave all their taxes. County malt-houfes, within the reach of a morning's carting with barley, and from which a farmer might return with his malt the fame day, would greatly conduce to the public benefit and convenience.

The following is copied from the Kentucky Gazette of April 4.

It is with the moft fenfible concern we announce to the public the capture of three boats on the Ohio, near the big Miami, by the favages; familiarized as we have been for feveral weeks paft, to murder and robbery at almoft every point of our frontiers, the fympathy of all ranks has been excited in an extraordinary degree by this deeply affecting cataftrophe. Among the paffengers in thefe boats it is with great regret we mention S. Purviance, Efq. of Baltimore Town, Mr. Ripont of Maryland, Monf. Regnier, and two other French gentlemen, one a miniature, the other a botanift, deftined to explore the natural products of this country; a Mr. Pierce, of Maryland, and a Mr. Furgufon, a trader; befides thefe gentlemen there were Meffrs. Gray, Garland and Simmonds, five other men and a negro woman.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

We hear from Bennington, that the following extraordinary event is well authenticated. A man belonging to Suffield, in Connecticut, having for a long time been perfectly delirious, infifted upon jumping down his well; not long fince, and was with difficulty reftrained from executing his defign, for fome time. Watching his opportunity, he eluded the vigilance of his friends, ran to the well and threw himfelf in head foremoft. The well is thirty feet or more in depth, and the bucket being down in it, the force of the man's fall was fo great, as to daft it to pieces. Notwithftanding this, to the great aftonifhment of his friends, he was taken out alive, perfectly poffeffed of his reafon, and has been quite well, as to his fenfes, ever fince. The man paffed through that town a fhort time fince; his head was not quite healed of the wound received by the bucket: our correfpondent converfed with him, and with his mother, who accompanied him, from the latter of whom he received the account.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) April 23.

A fhort time fince a Mrs. Mary Martin, of Pembroke, in this State, was bit in the hand by a dog——the dog difcovering evident figns of madnefs, was immediately killed. No uncommon fymptoms were noticed by the woman until the evening of the 20th inft. when fhe complained of her hand being very painful, and of her being otherwife indifpofed. From this period, the Hydrophobia came upon her apace; and after lingering until the 12th inftant, in the utmoft agony, fhe expired. Previous to her diffolution fhe would make a noife refembling the howl of a wolf or dog.

BOSTON, May 8.

Ratification of the Federal Conftitution, by the State of Maryland.

Mr. Conyngham, of the refpectable houfe of *Conyngham & Neftlet*, of Philadelphia, arrived in town on Tuefday laft at two o'clock, in four days and half from Philadelphia. By this gentleman we have received the important and authentick intelligence, that on the 28th day of April, the Convention of Maryland, by a majority of 63 out of 74 members, ASSENTED TO, and on the following day RATIFIED the CONSTITUTION propofed by the federal Convention.

This gentleman has favoured us with a Philadelphia paper of Thurfday laft—from which the following particulars are extracted:

ANNAPOLIS, *(Maryland)* April 24.

On Monday laft the Convention appointed by the people of this State, under the recommendation of the General Affembly, for the purpofe of confidering the new plan of government for the United States, met in this city, and unanimoufly made choice of the Hon. *George Plater*, Efq. for their Prefident. There is a large majority of this refpectable body in favour of the propofed Conftitution.

In CONVENTION, April 23, 1788.

The propofed plan of federal government, for the United States, was read the firft time, and thereupon,

Refolved, That this Convention will not enter into any refolution upon any particular part of the propofed plan of federal government for the United States, but that the whole thereof fhall be read through a fecond time, after which the fubject may be fully debated and confidered, and then the Preftident fhall put the queftion, That this Convention do aflent to, and ratify, the fame Conftitution; on which queftion the yeas and nays fhall be taken.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

By advice received on Tuefday afternoon from Maryland, we find that the Convention of that ftate have adopted *the new Federal Conftitution*, by a majority of 63 in favour, and 11 againft it; which is near fix to one. Such are the effects of *full difcuffion*, and fuch of their determination at the diftance of feven months from the time of promulgation.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated 28th April 1788.

"Our Convention have adopted the new government by a majority of votes——63 to 11——to-morrow it is to be ratified in form."

Mr. *Conyngham* brought with him to New-York copies of the fpeeches made by Meffrs. *Paca, Martin, Mercer*, &c. who were in the minority and who, in imitation of the minority of Maffachufetts, declared their intention of giving the Conftitution every fupport in their power, as it appeared to be agreeable to fo large and refpectable a majority of the people of Maryland. Thefe copies Mr. Conyngham accidentally left at New-York.

A letter from a gentleman of the firft diftinction and information in New-York, dated the 27th ult. fays,

"Returns are received from all the counties in *Virginia*, excepting eight in Kentucky. The federalifts are the moft numerous, and their abilities and characters the moft weighty.

"This is the ftatement, which has been received from Virginia.

Federalifts	88
Antis	66
Neutrals	3

"Thofe ftated as neutrals will be for it—one of them being Col. Carrington, brother to the Chief Juftice, and another his colleague.

"It is faid, that a majority of the eight counties not returned will be for it—but that at leaft an equal number may be depended on.

"This State is too divided to form a conclufive judgment at prefent. On Tuefday next the elections will be made—let the majority be on which it may, it will be but fmall. I think that fo many States will have adopted the Conftitution before the Convention of this State aflemble as to produce a decifion in its favour by a fmall majority."

The Convention of *South-Carolina*, meets on the 12th day of May; *Virginia*, about the firft of June; *New-Hampfhire* and *New-York*, the 17th of June, and *North-Carolina*, on the 4th of July.

We are aflured, that a French fquadron may be expected to arrive in this port, about the 1ft of July, to continue here two or three month.

NORTHAMPTON, May 14.

Mr. *Grenville*, in the Houfe of Commons of England, Feb. 12, in the debate on the bill for regulating the commerce carried on between the States and the Britifh Weft-Indies, after mentioning the benefits derived to England, by confining it to Engliih bottoms, &c. in adverting to the ftate of the commerce between the United States and Great-Britain, made the following obfervation, which is worthy remark.—"It was, he faid, confidently fpoke of, that endeavours were making in America to form a Federal Government: When that government fhould be eftablifhed, it would then be fufficient time to come to any permanent regulation of trade; until then, it had beft remain as it was." Our enemies fee our fituation and take advantage of it.

The wounds received by the hon. Mr. Jay, in the late diftarbances at New-York, we hear, are like to prove mortal.

For the HAMPSHIRE-GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

I mean to act on good principles; but as it is poffible a good man may miftake, I would, through the channel of your ufeful paper, aflk a refolution of the following Queries, viz.

IS not felf prefervation one of the firft principles or maxims of the law of nature?—if fo, ought I not therefore ftrictly to act upon it, for the prefervation of my property, family, comfort, reputation and life? If then I find my affairs embarraffed, and that I muft probably go to gaol unlefs I go to the General Court, ought I not to feek an election? and ought I to be blamed therefor in cafe I am not fucceffful? Upon the fame principle, fhould I obtain a feat in Court, ought I not to endeavour the enacting fuch laws (call them tender acts, or bankrupt laws, as you pleafe) as will fave my reputation, perfon and family from ruin?—A juft anfwer to thefe queries, by a judicious caufift, would oblige yours and the public's humble fervant, the

QUERIST.

In fcil improvifing,
The choiceft plants may grow.
Fools, rogues and knaves contend,
But call no man fo.

Bekkertown, April 22, 1788.

WHEREAS fome tranfactions in this town have been fo reprefented in the neighbouring towns, that the inhabitants are ftigmatized by many as being generally oppofed to the federal conftitution, and to good order and government;—juftice to ourfelves, and regard to the reputation of the town and to the common welfare, induces us to declare that we acquiefce in the ratification of the federal conftitution—that we highly prize and chearfully fubmit to conftitutional order and government; and we truft we fhall make it evident to the world, that we are good citizens of the Commonwealth and of the United States.

(The above was figned by a large number of refpectable inhabitants of faid town.)

Will COVER this Season,

at the ftable of the Subfcriber in Northampton, that elegant and noted Arabian HORSE formerly owned by General Tupper, of Chefterfield,—has ftood the beft colts that has been found in this county.——Conftant attendance given, and all favours gratefully acknowledged.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

May 12, 1789.

WE the Subfcribers being appointed Commiffioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampfhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eftate of ELISHA VAUGHAN, of Shutefbury, reprefented non-compofmentis, faid eftate being reprefented infolvent, and fix months being allowed to the creditors to faid eftate to bring in and fupport their claims—We hereby give notice, that we fhall attend faid bufinefs at the houfe of Capt. Oliver Allen, in Shutefbury, on the third Tuefday of June next, and at the houfe of John Bruce in Pelham, on the third Tuefday of Auguft next, from 9 to 4 o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after faid term.

JOHN RIKEN,
EBENEZER GRAY.

Pelham, April 10, 1788.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Goldfmith's bufinefs, a fmart active Boy, about 14 years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

Just IMPORTED from LONDON, by

LEVI SHEPHARD,

A large and general aflortment of

Drugs and Medicines;

Together with a large aflortment of Painters COLOURS, which are now ready for fale at his Medical Store in Northampton. Alfo, A very general fupply of European and India GOODS.——He has likewife an aflortment of Crockery WARE, and the following articles of Dye STUFFS, &c. &c.—viz.

RED WOOD.	Pruffian Blue.
Log Wood.	Blue Verditure.
Fuftic.	Rofe Pink.
Madder.	Vermillion.
Otter.	Verdigreafe.
Oil of Vitriol.	Linfeed Oil.
Blue Vitriol.	Gin, by the cafe.
Allum and Copperas.	Weft-India and New-England Rum.
Spanifh Indigo.	Wines.
Prefs Paper.	Loaf and brown Sugar.
Green & Bohea Tea.	Molaffes.
Coffee.	Raifins and Figs.
Cinnamon.	Currants.
Cloves.	German Steel.
Ginger and Peper.	Sheet and bar Lead.
Writing Paper.	Shot.
Webber's Inftitute, 1ft, 2d and 3d part.	Snuff, of the beft quality.
Watts' Pfalms and Hymns.	Anderfon's Pills.
Spirits of Turpentine.	Lockyer's do.
Varnifh.	Hoopers female do.
Refin.	Francis' female Elixir.
Putty.	Turlington's Balfam of Life.
Chalk.	Britifh Oil.
Lamp black.	James' Fever Powder.
White and Red Lead.	Crown Lancets.
Spruce Yellow.	Surgeons Inftruments.
Spanifh White.	Stone Ware.
Spanifh Brown.	

Pot-Afh, Salts and Butter, will be accepted in payment for any of the above Goods.

May 14, 1788.

May 14, 1788.

A Good Family HORSE, about 8 years old; rather more than middling for size. Any person having such an one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser, and ready pay, by enquiring of the Printer.

WANTED,

Seed Horse.

THIS Season—may cover,
Your breeding-mares—over,
My famous Horse—Old ICH-A-BOD.
There ne'er—was a better,
E'er fed upon—clover;
Or on the ground—yet ever trod.
He'll trot—and he'll canter,
Where 'er you—dare venture:
(A fingle ftep—he cannot pace)
He'll draw—in a waggon,
And run—like a dragon,
And never yet—fell in a race.
He's ftrong—and he's nervous,
But no ways—malicious.
His feed—was never known to fail.
He cocks up—his forehead,
High as—Ware's *Black Dread*,
And alfo—eke—like wife—his tail.
His colts too—are famous,
As ever—were *Humor*,
As all who have—own'd them will fay,
Not one e'er except—ed,
No not colts from—*Black Dread*,
Nor alfo—eke—from Dapple Grey.
In Decrfield—townd,
He may be found,
At Stable of Subfcriber,
Let each his mare,
Bring even there,
And ICH-A-BOD—ftall ride her.

E. BARNARD.

May 8, 1788.

THOSE perfons in the towns of Charlemont, Heath and Buckland, who received the *Hampfhire Gazette* the laft year, and who have not paid up, are again requefted to make immediate payment, either to Col. Taylor, or to the Printer hereof. *E. Maxwell.*

May 14, 1788.

WHEREAS ABIGAIL, wife of the Subfcriber, has eloped from my bed and board; I therefore forbid all perfons trufting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

ASA ROBBINS.

Warwick, December 25, 1787.

All Persons indebted to

the Printer hereof, for Papers the laft year, are requefted to make immediate payment—thofe indebted for advertifements, are alfo requefted to difcharge the fame.

ANECDOTE *of a Savage* DOG.

(Translated from Mr. St. JOHN's American Farmer's Letters.)

IN the county of Ulster, neighbourhood of Wawasing, lived a man with whom I was very intimate; his name was *Le Ferry*; he was the grandson of a French-man, who at the repeal of the edict of Hantes, was with many others obliged to fly his country. He poſſeſſed the laſt plantation of the valley near the blue mountains, (which croſs a part of the ſtate of New-York) and enormous chain which always will be, as it is at preſent, an aſylum for deer. He had nothing to fear in time of war, from the incurſions of the inhabitants of thoſe ſavage countries; for he knew them all, and was very well beloved by them. A pretty fall of water had given him the idea of building a griſtmill there, which was the beſt of the valley; the ſame current turned alſo a ſaw-mill, to which he carried, upon the winter's ſnow, the trees which he drew from the neighbouring mountains. This uſeful ſtream was then diverted in a manner common enough in this country, to water the fields in its vicinity; and it cauſed the hay to grow there more abundantly, and the beſt I ever ſaw. Half a mile from his door ran the river Eſopus, upon the borders, of which, nature has fixed the richeſt ſoil that I know in America; ſo well known under the name of *Terre baſſe* (low land). It is in that valley that Fertility itſelf has taken its abode; it is there, where every barn becomes a temple of Ceres.

Le Ferre had eleven children (a circumſtance not extraordinary in this country) the eldeſt boys, like their father, were ſkillful hunters. Who could live ſo near foreſts without inſtinctively knowing how to go thither, and take the game which they contain? It is thus that thoſe who live upon the banks of the ſea become ſailors. Every thing with man is local, his virtues and his vices, his tales, and even his prejudices; there is nothing but ſound morality and virtue which is in every country.

He lived with the produce of his land and his mill, happy and tranquil. One of his ſons was miniſter of Wawaſing, which was inhabited by none but Dutchmen, deſcended from the firſt ſettlers of *Newamſtel*, at preſent *Newyork*.

Being one day at the houſe of this farmer, the youngeſt of his children diſappeared about ten o'clock in the morning; he was four years old: The family, alarmed, ſought for him in the river, and in the fields, but in vain! The frightened parents ſent for the neighbours; we went into the woods, and ſearched them with the moſt ſcrupulous attention: A thouſand times we called him, but received no other anſwer than thoſe of ſavage echoes. We divided into many parties; night came on without our being able to flatter ourſelves with any hope; The parents, in deſpair, refuſed to return to the houſe; their terrour was without ceſſation increaſed by the knowledge they had of the activity and rage of the wild cats, againſt which *men* cannot always defend themſelves. They painted to themſelves an hungry wolf devouring the child of their boſoms, and ſpilling upon the ground the blood of their loved infant. What a dark and melancholy night! It ſeemed to me to laſt a month. As ſoon as the day appeared, each one of us began to ſeek again, but as unſucceſsfully as the preceeding day: We were all in the greateſt diſtreſs and knew not what to do. Happily a ſavage, loaded with furs, coming from the village of *Anaguaga*, (upon the eaſtern branch of the river Suſquehannah) went to the houſe of this planter, with the deſign of repoſing himſelf there. He was ſurpriſed to find nobody at home but an old black woman, who had been detained by her infirmities. Where is my brother? demanded the ſavage of her. Alas! ſaid ſhe, he has loſt his little Derick, and all the neighbourhood are employed in ſeeking for him in the woods; it was then three o'clock in the aftereoon; "Sound the trumpet, endeavour to recal your maſter; I will find his little child." As ſoon as the father was returned, the ſavage aſked of him the ſhoes and ſtockings that littleDerick had laſt worn: He commanded his dog to ſmell of them; taking then the houſe for a center, he deſcribed a ſemicircle of a quarter of a mile ordering his dog to ſmell the ground every where as he conducted him. They had not gone far, before this ſagacious animal began to bay. That happy ſound darted immediately into the hearts of the diſtreſſed parents ſome feeble rays of hope. The dog followed the track, and ſtill bayed; we ran after him with all our might, but ſoon loſt ſight of him in the thickneſs of the woods. Half an hour afterward we ſaw him returning; the countenance of the dog was viſibly changed; the air of joy was painted in it; I was ſure that he had found the child; But, was he dead or alive? What a cruel alternative was this for thoſe poor parents, as alſo for the reſt of the company! The ſavage followed his dog who did not fail to conduct him to the foot of a great tree, where the child was lying in a ſtate of weakneſs, approaching death. He took him tenderly into his arms, and made haſte to carry him towards the company, who had not been able to proceed with the ſame ſwiftneſs.—Happily the father and mother were in ſome manner prepared to receive their child; for more than a quarter of an hour they had begun to form ſome hopes; a weak light had penetrated into their hearts when they heard the firſt *accents* of the ſavage dog. They ran to meet their brother from whom they received their dear Derick with an extacy and agitation that I cannot deſcribe to you—Ah! my friend this ſcene was pretty and ſtriking to contemplate; ſpontaneous laughter, ſweet tears, ejaculations of gratitude, eyes lifted towards heaven, monoſyllables of parental joys &c. exhibited themſelves under a thouſand different forms, too ſublime for my feeble pencil.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

AN ACT to prevent neglect in Sheriffs, Selectmen and Town-Clerks reſpectively, in not calling and preſiding at town-meetings, receiving and returning the votes for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Councellors, as is pointed out by the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS certain duties are by the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth required of the Sheriffs, Selectmen and Town-Clerks reſpectively in calling and preſiding at Town-Meetings, for the choice of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Councellors, and in receiving and returning the votes for ſuch officers, into the Secretary's office, but no penalty is by law provided where the Sheriffs, Selectmen and Town-Clerks, ſhall and do neglect or refuſe to perform the duties reſpectively required of them by the Conſtitution.

Be it therefore enacted by the ſenate and houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſheriff of any county who ſhall neglect or refuſe to make ſeaſonable return agreeable to the Conſtitution, into the Secretary's office of this Commonwealth, of all ſuch votes for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Councellors as he ſhall receive, or ſhall otherwiſe neglect his duty in the premiſes, ſhall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the ſum of *fifty pounds*.

And be it further enacted, That each and every ſelectman and Town-Clerk, who ſhall neglect and refuſe to do and perform the ſeveral duties required of them by the Conſtitution, reſpecting the choice of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Councellor, and returning the votes for the ſame, ſhall for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of *ten pounds*.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be the duty of the Attorney-General to ſue for and recover all ſuch fines and forfeiture, as ſhall be incurred by a breach of this act, for the uſe of this Commonwealth.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, March 18, 1788.

This bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 18, 1788.

This bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy, Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of Land in Charlemont, county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	Town & County tax.	Miniſter.	School.
	l. d.	l. d.	l. d.
Landlately owned by Elihu Field,	4 0	3 5	2 6
ditto, by Brewer,	1 3	1 7	0 9
ditto, by Hillhouſe,	2 0	2 6	0 10
David Darr,	0 9	1 5	0 6
Nathan Wheeler,	1 11	1 2	0 8
Samuel Talker,	0 10		
David Newcomb,	0 6		
Enſign Dickinſon,	1 0		

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Monday the 2d day of June next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Col. Obadiel Taylor, innholder in Charlemont, at 12 o'clock on ſaid day, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

George Keenan, Collector.

Charlemont, March 24, 1788.

THE Colt SUPERIOR—to thoſe near him,
So very handſome, all muſt fear him.
He's near a rod from ear to floor,
But two years old, or little more.
This colt's Superiour to Black Bread,
(Whoſe thirtieth year's fixed on his head)
Forms better coits than he can make,
Though he far better mares partake.

T. FRENCH.

Conway, April 27, 1788.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subſcriber.

ONE half of the DWELLING-HOUSE in which he now lives, and one half of a Barn, and about one acre and three-quarters of choice mowing Land, on which ſaid buildings ſtand, with an Orchard that will make near fifteen barrels of cyder a year, and lies on the country road, near half a mile weſt of the meeting-houſe.

George Hunt.

Northampton, April 28, 1788.

THE Subſcribers, Commiſſioners on the eſtate of Jonathan Athley, Eſq. late of Bernardſton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, Hereby give notice, that they will attend at the late dwelling-houſe of the deceaſed in Bernardſton, from two till ſix o'clock in the afternoon, of the firſt Tueſdays in the three following months, to receive claims againſt ſaid eſtate, after which no claims will be received.

Jonathan Hall,
John Burchard,
John Williams.

RUN away from the Subſcriber the 9th inſtant, an apprentice Boy, named Samuel Monger, about 15 years old, dark complection; wore away a check'd linin ſtriped frock and trowſers, and brown jacket. Whoever will return ſaid boy to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have three pence reward and no charges paid.

Martin Severance, jun.

Shelburne, April 22, 1788.

SHIPPING HORSES.

WANTED, a few likely HORSES, for Shipping; from four to ſeven years old—for which European or Weſt-India GOODS will be given, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, April 28, 1788.

MAY 1788. THE NUMBER 90

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

AN ACT for ſuppreſſing and puniſhing of Rogues, Vagabonds, common Beggars and other idle, diſorderly and lewd perſons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That there ſhall be erected, built, or otherwiſe provided by the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, in every county within this Commonwealth, at the charge of ſuch county, a fit and convenient houſe or houſes of correction (where ſuch houſe is not already provided) with convenient accommodations thereunto adjoining and belonging; to be uſed and employed for the keeping, correcting and ſetting to work of rouges, vagabonds, common beggars, and other idle, diſorderly and lewd perſons.

And until ſuch houſe or houſes of correction be erected, built, or otherwiſe provided, the common priſon in each county may be made uſe of for that purpoſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace in each county, may nominate and appoint at their will and pleaſure, a ſuitable perſon to be maſter of ſuch houſe of correction. And alſo to make, ordain and eſtabliſh ſuch rules and orders as may be neceſſary (not repugnant to the laws of this commonwealth) for the ruling, governing and puniſhing ſuch perſons as may be there committed; and ſuch rules and orders by them made, ſhall be in force and put in execution. And any Juſtice of the Peace, as well as the Court of Seſſions, may ſend and commit unto the ſame houſe, to be kept and governed according to the rules thereof, all rogues, vagabonds and idle perſons, going about in any town or place in the county, begging; or perſons uſing any fubtle craft, juggling or unlawful games or plays, or feigning themſelves to have knowledge in phyſiognomy, palmeſtry, or pretending that they can tell deſtinies or fortunes, or diſcover where loſt or ſtolen goods may be found; common pipers, fiddlers runaways, ſtubborn ſervants or children, common drunkards, common night walkers, pilferers, wanton and lacivious perſons, in ſpeech, conduct or behaviour; common railers or brawlers, ſuch as neglect their callings or employments, miſpend what they earn, and do not provide for themſelves or the ſupport of their families, upon conviction of any of the offences or diſorders aforeſaid, complaint thereof having been made in writing.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the maſter of ſuch houſe of correction to be appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall have power and authority, and ſhall ſet all ſuch rogues, vagabonds, beggars, and other lewd, idle and diſorderly perſons as aforeſaid, that ſhall be duly ſent or committed unto his cuſtody to work and labour (if they be able) for ſuch terms as they ſhall continue and remain in the ſaid houſe; and to puniſh them by putting fhackles or fetters upon them; and alſo from time to time, in caſe they be ſtubborn, diſorderly, idle or refractory, and do not perform their work and in good condition, according as they ſhall be reaſonably ſtinted, or to abridge them of their food, as the caſe ſhall require, until they be reduced to better order.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when any perſon ſhall be committed to the ſaid houſe, the Selectmen of the town to which he or ſhe belongs (within the government) ſhall at the towns expence, provide ſuitable materials and ſuch as ſhall be convenient and neceſſary to keep the perſon thus committed to work during his or her continuance there, and deliver the ſame to the maſter or keeper of the houſe for that purpoſe. And when any ſtubborn children or ſervants under the immediate care and government of parents or maſters, ſhall be committed to the ſaid houſe; the parent or maſter (if able) ſhall take care and provide ſuch things as may be neceſſary to keep him or her to work and labour during his or her abode, in the ſaid houſe. And the perſons committed ſhall be allowed two third parts only what they earn, and the reſidue ſhall be to the uſe of the maſter or keeper of the houſe; unleſs ſuch perſons are maſters or heads of families, then the whole profits of their labour, or ſo much thereof as the Court of Seſſions ſhall order, ſhall be for the relief and ſupport of ſuch perſons and their families. And if any perſon committed as aforeſaid ſhall be unable to work, or be weak and ſick, or the profits of whoſe work ſhall not be ſufficient for ſupporting him or her, then to be comfortably provided for and taken care of by the maſter of the ſame houſe, who ſhall be re-imburſed the ſame by the parent, maſter, town; or the government, who are by law obliged to maintain and ſupport ſuch perſons when unable to ſupport themſelves, as the caſe may require.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the maſter of the ſaid houſe of correction ſhall for his care, labour and ſervice in looking after the ſeveral perſons that ſhall from time to time be committed to his care and cuſtody, over and above their net earnings, have ſuch reaſonable allowance made him as the Juſtices in Seſſion ſhall order and direct to be paid him by the parent or maſter of ſuch as are under their immediate care and cuſtody, otherwiſe by the town to which ſuch perſons belong, if within this government, or at the Charge of the government if they belong to no particular town within it. And the maſter or keeper of every ſuch houſe ſhall keep an exact account of all profits and earnings that ſhall ariſe from the labour of all ſuch as ſhall be committed unto his care and cuſtody, as well as the particular time of their commitment and liberation, and preſent the ſame account (upon oath if required) unto the Juſtices of the Peace, for the ſame county, annually, and alſo whenever he ſhall by them be thereunto directed, and in default thereof may be amerced by the ſaid Juſtices in their Seſſions, not exceeding *one hundred pounds*.

Provided nevertheleſs, That when any perſon committed as aforeſaid, ſhall apply to the maſter of the ſaid houſe, for a diſcharge therefrom, the ſaid maſter ſhall ſignify the ſame to the overſeers of the poor of the town in which ſuch houſe of correction ſhall be, or to the overſeers of the poor of ſuch town as the perſon ſo committed ſhall belong to, and the major part of either of the overſeers of the poor aforeſaid, upon its being made to appear to them that the ends of ſuch commitment have been anſwered are hereby empowered to iſſue their order to the maſter of ſuch houſe of correction to diſcharge the ſaid perſon from his or her ſaid confinement, the charges ariſing therefrom being firſt paid in manner as is herein before provided, and the ſaid maſter is hereby required to diſcharge him or her accordingly.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon being an African or negroe, other than a ſubject of the Emperor of Morocco, or a citizen of ſome one of the United States, ſo to be evidenced by a certificate from the Secretary of the State of which he ſhall be a citizen, ſhall tarry within this Commonwealth, for a longer time than two months, and upon complaint made to any juſtice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, that any ſuch perſon has been within the ſame more than two months, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall order the ſaid perſon to depart out of this Commonwealth, and in caſe that the ſaid African or negroe ſhall not depart as aforeſaid, any Juſtice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, upon complaint and proof made that ſuch perſon has continued within this Commonwealth ten days after notice given him or her to depart as aforeſaid, ſhall commit the ſaid perſon to any houſe of correction within the county, there to be kept to hard labour agreeably to the rules and orders of the ſaid houſe, until the Seſſion of the Peace, next to be holden within and for the ſaid county; and the maſter of the ſaid houſe of correction is hereby required and directed to tranſmit an atteſted copy of the warrant of commitment to the ſaid Court, on the firſt day of their ſaid ſeſſions, and if upon trial at the ſaid Court it ſhall be made to appear that the ſaid perſon has thus continued within the Commonwealth contrary to the tenor of this act, he or ſhe ſhall be whipped not exceeding ten ſtripes, and ordered to depart out of this Commonwealth within ten days; and if he or ſhe ſhall not ſo depart, the ſame proceſs ſhall be had and puniſhment inflicted, and ſo *toties quoties*.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, March 25, 1788.

This bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 26, 1788.

This bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK.

A True Copy. Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our LORD, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

AN ACT to prevent the Slave Trade, and for granting relief to the families of ſuch unhappy perſons as may be kidnapped or decoyed away from this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS by the African trade, for ſlaves, the lives and liberties of many innocent perſons have been from time to time, ſacrificed, to the luſt of gain;

And whereas ſome perſons reſiding in this Commonwealth, may be ſo regardleſs of the rights of human kind, as to be concerned in that unrighteous commerce:

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That no citizens of this Commonwealth, or other perſons reſiding within the ſame, ſhall for himſelf, or any other perſon whatſoever, either as maſter, factor, ſupercargo, owner or hirerer, in whole or in part, of any veſſel, directly or indirectly, import or tranſport, or buy or ſell, or receive on board his or their veſſel, with intent to cauſe to be imported or tranſported, any of the inhabitants of any State or Kingdom, in that part of the world called Africa, as ſlaves, or as ſervants for term of years; and that every citizen, inhabitant or reſident as aforeſaid, who ſhall directly or indirectly, receive on board his or their veſſel, with intent to import or tranſport, or cauſe to be imported or tranſported, any of the ſaid inhabitants of Africa, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and be thereof lawfully convicted, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of *fifty pounds*, for every perſon by him or them ſo received, with intent to be imported or tranſported; and the ſum of *two hundred pounds* for every veſſel fitted out with intent to, and that actually ſhall be employed in the importation or tranſportation aforeſaid, to be recovered by action of debt, in any Court within this Commonwealth, proper to try the ſame; the one moiety thereof to the uſe of this Commonwealth, and the other moiety to the perſon who ſhall proſecute for and recover the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all inſurance which ſhall be made within this ſtate, on any veſſel fitted out with intention as aforeſaid, and having on board ſlaves in order to be tranſported from Africa as aforeſaid, or upon any ſlaves ſo ſhipped on board of any veſſel for tranſportation, ſhall be void and of no effect; and this act may be given in evidence under the general iſſue in any ſuit or action commenced for the recovery of inſurance ſo made.

And whereas divers peaceable inhabitants of this Commonwealth, or reſidents therein, have been privately carried off by force, or decoyed away under various pretences, by evil minded perſons, and with a probable intention of being ſold as ſlaves without the ſame; and although ſufficient proviſion is made for public juſtice, in ſuch caſe, by the common law, and an act entitled "an act eſtabliſhing the right to and the form of the writ *de homine replegiando*," yet no proviſion is made for bringing actions for damages by the friends or families of any inhabitants who may be ſo carried off, or decoyed away during his or her life time.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when any inhabitant or reſident of this Commonwealth ſhall be ſo carried off or decoyed away, it ſhall be lawful for any friends of ſuch injured inhabitant or reſident, to bring forward and proſecute to final judgment and execution, before any Court of law proper to try the ſame, any action for damages againſt any perſon concerned in decoying or carring of ſuch inahbitant or reſident, and in ſuch manner and to the ſame effect, as if thereunto fully authorized by letter of attorney from ſuch inhabitant or reſident for that purpoſe. *Provided nevertheleſs*, ſuch friend proſecuting as aforeſaid, ſhall firſt give to the Judge of Probate for the

wherein the injured party shall dwell, good & sufficient bond with sureties to the satisfaction of such Judge of Probate, conditioned that such professor shall pay the monies that he may recover in damages as aforesaid to the said injured party, on his or her return to this Commonwealth, if that shall happen by the time when such execution is satisfied, and if not, shall apply such monies to the use and maintainance of the wife, children or family of the injured party, in proportion, at such periods, and in such way and manner as the said Judge shall decree, bail for the interest of such wife, children or family, in the absence of such injured party:—

Provided also, and be it further enacted, That in case the defendant who shall be prosecuted as is provided in and by this act, shall be acquited by the Court before whom the trial may be, the said Court shall not only render up judgment for legal costs, but for such reasonable damages as the said defendant hath sustained by such prosecution: *Provided also*, that this act do not extend to vessels which have already sailed; their owners, factors, or commanders for and during their present voyage, or to any insurance that shall have been made previous to the passing of the same.

In the House of Representatives, March 25, 1788.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 26, 1788.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK.

A True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Quid miseræ tutiæ in optata Pericula Cives,
Hyperus. VIRGIL.

I Have somewhat to say in regard to a piece under the signature of *Philanthrop*, inserted in the Hampshire Gazette of April 23, intended as an answer to the three gentlemen, who have lately published their reasons of dissent from the Federal Constitution—Herein I shall study brevity.

It would seem Philanthrop had been for some time in hard labour, and for all that appears to the contrary, his travail is likely to continue; for it seems he has not yet brought forth; and from his complaints, there is no prospect of a speedy delivery; and therefore, according to the common course of things, his dissolution must soon ensue, unless some skilful operator should step in and facilitate the birth. But to drop the metaphor—Philanthrop seems to be perplexed, not being able to spy out the cause of the publication of those three gentlemen. And it would seem, he has been as hard put to it to obviate their objections, as to investigate their designs. It matters not, that I know of, to Philanthrop, what their intention was. It is evident (if we take his own words for it) that he is by no means assured they had a bad one; for says he, "I am at a loss to conjecture what motives occasioned their publication." Therefore one would think that candour, he recommends to the gentlemen, would have induced him to suppose they had nothing very atrocious in view. In considering this piece, I shall (setting a side sophistry) do pretty much as Philanthrop has done, in animadverting upon the objections. I shall not confine myself to order—I think he did not—and if *it should so happen*, I find any thing I cannot consuse, I shall follow his example and say nothing about it.

He says, "he hopes it charity obliges them to bless the negroes, it will not lead them to curse the Convention"—this is evidently intended as a sarcasm upon the gentlemen, for vindicating the injured rights of the Africans. Why is it thus? Is it because their colour is not so fashionable in this country as in Africa? Or that their features are not supposed to be so beautifully arranged as those of the Americans, and therefore not to be treated with that humanity which it is generally thought belongs to white people? Or does Philanthrop suppose, with some scoffers at sacred history, that those Africans did not proceed from the loins of the same parent with himself, and so on that score to be treated like brutes? He seems to charge them with cursing the Convention, only because they said that body voted for those barbarities which are exercised towards the Africans. Does this amount to a curse? can reasoning a plain matter of fact, concerning any man or body of men, by good logic, be constituted into a curse? Did not the Convention vote, that the Congress should not have it in their power to prohibit the slave-trade until the year eighteen hundred and eight? Were they not sensible, therefore, that this trade would be carried on, with all those barbarities annexed to it? Did they not very generally consent that it was a most wicked piece of business? Where then is the great crime in saying such barbarities were voted for? If it is so, let Philanthrop point out the criminality of it, and no doubt he will obtain credence. If he make it charge he ought certainly to adduce some proof to support it. He must be possessed of some entirely new constructed spy-glass, else he never could have spied out curses where there were none. As little ground had he to dream, from any which dropped from the gentlemen, that they had a desire to return back to Great-Britain, as he had to tax them with cursing the Convention. Two constitutions were offered to the people of Massachusetts before one could obtain. Must we infer from thence, that those who opposed the first, did it with a view of becoming subject to Great-Britain! Let him answer, if he please.

I wish, seeing Philanthrop thought fit to take the matter up, that he had made use of less false reasoning—I will give an instance of it. He says, "While under Great-Britain, we heard nothing from the gentlemen, because that nation more than any under heaven, carried on that trade:" and "that whenever a neighbour had imported a slave, their duty was either to drive him out of the country or to quit it themselves." It would not, one would think, require a degree of discernment far beyond mediocrity, to discover the falacy of this argument. Will the gentleman pretend there is no difference between a man's being born under a government, in the framing of which, consequently he could have no hand, and in making one himself? If a man in a state of nature assists in forming a constitution, which gives countenance to iniquity and all kinds of cruelty, does he not by his own act incur guilt to his conscience? But if he is born under such a government, where is the guilt? Neither hath he any right to take upon himself the office of an executioner, and so undertake to punish those who are guilty, as Philanthrop would suppose—all he can have any right to is to remonstrate and exhort. He indeed may share in the calamities which may fall upon the community in consequence thereof; but he has this consolation, that those calamities are not derived through his means, and therefore he cannot share in the guilt.

When a man is called to establish a frame of government, it ought to be such an one as his conscience will justify, or he must give his voice against it. I must say the whole Philanthrop has said on this subject is fallacious, from the foundation to the top-stone. His first position seems calculated to deceive the people, whether designedly or not, I do not say—the purport of which is evidently this, that by civil connections people cannot become partakers of each others sins. What is the import of "civil connections?" Let them import what they will, it is evident Philanthrop would have us think, that in establishing this constitution, we have no more connection in the wickedness which the southern states may commit, with our hearty and free consent and engagements to support them in, than we should be with any one nation under heaven in their inequities, provided we had connected with them for the sake of their trade, &c. But these are not parallel—I wish Philanthrop had ingenuity enough to confess it. It is idle for him to pretend, that establishing this constitution is no more than barely establishing certain civil connections with the southern states; was this the case I would agree with him. I am sensible America may enter into a treaty and connect with Spain for certain purposes, and still not become partakers in the iniquity of the inquisition. But if America and Spain were about to form themselves into one politic national body, and America should in that case pledge to Spain their lives and fortunes for the support of the inquisition, ("cousin german, to the slave-trade) I should certainly suppose, upon good grounds, they would become partakers of the sin, connected with the inquisition. But lest I should be too lengthy, I shall wave what I have to say further upon Philanthrop's piece, until another opportunity, only adding my wish, that if he writes again, his sentiments may better agree with his signature.

PHILELEUTHEROS.

* *Rather twain brother.*

LONDON, February 28.

Extract of a letter from Stroud, Feb. 7.

"On Monday I was sent for to Mr. Tombs's of Coates, near Cirencheſter, to hold an inquest on the bodies of two of his daughters, one of the age of 24 years, the other of 8, who, on the day before, were, together with a maid servant, of the age of 22, poisoned by taking, for a cutaneous eruption, a dose of arsenic, which was sold to Mrs. Tombs for cream of tartar, by an ignorant quack of that neighbourhood, some months ago.

"They were soon after taking it, seized with all the dire symptoms which usually attend the internal use of that curſed drug, such as violent vomiting, excessive heat in the throat, and intolerable pain in the stomach, and abdominal region; and after enduring inexpressible torture for near eight hours, they all three miserably expired.

"It is impossible to describe the grief of Mr. and Mrs. Tombs, for this afflicted and almost unparellelled event; particularly that of Mrs. Tombs. But even in this extremity of distress, the divine goodness seems to have thrown in a circumstance of consolation. Their other daughter was to have taken the same medicine, but she desired to postpone it till the next day, that she might go to church,—and thus she escaped the fate of her sisters.

"Now, the tragical catastrophe of these five young persons should serve as a caution to all people not to purchase drugs of ignorant blockheads, who, in many instances, where there is a resemblance, do not know how to distinguish one drug from another.

GEO. NAYLER, Coroner.

BALTIMORE, April 29.

The Convention on Saturday last determined to ratify the proposed plan of federal government, yeas 63, nays 11—and then appointed a committee of 13 members, to consider and report amendments, to be recommended to the people. The following amendments were proposed by a member, and referred to the committee, who are now sitting; and it is hoped that the great and essential rights of the people will be declared and secured.

Proposed Amendments.

THAT it be declared, that all persons entrusted with the legislative and executive powers of government are the trustees and servants of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct;

WHEREFORE, whenever the forms of government are perverted and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to object to, reform the old, or establish a new government—That the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind—that it be declared, That every man hath a right to petition the legislature, for the redress of grievances, in a peaceable and orderly manner—That in all criminal prosecutions every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him, to have a copy of the indictment or charge in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence, to be allowed council, to be confronted with the witnesses, to examine the witnesses for and against him, on oath, and to a speedy trial, by an impartial jury.

That no freeman ought to be taken, or imprisoned, or deprived of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty or property, by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

That no power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, unless derived from the legislature, ought to be exercised or allowed.

That all warrants, without oath, or affirmation, of a person conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, to search suspected places, or apprehend any person suspected, without naming or describing the place or person in special, are dangerous, and ought not to be granted.

That there be no appeal to the supreme court of Congress in a criminal case.

Congress shall have no power to alter or change the regulations respecting the times, places or manner of holding elections for senators or representatives.

All imposts and duties laid by Congress shall be placed to the credit of the state in which the same be collected, and shall be deducted out of such state's quota of the common or general expences of government.

No member of Congress shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit, under Congress, during the time for which he shall be chosen.

That there be no national religion established by law, but that all persons be equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty.

That Congress shall not lay direct taxes on land or other property, without a previous requisition of the respective quotas of the states, and a failing, within a limited time, to comply therewith.

In all cases of trespasses, torts, abuses of power, personal wrongs and injuries done on land or within the body of a county, the party injured shall be entitled to trial by jury, in the state where the offence shall be committed; and in state courts, in such cases, shall have concurrent judgment with the federal courts; and there shall be no appeal, excepting on matters of law.

That the supreme federal court shall not admit of fictions, to extend its jurisdiction; as shall citizens of the same state, have controversies with each other, be suffered to make collusive assignments of their rights, to citizens of another state, for the purpose of defeating the jurisdiction of the state courts; nor shall any matter, or question, already determined in a state courts, be revived or agitated in the federal courts; that there be no appeal from law of fact, to the supreme court, where the claim, demand, do not exceed three hundred pounds sterling.

That no standing army shall be kept up in time of peace, unless with the consent of three fourths of the members of each branch of Congress: nor shall soldiers, in time of peace be quartered upon private houses, without the consent of the owners.

No law of Congress, or treaties shall be construed to repeal or abrogate the Constitution or bill of rights, of the States, or any of them, or any part of the said constitution or bill of rights.

Militia not to be subject to the rules of Congress nor marched out of the state without consent of the legislature of such state.

That the people have a right to freedom of speech, of writing and publishing their sentiments, and therefore that the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained and the printing-presses ought to be free to examine the proceedings of government, and the conduct of its officers.

The Congress shall exercise no power but what is expressly delegated by this constitution.

That the President shall not command the army, in person, without the consent of Congress.

True Extracts from the Minutes of the Convention of the State of Maryland.

WILLIAM HARWOOD, Clk. Con.

Done in Convention, April 26, 1788.

AUGUSTA, March 29.

A letter from Washington county, dated March 25, says, "The Indians seem to be very numerous in this county. Last Sunday week they killed and scalped Lieut. Hogan, near Kemp's fort; on Friday after a Mr. Daniel met with the same cruel death; and on Tuesday last they killed Mr. David Jackson's family, consisting of his wife and four children, his brother and two negroes, and scalped another young girl.

"On the same day Capt. Wood, of the state troops, with four of his men, accompanied by Capt. Kemp, went reconnoitering on the river Oconee, and near the Long Bluff came up with about 30 or 35 Indians; upon which Capt. Wood's party turned back towards the fort, but had rode but a small distance, when the Indians fired at them, and killed one man on the spot. Capt. Wood is missing; we have since found his horse, without saddle or bridle, and very much bloody, from which circumstance we suppose he was either killed or taken. The Indians have burnt three houses near Irwin's Fort and killed a number of cattle and hogs."

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

We learn that Mr. Bordley, of the eastern shore of Delaware has presented the Agricultural Society of this city with a model of a Threshing Machine, which is somewhat on the construction of a coffee-mill, and will thresh above 100 bushels of wheat in a day, with one man's labour. Machines appear to be objects of immense consequence to this country. Every month furnishes us with something new and important of that nature. It is the duty of every friend to America, at home and abroad, to keep a vigilant eye on every thing of that kind, which comes in his way. We may invent, and we may borrow of Europe their inventions. Possessed of soil without end, every thing that saves the labour of hands, is a gain of peculiar value to us.

Mill-Clan township, Chester county, April 23.

The following melancholy accident of the effects of lightning happened on the 18th inst. the weather being very hot and sultry in the afternoon, in the evening, there appeared a black cloud to the westward, which came over this neighbourhood with uncommon flashes of lightning and severe claps of thunder. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the lightning struck the house of W. Fisher, in this township; it first entered the chimney, which was torn all to pieces, and in its ascent it greatly damaged the upper floors, with the staircase from top to bottom, ripped up the lower floor, thence proceeded out at the cellar door, and tore away a considerable part of the stone wall of the house. The man, his wife and child about 6 months old, were in bed in a room where a partition close by it was shivered all to pieces, and the bed thrown some distance therefrom; the man's head was singed and much benumbed, and the woman's arm, on which the child lay, was scorched, but providentially they all received no other hurt; the cradle, in which the child usually slept in the same room, was entirely destroyed. The bed on which two apprentices slept in the upper room fell to the joists, but they remained unhurt. The house was rendered an entire wreck, not a window but was destroyed, and the glass thrown some roods distant. A scythe, that hung on the wall of the house, was twisted up like a withe, and a great part melted; the smell of fulphur was so strong, that they were in danger of being suffocated.

PITTSFIELD, May 8.

On Monday last a most violent storm of hail and rain happened at New-Ashford. The hailstones were of an enormous size, and it is feared must have done great damage. Maj. Sloan, of that place, had his windows much shattered; and had the gust continued any length of time, it must have demolished the whole.—The same gentleman, about two years since, loft one hundred and thirty-four panes, by a like accident.

BOSTON, May 15.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the Brig Boston Packet, *Capt.* Davis, *in 39 days from* London, *by whom papers are received as late as the 5th of April, from which the following paragraphs are extracted.*

Vienna, Feb. 23. Our last advices confirm the intelligence, that after four assaults, in which we lost a thousand men, our army subdued the fortress of New-Gradisca; and that the whole garrison, which had been reinforced by troops from Banialuka, were either put to the sword or taken prisoners.

LONDON, March 19.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Feb. 5.

"The operations of war are already begun bloodily. One garrison of the Turks has already been cut to pieces. Our earliest intelligence presents no welcome news. The Ottomans will grow desperate, the Huns no less so; so that the most dreadful and unwelcome operations are to be expected. It is past doubt the Emperor will shortly put himself at the head of his forces."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 5.

"By an Edict of the Grand Signior the following Prayer is to be recited four times a day by all the Musulmen.

"Creator of all the worlds; Lord of heaven and earth; thou whose immovable and glorious throne obscures the sun, moon and stars; thou who rulest the vast and raging ocean with as much ease as a drop of the morning due; thou whoby thy supreme power can reduce the universe to nothing: We implore thy protection, succour & help; hear us, pity us, and grant our prayers; thou formerly didst send thy Prophet to give us thy holy laws and commandments; we have transgressed them; we are sinners, and this has brought down thine anger upon us, which has awakened our enemies, and has caused the land of the faithful this moment to groan beneath the weight of their chariots, and their neighing horses to trample it under their feet: Lift not thine avenging arm against us; hide thy face from our sins, and turn thine anger from us; baffle the bloody projects of thine enemies and our's, render their threats in vain, reduce those infidel nations to duft, restore to thy people their former courage and confidence, and the arches of the temple of Mecca shall resound with praises and thanksgivings unto thee."

The treaty between the United States and Prussia is concluded. That which impeded the treaty between Great-Britain and the States, was the very important but very complicated business of the India commerce and settlements. And it is, we understand, at length agreed that a Convention should be signed, to arrange and finally adjust the India system within six months of the conclusion of the treaty of alliance.

By accounts from America we learn, that the Rhode-Island assembly, Nov. 3, by a vote rejected a motion made by a member to appoint a convention to consider the new federal constitution.

Great opposition is expected in some of the states.

The New-York people are much divided. Virginia has delayed its convention for considering the constitution till May, and Maryland till April. Delaware has unanimously ratified the constitution. Pennsylvania has also ratified it, after great opposition. The minority having withdrawn, there was not a quorum: but two of the minority members, Jacob Miley, and James M'Calmont, had their lodgings broke open and were dragged through the streets of Philadelphia, with their cloaths torn, to the assembly house, and kept there by force till the convention was signed. This is *American liberty.*

The procession at Baltimore in celebration of the ratification of the Constitution, was a near imitation of the one in this town. It was preceded by a band of music—then followed farmers, 56 traders, a ship, &c. The consuls, the bench, bar, faculty and clergy also joined in the procession. Several discharge of artillery, a bon-fire, fire-works, &c. were made, and the whole was conducted with a decency and propriety becoming federalists.

NORTHAMPTON, May 21.

On Thursday last the inhabitants of this town made choice of *Samuel Henshaw*, Esq; and Mr. *Benjamin Sheldon*, to represent them in the General Court the ensuing year.

Hon. Caleb Strong, and Hon. John Hastings, Esq'rs. are chosen Senators for the county of Hampshire for the year ensuing.

We hear that Dr. Whiting, of Great-Barrington, is chosen Senator for the county of Berkshire.

The 26th day of June next is appointed, by the Supreme Executive, for the execution of Abiel Converse, lately convicted of the murder of her infant bastard child.

Extract of a letter from New York, May 5.

"On Tuesday our elections came on, and the following gentlemen are chosen to represent this city in Convention, viz.—The Hon. John Jay, Hon. James Duane, Hon. Robert R. Livingston, Hon. Alexander Hamilton, Hon. Richard Morris, Hon. John Sloss Hobart, Hon. Richard Harrison, Mr. Isaac Roosevelt, Mr. Nicholas Low. These gentlemen compose the federal ticket, and were carried by near 3000 votes. The antifederal ticket, at the head of which was Governor Clinton, had not more than 200 votes. It is generally thought that in this city the federalists are thirty to one."

The planters of South Carolina are making experiments in the culture of *Cotton*, and they have proved hitherto very successful, promising great profit. They have got the Gin or Machine for cleaning it, by which the profit of raising it must be greatly increased.

A correspondent informs us, that George Baker, one of the robbers who was in company with Charles Dunham, and others, in the county of Berkshire, the fore part of last summer, was lately seen by a number of people at his own house in Lanesborough, who interrogated him respecting the money, pork, &c. which it was reported he and his comrades had stolen from Mr. William Starkweather.—He says, that, notwithstanding the accounts which have heretofore appeared in a number of papers of their having taken the sum of 150 dollars in cash, together with a barrel and half pork, &c. he can with truth assure the public, that the whole which they took from the above-named gentleman amounted to between five and six dollars in cash; and that neither he nor his companions had ever taken or seen the least quantity of pork while they remained at the house of Mr. Starkweather.

The State of Georgia has, by an act, ceded thirty millions acres of land to the United States, when the new Constitution is in force.

At the annual General Election held in Newport, State of Rhode-Island, JOHN COLLINS, Esq. was elected Governor, and DANIEL OWEN, Esq. Deputy Governor.

DIED, at Norwich, on Wednesday last, Mr. *Daniel Sanford*, of that town, in the 59th year of his age—he came to his end by taking corrosive mercury, supposing it to be salts.

——At Charlemont, on the 2d inst. Mrs. *Sarah Rice*, in the 90th year of her age.

ALL persons who received the Hampshire Gazette last year, in Shelburne, and who have not paid up, are hereby notified, that wherever will be received in payment, at Mr. Ransom's store, provided each one pays his proportion of the transportation to Northampton, otherwise the money will be expected.

JOHN LONG.

May 21, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of the town of Greenfield, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town tax for the year 1787, and town, county and state tax for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

	Town tax 1787.	County tax 1787.	State tax 1787.
	£. d. q.	£. d. q.	£. d. q.
David Field, Esq.	3 11 0	0 0 3	0 1 0 3
Joseph Barnard,	36 6 0	1 2 3	2 17 0 3
Samuel Wells, Esq.	1 11 3	0 0 3	0 2 3 0
Jonathan Ashley, Esq.	8 3 0	0 0 3	0 11 0 0
Elisha Mack,	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 2 0 0
Zeeb Taylor,	1 8 3	0 0 0	0 1 4 3
Moses Chandler,	1 3 3		0 1 8 3
Zephaniah Thayer,	1 3 3		0 1 8 3
Samuel Barnard, Esq.	12 8 3		1 7 8 3
John Eaton,	8 3 3		1 1 7 3
Leonard Robbins,	4 1 3		0 5 6 3
Ithiel Dean's heirs,	0 7 3		0 1 0 0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 16th day of May next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Caleb Alvord, innholder in Greenfield, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

REUBEN WELLS, Collector.

Greenfield, April 18, 1788.

THOSE persons in the towns of Charlemont, Heath and Buckland, who received the *Hampshire Gazette* the last year, and who have not paid up, are again requested to make immediate payment, either to Col. Taylor, or to the Printer hereof.

H. Mansfield.

May 14, 1788.

On MAY.

PALE April, with her childish eye,
Alike prepared to laugh or cry,
All unlamented flies away,
And leaves the world to love and May.
Maia comes, fair queen of blooms,
Scattering round her choice perfumes;
Lo! she comes and leads her train
With songs and dances o'er the plain.
Cupid there, the wanton boy,
With every grace and every joy;
And rosy youth and gay desire,
And zephyrs breathing amourous fire.
See, they frolic—hark! they say,
"Mortals, mortals, hail the May."
Time and pleasures fly too fast,
Catch the blessings whilst they last;
Maia soon shall quit the plain,
Winter soon resume his reign.
Alas when once you leave the May,
All the sweets of these decay,
But see! no more, no more complain,
Hymen comes to join our train:
The God descends—sweet sounds declare
The God of heart-felt bliss is there.
Hymen, hail! celestial boy!
Source of every virtuous joy;
Life and love, by heaven's decree,
O're their choicest charms to thee;
Thou, for such thy pow'r divine,
Can'st every earthly bliss refine;
Improve the pleasures that are past,
And, by reflection, make them last.
Virtue, beauty, join the throng,
To you these rapturous truths belong;
Your hearts that feel, your tongues shall say,
That henceforth every month is May."

From the Independent Chronicle.

Mr DALTON'S LETTER *to the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.*

AS among the various improvements in Agriculture, no one is recommended more strongly than the growing of roots, for the purposes of feeding cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. I beg leave to offer through your hands, to the Committee on Agriculture, the following observations on this profitable branch of husbandry; especially with regard to carrots.

The husbandmen in Germany, at least in some parts of that Empire, place great dependance upon their crops of carrots, for the rearing of swine: Many successful experiments, in this branch, have been made in England, but turnips having gained a priority, and proved very profitable, less attention has probably been paid to this valuable root, than would otherwise have been. From the encouraging account of this subject, which Major Spooner of Roxbury, communicated to your Committee, in April 1786, I formed hopes that the culture of carrots, would have been largely introduced into our field husbandry. It has not been in this part of the Commonwealth. The almost incredible increase, on a given quantity of land, and the general uses to which this root may be applied, call for the particular attention of our farmers.

In a most valuable work, entitled "Britannica Encyclopedia," under the article Agriculture, No. 130, is this extraordinary account, viz.

"At Pallington in Yorkshire, from "the end of September, to the first of "May, twenty work horses, four bul-"locks, and six milk cows, were fed on "the carrots that grew on three acres; "and these animals never tasted any o-"ther food, but a little hay. The milk "was excellent; and over and above, "thirty hogs was fattened upon what was "left by the other beasts. We have "this fact from undoubted authority."

This same account, with some others, you will find under No. 44, of the same head—and still further under the word daucus or carrot.

To induce some persons to attempt to equal, if not to exceed, this Yorkshire account, which at the first blush, appears large, I will mention the produce of one third of an acre of ground, that was sowed with carrots the last season.

In my garden in Newbury-Port, which is of a sandy loam, and in the highest gilth, I directed six squares, containing fifty three rods, and one third of a rod, to be dug deep, and made into beds, four feet wide, with paths of one foot between them. This was done in the spring, as early as the frost would permit, and the seed immediately sowed, with a hand machine, four rows in each bed, length ways. In October, *too early*, the crop was pulled the tops cut off, the roots carefully measured, and several bushels of them exactly weighed: This third of an acre yielded two hundred and fifty bushels of carrots, stowed close, pressed down, and heaped as high as they would lie in the measure: Those which were weighed, averaged sixty-six pounds per bushel, which makes the whole amount to more than seven tons and seven hundred weight: At this rate one acre would have produced seven hundred and fifty bushels——or near twenty two tons and an half, weight.

On weighing some of the same carrots, this day, stowed and piled as before, they averaged sixty pounds to the bushel: At even this rate, the crop will bear some comparison with that of Yorkshire.

Three acres of carrots, each acre producing seven hundred and fifty bushels, and weighing sixty pounds per bushel, will give more than sixty tons weight of roots: A quantity that would allow to each of the thirty beasts, twenty one pounds for every day, of the seven months: And over and above, leave for the thirty hogs more than a tons of roots, beside the tops of the whole crop. Twenty-one pounds of carrots a day, *with a little hay*, would keep any one of the cattle in tollerable order.

The man who tended my garden, and whose veracity may be relied upon, says, that this crop was sensibly injured in three ways.

The use of the hand machine, with which he sowed the seed, being new to him, he missed sowing near one quarter part of the rows; which were sowed by hand, three or four weeks afterwards, and produced carrots far inferiour in size.

Another injury proceeded from his thinning them, when of a considerable bigness.

The third damage was occasioned by a severe drought, at the time when rain was most required.

The drought was so great, in this neighbourhood, that the crops of potatoes, were lessened by it, near one third.

A larger crop of carrots, might be undoubtedly obtained from the same land—some small spots in the vicinity have exceeded.

Indeed, few farmers could promise themselves any thing equal; they may, however, be assured of considerable profits, if they were to introduce the culture of carrots into their field husbandry.

(To be concluded in our next.

Will COVER this Season, at the stable of the Subscriber in Northampton, that elegant and noted Arabian HORSE formerly owned by General Tupper, of Chesterfield,—has fired the best colts that has been found in this county.——Constant attendance given, and all favours gratefully acknowledged. ASAHEL POMEROY.

May 12, 1788.

WHEREAS the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ELISHA VAUGHAN, of Shutesbury, represented non-compotmentis, said estate being represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in and support their claims—We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Capt. Oliver Allen, in Shutesbury, on the third Tuesday of June next, and at the house of John Bruce in Pelham, on the third Tuesday of August next, from 9 to 4 o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said terms. JOHN RINKEN.
EBENEZER GRAY.

Pelham, April 10, 1788.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Goldsmith's business, a smart active Boy, about 14 years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

Just IMPORTED from LONDON, by
LEVI SHEPHARD,
A large and general assortment of
Drugs and Medicines;
Together with a large assortment of Painters COLOURS, which are now ready for sale at his Medical Store in Northampton. Also, A very general supply of European and India GOODS.——He has likewise an assortment of Crockery WARE, and the following articles of Dye STUFFS, &c. &c.—viz.

RED WOOD.	Prussian Blue.
Log Wood.	Blue Verditure.
Fustic.	Rose Pink.
Madder.	Vermillion.
Otter.	Verdigreafe.
Oil of Vitriol.	Linseed Oil.
Blue Vitriol.	Gin, by the cafe.
Allum and Copperas.	Weft-India and New-England Rum.
Spanish Indigo.	Wines.
Press Paper.	Loaf and brown Sugar.
Green & Bohea Tea.	Molaffes.
Coffee.	Raifins and Figs.
Cinnamon.	Currants.
Cloves.	German Steel.
Ginger and Pepper.	Sheet and bar Lead.
Writing Paper.	Shot.
Webfter's Inftitute, 1ft, 2d and 3d part.	Snuff, of the beft quality.
Watts' Pfalms and Hymns.	Anderfon's Pills.
Spirits of Turpentine.	Lockyer's do.
Varnifh.	Hoopers female do.
Rofin.	Francis' female Elixir.
Putty.	Turlington's Balfam of Life.
Chalk.	Spanifh Oil.
Lampblack.	James' Fever Powder.
White and Red Lead.	Crown Lancets.
Spruce Yellow.	Surgeons Inftruments.
Spanifh White.	Stone Ware.
Spanifh Brown.	

Pot-Afh, Salts and Butter, will be accepted in payment for any of the above Goods.

May 14, 1788.

WANTED,
A Good family HORSE, about 6 years old, rather more than middling for size, for which a generous price will be given. Any person having such to dispose of, may learn the price by applying at the Printer.

May 14, 1788.

THE Colt SUPERIOR—to those near him,
So very handsome, all must fear him.
He's nearer rod from ear to floor,
But two years old, or little more.
This colt's Superiour to Black Dread,
(Whose thirtieth year's fixed on his head)
Forms better colts than he can make,
Though he far better mares partake.
T. FRENCH.

Conway, April 27, 1788.

Seed Horse.

THIS Season—may cover,
Your breeding-mares—over,
My famous Horse—Old ICH-A-BOD.
There ne'er—was a better,
E'er fed upon—clover,
Or on the ground—yet ever trod.

He'll trot—and he'll canter,
Where'er you—dare venture:
(A single ftep—he cannot pace)
He'll draw—in a waggon,
And run—like a dragon,
And never yet—fell in a race.

He's ftrong—and he's nervous,
But no ways—malicious.
His feed—was never known to fail.
He cocks up—his forehead,
High as—Ware's *Black Dread*,
And alfo—eke—likewife—his tail.

His colts too—are famous,
As ever—were *Hamus*,
As all who have—own'd them will fay,
Not one e'er except—ed,
No not colts from—*Black Dread*,
Nor alfo—eke—from Dapple Grey.

In Deerfield—townd,
He may be found,
At Stable of Subfcriber,
Let each his mare,
Bring even there,
And ICH-A-BOD—fhall ride her.
E. BARNARD.

May 8, 1788.

WHEREAS ABIGAIL, wife of the Subfcriber, having eloped from my bed and board, I therefore forbid all perfons trufting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.
ASA ROBBINS.

Warwick, December 25, 1787.

MAY 1788. THE Conn. Gaz. NUMBER 91.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

Mr. DALTON's LETTER to the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

(Concluded.)

FOR the confideration of the farmers, I will add an account of fome experiments, that have been made on a fmall farm, in this town, which, for two years paft, has been under my more immediate infpection.

The land, put to carrots, was of a moft muddy foil, ftrong, fomething ftoney, a little inclined to clay, and on no account fo well adapted to this crop, as a fandy loam—neither was it in good farming order, but overrun with charlock and other weeds.

In 1786, I ordered one acre to be ploughed deep, and harrowed with an iron tooth harrow. Furrows were then marked out, with a common horfe plough, at three feet diftance from each other, and the feed fown, *by hand*, on the 30th and 31ft of May, being covered as ufually done in gardens.

Weeds foon appeared, and fpread the whole ground; not a carrot was difcoverable. After fome time, defpairing of the crop, I directed the land to be ploughed for buck wheat, which was done, excepting one quarter of an acre, when the man obferved fome young carrots: The plough was immediately ftopped, and the furrows, that had not been difturbed, carefully examined, the young carrots weed, and afterwards, properly tended. In the fall, forty bufhels of fine carrots were ploughed up, and gathered, from this quarter of an acre, befide a number of cabbages, which were planted between the rows.

The laft year one acre of the fame fort of land was ploughed deep, not trench ploughed, harrowed like with iron teeth harrows, and fmoothed with a bufh one. Furrows two feet a part, were then marked with a very fmall plough, fuch as a man can hale with eafe, but will anfwer with a horfe that walks flowly.

This acre was fowed the 9th of May, by a hand machine, in two thirds of a day; the feed covered, *lightly and carefully*, with the head of a rake.

To prevent injury from weeds, the fpaces between the rows of carrots were early weed, and kept clean, but the rows were left unweed until they had got ftrength, and wanted no ftude.

They were then horfehoed once, but finding the crop rather injured thereby, they were afterward handhoed as the growth of the weeds required. In the fall, the earth was turned by an ox plough, from one fide of the rows of carrots without injuring them, and the roots gathered with great eafe. This acre yielded two hundred and thirty three bufhels of roots: although the crop was injured by the aforementioned drought, and by its being thinned through the fall, for the ufe of the boys on the farm; a few rows, that had not been thinned, yielded one quarter more, in proportion, than the adjoining rows that had been difturbed.

From thefe two experiments, fimilar in produce, to the one mentioned by Major Spooner, it may be concluded, that an acre of land, in only tolerable farming order, will yield two hundred and forty bufhels of carrots; a crop worth cultivating, efpecially where the fame ground would grow only from thirty to thirty-five bufhels of Indian corn. And this is on a calculation that the rows are two feet a part. Let them be only one foot diftant from each other, which I fhall try the prefent year, three hundred and fifty or four hundred bufhels might be *fafely* expected from one acre.

Another tryal, made the laft year, though not fucceffful, is not difcouraging.

Half an acre of land, very ftoney, which had the preceding year been in Indian corn, without any other manure, than what was put into the holes, when the corn was planted, was ploughed, and harrowed, in the common farming method. Furrows were marked, with a plough, three feet afunder, and the feed fowed, with the hand-machine, on the 28th of May, in two hours. This land was particularly expofed to the drought, and but fparingly tended. Thirty-three bufhels of carrots were gathered from it, which, if the rows had been only one foot apart, would have given at the rate of one hundred and ninety eight bufhels from one acre.

I mention this inftance, leaft fome perfons might fuppofe that common tillage will anfwer. Deep ploughing is neceffary, and the ground fhould be well harrowed; this crop, though fmall, fufficiently evinces the certainty of plentiful ones, when they are properly managed, even in field husbandry.

The long or fhort carrots fhould be fuited to the depth of the foil, and hardnefs of the bottom or pan.

The carrot feed, if fowed with a machine, muft be perfectly cleaned, and free from ftraws or hulks; otherwife the machine will be clogged, and balks be left in the field. The acre, which was fowed by it, in rows two feet a part, took thirty fix ounces of cleaned feed; and the half acre, in rows three feet diftant, thirteen ounces. They were more uniformly dropped than would have been done by hand.

The machine is fimple in its conftruction, and cheap; coffing not more than feven fhillings; the difpatch and regularity with which the fowing is performed, muft recommend it's ufe to every one who intends the raifing of carrots. The perfon, who draws it, muft walk at the rate of nine rods in a minute, to fow well; he can do it in three fifths of that time. It requires a ftraight of hand, rather than ftrength, to manage it right. If the wheel, which follows the feed, is preffed hard on the furrows, the feed will be forced too deep. Care muft be taken at firft, but the true method of ufing it is foon acquired. The Honourable Mr. Cranch, of Braintree, has one of them——and the Rev. Mr. Ogden, of Portfmouth, another. There are fevera in this neighbourhood, and may be in other parts of the Commonwealth.

One obfervation appears neceffary to be made; that the earlier carrots are fowed in the fpring, the larger will be the crop; which in field husbandry, and for the ufe of cattle, is the great object. Thofe which were fowed in my garden as early in the fpring as the froft permitted, were in general very large—many meafuring from twelve to thirteen inches in circumference, and from fifteen to eighteen inches long—while thofe that were fowed in the balks, three or four weeks after, were only a fize proper for the table.

The great utility of carrots is not generally known, which added to the folidity of the ufual crops, fhould induce the husbandman to make trial of them. Every writer on the fubject is full in their favour.

Major Spooner calculates that for fodder, carrots are, *weight for weight*, worth as much intrinfically as hay.

As a proof of "the wholefomenefs of this food with regard to health—and ftrength—or fatnefs," I will mention fome experiments, made by the foreman of my farm, who is capable of diftinguifhing, and faithful in attention—my own obfervations fubftantiating the facts. By thefe the quantity of carrots, in fome comparative degree with Indian Corn, is afcertained.

It is ufual with us, to give to our oxen, befide the beft of hay, Indian Corn, when they are performing their fpring work. I directed mine to have carrots given them in lieu of corn, during their work the laft fpring, which was very fevere: They had no corn——they did their work with fpirit and ftrength——kept in perfect health, and, when put to paſture, which was late in the feafon, were in as full flefh as any working cattle that had had corn.

In this inftance the foreman prefers carrots, and eftimates one bufhel of them, equal to one bufhel of ears of corn.

In the fall of 1786, he took an ox from the yoke, and ftalled him upon hay and carrots; the beef was very fat—of a fine tafte—preferved well in falt, and fpent equal to any beef however fattened. Four other oxen, ftalled this winter, and fed in the fame manner, are in excellent order.

The laft fall, he fatted three hogs on carrots. The flefh of them was of a fine colour, and appeared as good as any pork that had been fed on corn.

In the two laft mentioned cafes, the foreman allows two bufhels of carrots to be more than equal to one bufhel of ears of Indian corn.

My horfes, when at *hay*, have carrots inftead of oats or other provender; they were never fatter—more healthy—or in finer fpirits.

A gentleman in this town, is feeding of fheep on carrots——they thrive well.

All thefe animals are remarkably fond of this root; which, perhaps cannot be afferted of any other fort.—They have been given raw. Care muft be taken to give thefe, or any roots, in moderate quantities, at a time, leaft the creatures be cloyed.

From the aforegoing, it appears that, in the fattening of cattle or hogs, two hundred and forty bufhels of carrots, the *leaft expected* produce of an acre, is *more* than equal to fixty bufhels of fhelled Indian corn, the *ufual* produce of nearly two acres——and, in fattening of cattle, to twice that quantity.

As the fummers *here* of late, have been fcarcely hot enough to ripen Indian corn, the husbandman muft find it for his intereft to allot a fpot of ground for the growing of carrots; more efpecially, if he has any of a light loamy foil.

But, however little attention he may think proper to beſtow on this valuable branch of Agriculture; there is one too obviouſly beneficial to efcape his notice,—I mean that of raifing potatoes, in large quantities, for the ufe of his ſtock. It is well known, that they will grow in almoſt any ſoil, however indifferent——and with very little care or trouble—that the beſt ſorts are of great uſe in the houſe, as are all ſorts among the ſtock.

Cattle will fat well on them, if no water is allowed.

Having been informed that potatoes, if given raw, would afford ſufficient nouriſhment to ſwine, through a long winter; I ordered mine at the farm to be fed on them—they have, for three months paſt, had no other food, excepting the waſh made in a ſmall family, and that without meal, corn or bran. The experiment ſucceeds—few ſtore pigs are in better order. Various other uſes may be made of them. Where they are properly cultivated, a crop from two to three hundred buſhels may be expected from an acre—ſome lands will greatly exceed this. The laſt ſeaſon, four acres yielded me one thouſand buſhels of Engliſh whites and reds, notwithſtanding the injury they received from the drought, beforementioned.

Within a few years the increaſe of this article has been rapid in this neighbourhood—and promiſes many and great advantages.

The benefits which the people of Ireland derive from the growth of potatoes, though not ſo much for the uſe of their cattle, are univerſally acknowledged. In ſome parts of England, they begin to give them to their beaſts.

The extenſive culture of turnips, for theſe purpoſes, in the county of Norfolk, in England, and the immenſe advantages accruing therefrom, are well known.

In Normandy, parſnips are cultivated for the food of ſwine. An author aſſerts, that the inhabitants of that part of France, eſteem one good crop of parſnips, equal to two of the beſt crops of wheat.

My wiſh to promote theſe methods of agriculture, muſt plead my excuſe for detaining you, ſir, and the Committee ſo long. If they ſhould think any of the foregoing obſervations can be of public uſe, they will diſpoſe of them as they think proper.

I am, with great reſpect,
their, and your moſt
humble ſervant,
TRISTRAM DALTON.

Hon. Benjamin Lincoln,
Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, at Boſton.

OBSERVATIONS on HIGH LIFE.

NO term whatever, has been more baſely proſtituted than the term *High Life*. Thoſe ſituations in which a perſon is ſaid in our *modern* times to enjoy high life, muſt appear to the reflecting mind ſituations in which human nature degrades itſelf to the loweſt pitch, by the practice of follies which reaſon condemns, and virtue execrates.

High life is not ſo often found in the abodes of the rich and the luxurious, as it is under the roof of the man whoſe circumſtances though not ſtraitened, are far from being ſuch as to render him independent of the world.

The man who is poſſeſſed of great wealth, whoſe daily food is the choiceſt dainties earth can afford, and who ſpends his nights in revels

rings, riot and debauchery, is said to enjoy high life. The youth, who shuns the counsels of wisdom and virtue, who sports with decency and honesty, and ingratiates himself into every unworthy action, is said to enjoy high life. Those who pay their devoirs at the altar of Bacchus till their mental faculties become unfit for the exercise of any thing noble, who range the streets at midnight, and enter the abodes of lewdness and obscenity to *kick up a duft*, are said to enjoy high life. Those who disturb the peace of families, by betraying the innocent, and inducing the wife to falsify her matrimonial vows, and who turn into jest and ridicule every action of the most solemn nature, are said to enjoy high life. Such are the actions, and such is the debasing conduct which is termed high life. Blush, human nature, for the folly of thy offspring! Reason, shun the sight of those, who, while they boast thy powers contradict by their conduct, in almost every instance, thy principles!

For what purpose was life given to man? To what end was he endowed with those faculties of the mind which are denied to the brute creation? Was life given to be shortned by the practice of intemperance and folly? Or were the powers of the mind bestowed to be used after such sort as to render those on whom they are bestowed, very little superiour, nay, in fact, inferiour to brutes? If the affirmative is true, then are the scenes beforementioned, high life indeed; but if not, then are they most certainly low life, in every sense of the words.

The man who devotes his life to the practice of morality, who studies to ornament his mind with every qualification which tends to advance his own happiness and promote the good of society, who uses the 'good things of this life as not abusing them,' and who considers the goods of fortune as means put in his power to relieve the wants of the indigent and the unfortunate, to clothe the naked limbs of shivering poverty, and dry the orphan's tear——he man I say who does this, answers the highest purposes of life, and of him it may be said, that he enjoys high life in reality.

He whose circumstances are but a trifle more than sufficient to satiate the calls of nature, and whose dwelling, is in the humble cottage, often enjoys more of real high life, than the debilated devotee of luxury, who spends, or rather mispends his time at the board of fleeting pleasures, for though he is denied the power of contributing in any great degree to the pecuniary relief of the wretched, yet he can teach them philosophy to bear up under their misfortunes, and console their afflictions with the tear of sympathetick pity, he can feel for other's woes;

"His heart *to self is not confin'd*,
He feels for all that feels distress,
And still benevolent and kind,
He *bleffes*, or *defires* to bleſs."

The misapplication of high life to those who disgrace human nature by the practice of every thing unreasonable and vile, must be obvious to every one who will devote a few moments to deliberate reflection on the subject. High, every one allows, figuifies exalted. The practice of vice never can exalt, but it can and does debate, the mind. With what an eye of shame and confusion does the unprincipled libertine look up to true merit; how is his breast agitated in such a moment from the consciousness of his own littleness. Vice, humbles a man shockingly in his own eyes as well as the eyes of others, and often makes him 'creep at the feet of his equal, and tamely bear his insults.' Yet strange to tell! that conduct which makes a person appear so humble, and even contemptible, in his own eyes, should be called high life.

No more, for the honour of human nature, let this be the case. Let the conduct of those who subvert the principles of reason, and who pay no regard to decency, who sacrifice the finer feelings of humanity to the debasing pursuits of vice and infamy, who disturb the peace of families by rioting and debauchery, be stigmatized with the epithets of LOW LIFE, for certainly nothing can be lower than for a person who is poſſeſſed of a human mind to conduct in such a manner as to render him more contemptible than a brute. Let those be distinguished as enjoying HIGH LIFE, who make it their business to promote the great design of their creation.

A few remaks shall conclude this subject.

There is no pleasure equal to that which results from a conscientiousness of having done our utmoſt to fulfil the duties incumbent on us. The man, who after paying that attention which is requisite to his own affairs, stretches out his hand to relieve the sufferings of others, whose deportment (allowing for the frailty of human nature) is steady and virtuous, receives the smiles of applauding thousands; when the fatigues of the day are over, he retires to reap the pleasures of domestic felicity, and the pillow is to him a place of sweet repoſe. "*The end of that man is peace*."——But how different is the case with the unprincipled debauchee.

He who devotes his time to rioting and debauchery, can never enjoy true peace of mind; he spends his nights in drinking and carousing, and in rambling from one stew to another; towards the dawn of day he retires to his bed, but it is not to him the bed of ease. He is execrated by the virtuous and the good, and hundreds call for curses on his guilty head. If he abounds in wealth, it will not purchase him peace in the hour of diſſolution. Serenity of mind cannot be purchased with money. On the bed of death, guilt of conscience will preſs heavy upon the mind. Hear the words of a dying libertine. "What though I die in state and lay languiſh under a gilded canopy; what though my friends and relations ſtand around me, and ſhed the tear of pity for my afflictions; what does this avail towards giving me conſolation in this awful moment. When I am dead, my friends perhaps will, out of reſpect to my memory, erect over my remains a magnificent monument, with this inſcription engraven on it--

HERE LIES THE GREAT.

But could the pale corpſe ſpeak, it would ſoon make this reply--

——————False marble where?

Nothing but poor and forded duſt lies here.

Had I but two years out of the many I have foolishly devoted to the vileſt practices, what an atonement would I make for my many and great offences; but, alas! the hand of death is heavy upon me, and I ſink beneath the preſſure."

What a contraſt between the life and the laſt moments of the ſteady and the virtuous man, and the libertine. Reform, ye thoughtleſs and inconſiderate! Fly vice, whatever form ſhe may aſſume, and imitate the conduct of the good, that your life may be a ſcene of happineſs and contentment, and "*your latter days be peace*."

LONDON, March 2.

The following is a calculation of the number of cattle, &c. killed in the city of London, during the laſt year, viz.

722,112 Sheep and Lambs.
100,264 Bulls, Oxen and Cows.
199,795 Calves.
151,932 Hogs for pork.
5,100 ditto for bacon.
72,646 Pigs.

Our readers will recollect a paragraph in a former paper, giving an account of a ſhark taken in the river Thames, near Popular, by ſome fiſhermen, in the body of which was found a watch; the maker's name and number of the watch being Henry Watſon, N°. 2369, has been the means of our obtaining the following additional account of this remarkable circumſtance:—Mr. Henry Watſon, the watchmaker, lives in Shoreditch, who ſold the watch two years ago to Mr. Ephraim Thompſon, of White Chappel, as a preſent for his ſon on going out on his firſt voyage, on board the ſhip Polly, Capt. Vane, bound to Coaſt and Bay; about three leagues off Falmouth, by a ſudden keel of the veſſel, during the time of a ſquall, maſter Thompſon fell overboard, and was ſeen no more. The news of his being drowned ſoon after came to the knowledge of his friends, and no more was expected to be heard of him—but from the above circumſtances, it is proved, ſomewhat ſimilar to the fate of Jonah in the belly of a whale, young Thompſon's coffin was a living ſhark, though he was not ſo fortunate as Jonah to eſcape. Mr. Ephraim Thompſon has purchaſed the ſhark, which he calls his ſon's executor—and the watch, &c. which he conſiders as his laſt legacy.—*Morn. Chr.* 19.

Thoſe who delight in the horrid relation of well-fought battles, and fields covered with ſlaughtered hoſts, will ſoon, no doubt, be gratified, in the events of the war between the Turks and the Ruſſians. We anticipate, with grief, the rivers of blood which will flow, the dying groans which will aſcend, the ravages and deſolations which will take place, in this war of Ruſſian and Auſtrian ambition! In what dreadful calamities do the paſſions of the great involve mankind!

There are not far ſhort of a *million* of the human ſpecies at this inſtant in arms on the borders of Turkey, for the purpoſe of deſtroying each other: but much of this inhuman buſineſs may probably be ſaved, as the plague rages violently at Conſtantinople, and will inevitably be ſoon communicated to the Imperial and Ruſſian, as well as the Ottoman armies, where it will make more dreadful havock than even the vengful weapons of the adverſe parties!

March 20. The Ottoman Court has declared to the permanent Council in Poland, that if an oppoſition be not made, on their part, to the paſſage of the Ruſſian and Auſtrian troops, and even to their entering on the territories of the Republic, they will invade it with 50,000 men, and inſtantly commence hoſtilities againſt it.

France, by the march of the Auſtrians into Hungary, is left ſo totally defenceleſs, as muſt make her a very eaſy conqueſt indeed to Pruſſia, ſhould her intriguing ſpirit lead her ſoon to break her late declaration. The truth is, France has dropped for a time her gay dreams of ſpeculative dominion, for the more ſolid purpoſes of introducing reform and economy into every branch of their government. Spain is of too little account almoſt to be noticed; her navy is in her whole ſtrength; ſhe can be of no uſe to France in a land war; and the moſt timerous will little dread the combined fleet, now that Holland is with us, and that, in the event of a war, the King of Pruſſia would be thundering on the frontiers of France with an army of 200,000 men.

Account of a horrid MURDER!

CORK, (Ireland) March 20.

Some particulars of the horrid murder lately committed at Tallow, in the county of Waterford:—

A woman in labour ſent for her goſſip whoſe coming, inſtead of affording relief, took out a knife, and declared with dreadful imprecations if ſhe did not immediately confeſs where her money (which ſhe had to pay her landlord) lay, ſhe would immediately diſmember her of the cauſe of her illneſs, by ripping her open, and ſevering her head from her body. The poor woman, being naturally terrified, delivered her a key, and told her that all the money ſhe was poſſeſſed of lay in the oppoſite cheſt; but no ſooner did ſhe ſtoop down into the cheſt to ſearch for the caſh, than the ſick woman (though in a painful delirium) hoiſted her bodily into the cheſt, and having locked the lame, ſent out her child, a boy about ſeven years of age, to alarm ſome diſtant neighbours; but unfortunately the firſt he met with was the huſband of the woman in the cheſt, to whom the child related the matter. The huſband, who, is ſuppoſed, was coming to aſſiſt his wife in the robbery, took up the boy in his arms, advanced to the door, and demanded entrance; but the ſick woman knowing his voice, refuſed; whereupon he ſwore he would murder the boy, which he did, by cutting his throat acroſs, and then he threw him over an ajacent hedge. The inſatiable delinquent, anxious to liberate his wife and accompliſh the robbery, got on the top of the houſe an endeavoured to go down the chimney, but was prevented by the ſmoke and blaze of ſome ſtraw which was burning below. Luckily a gentleman and his ſervant was paſſing by, ſeeing a man on the top of the houſe and the ſmoke riſing, imagined it was on fire, and hearing the ſhrieks of the woman, and the reaſon, ſecured the fellow.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) April 3.

A few days ago, I was informed of a very extraordinary occurrence, in the lower part of Maryland:—A thief had ſtolen a hog and tied its legs together, after killing it, and for convenience, he let the hog reſt on his ſhoulders, while the rope it was tied with, went over his breaſt. On his way home, finding himſelf ſomewhat fatigued, he laid the hog in the crotch of a tree, about the height of his ſhoulders, in order to reſt himſelf, but by chance the hog ſlipped thro' and the rope that was about his breaſt, ſlipped up to his throat, and immediately choaked him to death, and in the morning they were both found dead, one on one ſide and the other on the other ſide of the tree. Thus the thief hanged the hog, and the hog, by the rule of *lex talionis*, hanged the theif in his turn.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, April 28.

"Governor Paca voted for the Conſtitution; but previouſly he ſpoke as follows:—As to the line of conduct which I ſhall now purſue, I thus publicly declare, that, exceptionable as this government is, and liable to all theſe objections (which he in an elegant ſpeech had before enumerated) I hope and truſt, that its defects may hereafter be corrected; *but under our preſent circumſtances and embarraſſments, my inclination leads me to accept it as it is.*" The two Mr. Chaſes alſo declared their intention to ſubmit, like good citizens, to the opinions of a majority of their fellow-citizens. Mr. Mercer behaved with equal manlineſs and candour. Indeed, the conduct of the whole minority was ſuch as merits the higheſt encomiums.

May 14. Should the ſtate of New-York reject the propoſed conſtitution, one of two events muſt certainly enſue. Firſt, that if the conſtitution is not adopted by nine States, that devoted country will lie between the *New-England confederacy*, conſiſting of Vermont, Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts, &c. on the one hand; and the confederacy of the middle ſtates, conſiſting of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland, on the other. Secondly, if the conſtitution is adopted, then ſhe will lie in the midſt of the moſt effective and powerful parts of the new confederacy, joined immediately by Jerſey on the ſouth, Connecticut on the north-eaſt, and Vermont on the north. In either caſe, Staten-Iſland, from its federaliſm and contiguity to New-Jerſey will abandon New-York and cling to the confederacy, whether great or ſmall, to which New-Jerſey belongs. Thus will that valuable ſtate be placed as it were, between the upper and nether mill-ſtone, and finding herſelf an alien among her father's children. Let us rather fondly hope that we ſhall all be united in one fold, and under one ſhepherd.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenock dated February 18, 1788, to his friend in this city.

"I am certainly informed, that ſome of your neighbours in Philadelphia have adviſed Lord Sidney of London, that you are promoting a cotton manufactory in Philadelphia, and that you had given orders to your correſpondents in this country, to ſend out tradeſmen and utenſils for that purpoſe by the ſhip Alexander. Lord Sidney has wrote to Provoſt Riddle in Glaſgow, and Provoſt Riddle has wrote to his correſpondents in Greenock, reſpecting the above. This is a ſerious matter, which I do not believe, and it would be attended with dangerous conſequences to have any hand in ſending out manufacturers from this country."

The ſpirit of the above extract is a very ſtriking evidence, that the Britiſh nation are ſtrongly oppoſed to the eſtabliſhment of manufactories in this country, and conſequently to its real intereſt.

NEW-YORK, May 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans, to his friend in Philadelphia dated 25th March, 1788.

"The miſery of this place I ſhall not undertake to deſcribe; ſuffice it to tell you, that New-Orleans, which conſiſted of 1100 houſes, was on Friday laſt, in the ſpace of five hours, reduced by conflagration to 200. The rapid progreſs of the fire was ſuch, that but little merchandize, houſhold furniture, or cloathing have been ſaved.

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampſhire, May 15.

We learn from New-York, that in conſequence of the late ſacking of the territorial poſſeſſions of the dead in that city, Patrick O'Raza, late officer of the foot dragoons, was interred (agreeably to his laſt will and teſtament) with his garb and accoutrements militaire, being determined to defend himſelf to the laſt drop of his blood.—This noble veteran having anologically inferred that all defuncts will not have more courage to pull tricker, nor to make a thruſt at an enemy, than when alive, he has therefore left a legacy in truſt to his dear friend Derry O Shannon, for the ſupport of a permanent military corps to protect them, and they are to be ſtiled, "Dead Guard Men."

On Thurſday evening laſt, a young man, apprentice to Mr. Jackſon, of this town, got up in his ſleep, and having dreſſed himſelf, went to the barn, took out a horſe, bridled him, and rode through ſeveral of the principal ſtreets, upon the gallop, he then returned home, put up his horſe, undreſſed himſelf, and went to bed again without awaking. After he had got to bed again, the family awoke him by throwing water in his face; but he was totally ignorant of any thing that had happened, and could hardly credit the account of his evening's adventure.

BOSTON, May 22.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, May 8th, 1788.

On a report of the Board of Treaſury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. *Carrington*.

Reſolved, That Congreſs proceed to the election of two Commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the Commiſſioner of accounts for the quartermaſter's commiſſary's; hoſpital, marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the Board of Treaſury commence ſuits in behalf of the United States, againſt all perſons in any of the ſaid departments, who ſtand chargeable with public monies, and whoſe accounts ſhall not be lodged with the proper Commiſſaries, within four months, computed from the preſent date; and that this order be publiſhed in the ſeveral States for the period above mentioned.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Commiſſioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjuſtment of all accounts which have ariſen in the ſaid departments, and to the recovery of all ſums for which ſuits may be commenced; and that at the termination of their commiſſion, they depoſit with the Regiſter of the Treaſury all the books and papers of their reſpective offices, together with a general abſtract of the ſums due from individuals, in order that immediate meaſures may be adopted for the recovery of the ſame.

Congreſs proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,

Mr. JONATHAN BURRELL was elected a Commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts of the quartermaſter's and commiſſary's departments, and

Mr. BENJAMIN WALKER was elected a Commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts of the hoſpital, marine and cloathier's departments.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Eaſt-Hartford, to his friend in this town, May 7.

"The preſpects we have in bringing the manufacture of Window Glaſs to great perfection in this ſtate, are evident to every one who wiſhes to promote ſo uſeful an undertaking. There are ſome few people that never wiſh to have glaſs or any other article manufactured in the ſtate, but their influence with us is not great. The gentlemen that are concerned in this uſeful buſineſs, are men of much wealth, and highly ſpirited in their undertakings; and have no doubt but they can make glaſs of equal quality with any imported from Europe, and much cheaper. The wood in this ſtate is large and very plenty; the materials for the glaſs is alſo plenty, and can be had on reaſonable terms. They have already a capital of of 14,000l. and will increaſe it to 20,000l.—Their manufacturing houſe is built with ſtone, is four ſtories high, and wide enough to admit of any length. Mr. Robert Hewes, from Boſton, is chief artiſan, and ſuperintends the works; his abilities are not confined to the glaſs manufacture alone; he is maſter of others equally as uſeful, and which will alſo meet with proper encouragement in due time."

NEWPORT, (R. I.) May 15.

A ſuccinct view of affairs.

The revolving year hath produced no important changes in our adminiſtration nor in our police.—The *Crufading Errants* ſtill diſplay the deſtroying ſtandard, "*a depreciated paper money*," as the ark of our ſalvation. No experience of the miſchiefs reſulting from it, nor any conviction of its inſufficiency, tend to check a "*perſeverance*;" for credulity and explicit ſupport of this ſyſtem, are marked out as the high road to preferment, while honour, virtue and abilities, form no criterion of merit.

Loud advocates for the *extremes* of liberty, they can hear no diſcuſſion of their meaſures without irritation; that freedom of ſpeech which elevated America to the ſtate of independence, is viewed as treaſon and rebellion, and the blood of the freemen ſeems alone ſufficient to ſatiate revenge.

Approaches the ſtate of the ſanctification of the *New Conſtitution*, men of tried anti-federaliſm are advanced to the command of forts and of the militia; whether they may be prepared to oppoſe the union, or *to keep alive popular clamour*, we preſume not to determine.

Thus engaged in a civil conteſt, novel as well as ſevere, we have become the political phenomenon of the day, and the world ſtands gazing for the event. We ſhall therefore from duty, as well as information, faithfully continue an impartial detail of every intereſting occurrence, unbiaſed by party, and undaunted by the threats of power, truſting that honour, virtue and juſtice will here long, illuminate this degraded ſtate.

NORTHAMPTON, May 28.

By an act of the Britiſh Parliament, lately paſſed, entitled, "An act for regulating the trade between the ſubjects of his Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in North-America, and in the Weſt-India iſlands, and the countries belonging to the United States of America," &c. it is enacted,—

"*That no goods or commodities whatever ſhall be imported as brought from any of the territories belonging to the ſaid United States of America, into any of his Majeſty's Weſt-India iſlands (in which deſcription the Bahama iſlands, and the Bermuda or Somers Iſlands, are included) under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof, and alſo of the ſhip or veſſel in which the ſame ſhall be imported or brought, together with all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, except tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, maſts, yards, bowſprits, ſtaves, heading boards, timber ſhingles, and lumber of any ſort; horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs; poultry, and live ſtock of any ſort; bread biſcuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and grain of any ſort; ſuch commodities reſpectively being the growth or production of any of the territories of the ſaid United States of America.*"

The above enumerated articles that are permitted to be imported, muſt be brought by Britiſh ſubjects in Britiſh ſhips, on penalty of forfeiture.

"As we continue to enjoy the bleſſings of peace and internal quiet, and (with great ſatisfaction let me add) induſtry ſeems generally to pervade in the ſtate, will it not be wiſe for this Aſſembly to devote a part of the ſeſſion in conſulting ſuch meaſures as ſhall in the beſt manner aid and cultivate the arts of peace, promote agriculture, and ſuch manufactures as ought to be encouraged, and may be carried on with profit to the undertakers, when the buſineſs will be underſtood? It ſeems that a voluntary company in Hartford and its vicinity, are attempting to ſet up the woolen manufactory, in a manner ſo extenſive as to reap the advantage of a proper diviſion of labour, in the various branches of that buſineſs. Will it not be proper for the Aſſembly at this time to give ſome encouragement, in ſuch manner as they ſhall judge moſt expedient, to promote and eſtabliſh a buſineſs of ſo much importance as the woolen manufacture in this ſtate? Our flocks of ſheep are rapidly increaſing, owing in ſome meaſure to the encouragement the Legiſlature have given for raiſing ſheep, although other cauſes have no doubt co-operated in producing the effect. The principal raw materials for this manufacture may, with proper encouragement, abound in this ſtate.

"The promoting of education is a matter of great importance, more eſpecially that degree of education which ought to be univerſally inculcated upon children and youth of all ranks and conditions in life. If we conſider the ſubject, not only as it reſpects the happineſs of individuals in this and a future life, but alſo the effect it muſt have with reſpect to the public weal, it will appear of the greateſt importance. A happy conſtitution of government never can be enjoyed or maintained, by an illiterate or ſavage people."

THE COPARTNERSHIP of SETH and DANIEL WRIGHT, having been diſſolved by mutual conſent——

DANIEL WRIGHT,

Hereby acquaints the Public, particularly his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has ſpecned, at the new Store nearly oppoſite the Meeting-houſe, a general Aſſortment of Engliſh and Weſt-India

GOODS,

ſuitable for the ſeaſon, the prices of which, he flatters himſelf, will be ſatisfactory to the purchaſer.

*** POT-ASH, BEES-WAX, & BUTTER, received in payment for the above Goods.

Northampton, May 27, 1788.

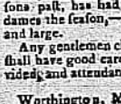
To be Sold,

A Valuable tract of LAND, ſituate in Belchertown, and near the towns of Pelham and Amherſt, containing 7 or 800 acres, lately owned by the honourable *Joſeph Hawley*, Eſq. deceaſed. As ſaid Land is now owned by the town of Northampton, and to be ſold by order of ſaid town, payment therefore will be made as eaſy and convenient to purchaſers as they can deſire——For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, a Committee appointed to make ſale thereof.

Robert Breck,
Joſeph Lyman,
Eliſha Clark,
Simeon Parſons,
Samuel Henſhaw.

Northampton, May 27, 1788.

The Beautiful HORSE



Bay Richmond,

WILL Cover this ſeaſon at the Stable of the Subſcriber in Worthington, on the moſt reaſonable terms.——Bay Richmond is eight years old this ſpring, fifteen hands one inch high, a beautiful bright bay, in ſhape, ſtrength, activity and ſpeed, he is equalled by few in America——he is a Virginia foal, but of Engliſh breed——he has been improved in the counties of Worceſter, Hampſhire and Berkſhire, for three ſeaſons paſt, has had between ſixty and ſeventy dames the ſeaſon,——his colts prove elegant, fine and large.

Any gentlemen chuſing to ſend their mares, ſhall have good care taken of them, paſture provided, and attendance given, by the ſubſcriber.

SAMUEL BUFFINTON

Worthington, May 26, 1788.

The JEST.—*A Song.*

LIFE's a jest, if Gay says true;
A jest and all things show it;
He thought so once, I thought so too,
But now like him I know it.

Then let's explore its various ways,
For that's the proper test, sir,
See what to blame and what to praise,
Thus we shall find the jest, sir.

To loggerheads when crown'd heads go,
To fight are subjects prest'd, sir—
But when they're slain, and treasure's low
Then war appears a jest, sir.

From policy, not principle,
The nation gains some rest, sir—
Each find they're not invincible,
So peace is now the jest, sir.

The lover charm'd by soft looks dies,
Unless in marriage blest, sir,
But soon the wife shews by her eyes,
The maiden did but jest, sir.

The miser wakes to count his store,
And oft disturbs his rest, sir—
He's in the midst of plenty poor,
Here riches are a jest, sir.

Our Federal plan, six years ago,
We freemen thought the best, sir,
But now by friend as well as foe,
'Tis known to be a jest, sir.

When men of worth are worthless men,
To neighbours they're a pest, sir—
They live by all despise'd, and when
They're dead become a jest, sir.

Yet some there are, exalted few!
Who shines above the rest, sir,
To merit kind, to honour true,
'Tis these enjoy the jest, sir.

Then let us, friends, while here we live,
Think truth and candour best, sir—
Lest we should make mankind believe,
That friendship too's a jest, sir.

A Method to obtain pure Seed WHEAT, that will not Smut.

TAKE a peck, more or less, of as good wheat, and as free from smut as can be got. So it at a distance from any other wheat, and in rows, so as you can best walk through it, and examine every head. When beginning to blow, and till it fills out, watch and examine it daily, in the most careful manner, for the smutty ears or heads. Cut off, or pull up, and convey carefully away, all that has any the least appearance of smut, as it appears.

Let the grain stand till it is very ripe, as long as it can stand without damage.

Reap and thrash it where no smutty wheat has been, then spread it on a floor by itself, where it will receive no damage, stir it and keep it so spread, as it will not be in the least danger of heating, till seed time. Use this for seed.

This wheat will not smut, if there was no smutty heads left among it. The wheat that is raised from this seed, that is intended for seed again, must stand longer in the field than that you intend for bread, and must as soon as thrashed be spread and kept so till seed time, and not put into heaps, casks, &c. as the grain for use commonly is; always sow as far from any foul wheat (that is wheat that has not been cleansed in this way) as can be made convenient. It may be best every two or three years, to sow in rows, &c. as first directed, as much as will produce your seed; that you may examine it, and take away all those heads that appear any way defective, as one head may infect a thousand.

Should the country in general, get into this method of obtaining and preserving their seed, the smut in wheat will be done away.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

A respectable tradesman lately from the country, who lives in the vicinity of Soho, not less remarkable for the amiableness of his disposition, than the openness and liberality of his heart, in returning home one evening last week, having occasion to pass through Cross lane, was accosted by a female, apparently in great distress, who begged him for charity, and enforced her supplications, "that she had not broke bread for three days." The gentleman immediately gave her a shilling, for which she thanked him, at the same time in a pathetic tone of voice said, "that she had three helpless children, who were in the same deplorable situation." This so much affected the gentleman, that he requested her to shew him those miserable objects; the impostor conducted him to a place adjoining, and into a room, to appearance the abode of misery and wretchedness. When asking for these infants he came to relieve, a knock was given, when three men and two women rushed into the apartment, laid fast hold of this friend of humanity, and rifled his pockets of upwards of 40l. Being a powerful athletic man, recovering from his surprise, he secured four of the offenders till assistance was had; the other was secured in the same house next day. They were all taken the next day to the rotation office in Hyde-street, when the magistrates fully committed them.

ANECDOTE.

DURING the hard part of the late winter, a poor beggar boy, in a neighbouring town, waited on the Minister of the parish, and begged his charity. Something to eat was his object. The good man—who really felt for others' woes—ordered the servant in the kitchen to bring him something—the servant did so—but it was the hard crust of a loaf of frozen rye and Indian bread—the parson gave it to the boy—who with thanks received it.—after some other interrogatories, the clergyman asked him if he could read.—"*Yes, Sir*" answered the boy.—"*Do you read the Bible?*"—"*Yes, Sir,*"—"*Well, and what do you read there?*"—"*I read, Sir,*" rejoined the boy, "*that the children asked for* bread, *and they gave them a* stone. The boy fared well for this lucky quotation—the minister took the crust from him—and sent him off loaded with good things.

Seed Horse.

THIS Season—may corer,
Your breeding-mares—over,
My famous Horse—Old ICH-A-BOD.
There ne'er—was a better,
E'er fed upon—clover,
Or on the ground—yet ever trod.

He'll trot—and he'll canter,
Where 'er you—dare venture:
(A single step—he cannot pace)
He'll draw—in a waggon,
And run—like a dragon,
And never yet—fell in a race.

He's strong—and he's nervous,
But no ways—malicious.
His seed—was never known to fail.
He cocks up—his forehead,
High as—Ware's *Black Dread*,
And also—eke—likewise—his tail.

His colts too—are famous,
As ever—wore *Hamur*,
As all who have—own'd them will say,
Not one e'er except—ed,
No not colts from—*Black Dread*,
Nor also—eke—from Dapple Grey.

In Deerfield—towns,
He may be found,
At Stable of Subscriber,
Let each his mare,
Bring even there,
And ICH-A-BOD—shall ride her.

E. BARNARD.

May 8, 1788.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ELISHA VAUGHAN, of Shutesbury, represented non-compotementis, said estate being represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in and support their claims—We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Capt. Oliver Allen, in Shutesbury, on the third Tuesday of June next, and at the house of John Bruce in Pelham, on the third Tuesday of August next, from 9 to 4 o'clock on each day. No account will be allowed after said terms.

JOHN RINKEN,
EBENEZER GRAY.

Pelham, April 20, 1788.

Just IMPORTED from LONDON, by

LEVI SHEPHARD,

A large and general assortment of

Drugs and Medicines;

Together with a large assortment of Painters COLOURS, which are now ready for sale at his Medical Store in Northampton. Also, A very general supply of European and India GOODS.—He has likewise an assortment of Crockery WARE, and the following articles of Dye STUFFS, &c. &c.—viz.

RED WOOD.	Prussian Blue.
Log Wood.	Blue Verditure.
Fustic.	Rose Pink.
Madder.	Vermillion.
Quer.	Verdigrease.
Oil of Vitriol.	Linseed Oil.
Blue Vitriol.	Gin, by the case.
Allum and Copperas.	West-India and New
Spanish Indigo.	England Rum.
Press Paper.	Wines.
Green & Bohea Tea.	Loaf and brown Sugar.
Coffee.	Molasses.
Cinnamon.	Raisins and Figs.
Cloves.	Currants.
Ginger and Pepper.	German Steel.
Writing Paper.	Sheet and bar Lead.
Webster's Institute, 1st,	Shot.
2d and 3d part.	Snuff, of the best quali-
Watts' Psalms and	ty.
Hymns.	Anderson's Pills.
Spirits of Turpentine.	Lockyer's do.
Varnish.	Hoopers female do.
Rosin.	Francis's female elixir.
Putty.	Turlington's Balsom of
Chalk.	Life.
Lampblack.	British Oil.
White and Red Lead.	James' Fever Powder.
Spruce Yellow.	Crown Lancets.
Spanish White.	Surgeons Instruments.
Spanish Brown.	Stone Ware.

Pot-Ash, Salts and Butter, will be accepted in payment for any of the above Goods.

May 14, 1788.

A WANTED, Good family HORSE, about six years old, for which a generous price will be given. Any person having such one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser, and ready pay, by enquiring at the Printers.

May 14, 1788.

THE Colt SUPERIOR—to those near him,
So very handsome, all must fear him.
He's near a red from ear to floor,
But two years old, or little more.
This colt is Superiour to Black Dread,
(Whose thirteenth year's fixed on his head)
Forms better colts than he can make,
Though he far better mares partake.

T. FRENCH.

Conway, April 27, 1788.

Will COVER this Season,

at the stable of the Subscriber in Northampton, that elegant and noted Arabian HORSE formerly owned by General Tupper, of Chesterfield,—has fired the best colts that has been found in this county.——Constant attendance given, and all favours gratefully acknowledged. ASAHEL POMEROY.

May 12, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of the town of Greenfield, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town tax for the year 1788, and town, county and State tax for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	Town tax 1788. & &c.	County tax 1787.	State tax 1787.
	£. d. q.	£. d. q.	£. s. d. q.
David Field, Esq.	3 12 0	0 0 2	0 1 0 0
Joseph Barsford,	16 0 0	1 12 2	2 17 2 0
Samuel Wells, Esq.	1 11 3	0 0 3	0 2 3 0
Jonathan Ashley, Esq.	8 2 3	0 7 0	0 11 3 0
Elisha Mack,	0 0 0	0 3 3	0 0 0 0
Zerb Taylor,	1 8 2	0 0 0	0 2 4 2
Moses Chandler,	6 5 2		0 17 2 2
Zephaniah Thayer,	2 2 2		0 5 5 2
Samuel Barnard, Esq.	19 8 2		1 5 1 2
John Baron,	8 2 3		1 1 7 0
Lemuel Robbins,	4 3 1		
Jthiel Dean's heirs,	0 7 2		0 1 0 2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of May next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Caleb Alvord, innholder in Greenfield, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

REUBEN WELLS, Collector.

Greenfield, April 28, 1788.

ALL persons who received the Hampshire Gazette last year, in Shelburne, and who have not paid up, are hereby notified, that wheat will be received in payment, at Mr. Ransom's store, provided each one pays his proportion of the transportation to Northampton, otherwise the money will be expected.

May 21, 1788. JOHN LONG,

JUNE 1788. THE NUMBER 92.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

LONDON.

A Sketch of the Trial of Mr. Hastings *(late Governor in the East-Indies) in the British House of Peers, extracted from the* British Gazette *and* Sunday Monitor, *of February 27.*

ON the 14th of February, about 4 o'clock, P. M. on the trial of Mr. Hastings, by the House of Peers in Westminster-hall, the clerks concluded reading the charges and answers. The answer to the last charge contained a general and animated appeal from Mr. Hastings to the feelings of the House—The clerk who read this most eloquent address, gave to the composition great energy and interest—being impressed himself, he was impressing on most who heard him—It is observed that the general ideas of exculpation, the many maintainable pleas for allowance and regard, were not easily to be resisted—The next day the anxiety of the publick to hear Mr. Burke's opening Speech, was the occasion of the Hall being more numerously and more splendidly filled than on any of the former days. The Committees committed under the name of the English authority in India, which have occupied the House of Commons for the last fourteen years, came at length to be opened before the highest tribunal in the kingdom, by one of its most exalted citizens—Mr. Burke who was one of the first to appeal to the feelings of Englishmen in favour of the oppressed people of Hindostan, had now the honour to be delegated by the Common House of Parliament, to vindicate the justice of the nation, and as the representative of the popular branch of the legislature, to present to the high tribunal of the Lords the person whom we emphatically described to be '*the head, Chief and Soul; the Commander and Captain General of the enormities of India.* The scene was grand and imprecisive, beyond our feeble powers of painting. All the hereditary title, honour and dignity of the state, all the religion, and all the law of the realm were assembled, embodied and enthroned, if the expression may be allowed, in the majesty of justice, and they were surrounded by all the beauty and all the rising expectations of the empire. The representatives of the people of England and the representatives of all the crowned heads of Europe, occupied one side of the grand Hall of justice, and on the other sat the peeresses of the realm, the suites of the great officers of State, and a numerous body of the mixed ranks of the general community. The scene impressed the utmost reverence and awe. As one of the greatest and most enviable ventures of the constitution, it was beheld by the native with enthusiasm, and by the foreigner with envy. The humblest subject who was present felt aggrandized in being a member of a community whose laws thus subjected the highest magistrate to their inquisition, and which could thus reach its sovereign, even to the most distant parts of the inhabited globe, and extend the protection of English justice over even the tribes of India.

About twelve o'clock, the high court being opened with usual solemnities, Mr. Burke rose, and under the command of the honourable the House of Commons, opened the prosecution. But that we are prevented, by the consideration of its being inimical to the cause of justice, partially to detail the proceedings of a trial while it is pending; we are sure, that so much of Mr. Burke's speech as hath been delivered down from our feeble report, would forcibly impress the publick. It was grave and temperate; but it was pathetick and affecting. He did not indulge himself in those excursions of fancy, to which, when in playful mood, he gives so much variety and beauty, nor did he suffer his indignation of the crimes with which he charged the prisoner to influence his mind beyond the tenour of dignified accusation. Every expression and sentiment were appropriate, and though in the progress he led the ignorant to the most familiar acquaintance with the origin of the crimes & the evils of India, he astonished the most knowing with the new aspect which he gave to the whole affair it had been so long agitated, and so thoroughly discussed.

He apostrophized the tribunal before which he stood—congratulated his country on possessing such a powerful instrument of justice, and so authoritative a corrector of abuse, and hoped that no corruptions would ever taint, and no Societies of special pleading and Old-Bailey prevarication be able to undermine it.

He stated the nature of the crimes and misdemeanors, which the Commons of England had made the subject of their charge and he described the quality of the criminal "that they had brought to their bar."

* Mr. Hastings listened to the speech of Mr. Burke with infinite earnestness, but his firmness was equal to his attention: To hear charges of such importance, enforced by so much eloquence, might awaken a man of common susceptibility. His demeanour, however, spoke a mind self conscious of integrity.]

Tuesday the 19th of February, about half past 1: the Lords having taken their seats, Mr. Burke resumed his speech.

He said, that the government of Mr. Hastings was founded on bribery and corruption; that his administration was one continued scene of peculation. Nundcomar, a man of high rank, had become the accuser of Mr. Hastings; but the day the anxiety of the publick to hear Mr. Burke's opening Speech, was the occasion of the Hall being more numerously and more splendidly filled than on any of the former days. The Committees committed under the name of the English authority in India, which have occupied the House of Commons for the last fourteen years, came at length to be opened before the highest tribunal in the kingdom, by one of its most exalted citizens—Mr. Burke who was one of the first to appeal to the feelings of Englishmen in favour of the oppressed people of Hindostan, had now the honour to be delegated by the Common House of Parliament, to vindicate the justice of the nation, and as the representative of the popular branch of the legislature, to present to the high tribunal of the Lords the person whom we emphatically described to be '*the head, Chief and Soul; the Commander and Captain General of the enormities of India.* The scene was grand and imprecisive, beyond our feeble powers of painting. All the hereditary title, honour and dignity of the state, all the religion, and all the law of the realm were assembled, embodied and enthroned, if the expression may be allowed, in the majesty of justice, and they were surrounded by all the beauty and all the rising expectations of the empire. The representatives of the people of England and the representatives of all the crowned heads of Europe, occupied one side of the grand Hall of justice, and on the other sat the peeresses of the realm, the suites of the great officers of State, and a numerous body of the mixed ranks of the general community. The scene impressed the utmost reverence and awe. As one of the greatest and most enviable ventures of the constitution, it was beheld by the native with enthusiasm, and by the foreigner with envy. The humblest subject who was present felt aggrandized in being a member of a community whose laws thus subjected the highest magistrate to their inquisition, and which could thus reach its sovereign, even to the most distant parts of the inhabited globe, and extend the protection of English justice over even the tribes of India.

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There was also evidence, he observed, of a bribe of 40,000l. more, received for a judgment pronounced by Mr. Hastings, in a cause where the half brother of a deceased Rajah, and self-adopted son of the same Rajah were concerned; they both claimed the inheritance of the deceased, which was of immense value; for he had died possessed of a tract of land equal in extent to all the Northern Counties of England, Yorkshire included.

The system of peculation pursued by Mr. Hastings had met with many checks, from the integrity of General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis; but it had extended so far, that it could not be concealed from those who felt for the honour of the British name and for humanity: Mr. Hastings knew this, and having reason to apprehend that the enquiry instituted by Parliament into delinquencies on the coast of Coromandel, would at last reach Bengal, he suddenly had recourse to an expedient for screening himself from the resentment of his constituents, by making them gainers by his peculation. Finding himself on the eve of detection, he paid into the company's treasury a vast sum of money which he had received contrary to law; but then he said he did not receive it for his own use, but for that of the company. However, there was in this instance a circumstance that seemed to contradict his assertion, 'that he had received the money for the use of the company.' It was this; when he paid the money into the Treasury at Calcutta, he took bonds for it; so that in fact, the company, to whom this money was said to belong, was made debtor to Mr. Hastings, for the full amount of it. On his being questioned at home by the court of directors, and asked why he had taken bonds for money not his own, his answer was, 'that he did not know; he could not tell at that distance of time, (less than three years) it might be to prevent the curious at Calcutta from being acquainted with the proceedings of the State; that he ought not to be pressed now for an account of motives which he could not give any account of now, as it appears were in India.'

Peculation slept for some time, whilst Mr. Hastings had a majority of the council against him—But Gen. Clavering and Col. Monson having been removed by death, and Mr. Francis, harrassed and tired of his situation, having resentment were appropriate, and though in the resigned, the council then consisted of only Mr. Hastings and Mr. Wheeler; and the former having a casting voice, had in his own person a majority in the council; or in other words, the whole government of India was vested in himself alone—then it was that he resolved to open anew the channels of peculation. Six provincial councils had been established for the collection and management of the public revenue; but these councils he abolished, and in their room established one single council, under whose management was placed the administration of the whole revenue of the kingdom of Bengal, Bahar and Orixa. This new council he composed entirely of his own creatures and favourites; but as it was necessary that they should have for their secretary some native, acquainted with the laws and customs of the country, he appointed one who was entirely devoted to him. This was the famous, or rather infamous Congo Burwant Sing. Of this man there were not two opinions; all the friends as well as the enemies of Mr. Hastings agreeing, that he was the most atrocious villain that India ever produced. The members of the new council soon felt that they were ciphers, and mere tools to this detestable instrument of corruption. This, they themselves expressed in a letter, which Mr. Burke read, in which they said, that he dived into the secrets of families, availed himself on them, and had it in his power to lay the whole country under contribution. Such was the confidential agent of Mr. Hastings. Before that gentleman appointed him secretary to the new council, he knew the public opinion of the man; and he wrote to the court of directors, that this Congo Sing was generally spoken ill of, but that he knew no harm of him. He knew, however, that he was a man of great abilities, and therefore he employed him.

Next in infamy to Congo Burwant Sing, and second only to him in villainy, was Devi Sing; one of the most shocking monsters that ever stained the page of history. This villain, driven on account of his infamous administration from one important station which he held, was able to obtain through his partner in iniquity, Congo Burwant Sing, a most lucrative situation under the company; he was admitted at a time when he was a bankrupt, and owed 210,000l. to form the revenue of a very large district. One part of his instruction was, that he should not raise the rents or impose new taxes upon the inhabitants; but such instructions did not weigh much with a man, who knew that if he broke through them, he was sure of impunity, through the powerful influence of Congo Burwant Sing.

He therefor resolved by plunder and rapine of every sort to make the most of his bargain. He immediately raised the rents, contrary to his instructions—he threw the people of quality as well as others into prison, and there made them give bonds to what amount he pleased, as the purchase of their liberty. These bonds he afterwards put in force—first, he put their demesne lands up to auction, and they were knocked down at one year's purchase, though the usual price of land in that country was ten. The real purchaser was himself. Next he sold the lands held by lease; next the lands given by the then owners, or their ancestors, for the pious and human purposes of providing for the sick and infirm—lastly, he sold even the very ground destined for the burial of the owners; and this was to them from the nature of their education and religion, the most heart rending of all their losses. This however was not all—he made use of a species of *pillory*, which in India, is more dreadful than death, because it drives people from their *caste*; those who have been disgraced by this pillory no matter whether with or without just cause, are as it were excommunicated; they are outlawed by their own tribe, nay, by their own nearest relation, & are driven out into the outcasts of society. This pillory is a *bullock* with a drum on each side, and the person who is once seated on it, is ever after disgraced and degraded, and all his posterity. Devi Sing had this tremendous bullock walking through the villages—at his approach the inhabitants fled—and so general was their desertion of their habitations, that an Englishman travelled 15 miles without seeing a fire or a light in any house.

The poor ryots or husbandmen, were treated in a manner that would never gain belief if it was not attested by the records of the company; and Mr. Burke thought fit to apologize to their Lordships for the horrid relation, with which he should be obliged to harrow up their feelings. The worthy commissioner Patterson, who had authenticated the particulars of this relation, had wished that, for the credit of human nature, he might have drawn a veil over them, but as he had been sent to enquire into them, he must in discharge of his duty, state those particulars, however shocking they were to his feelings. The cattle and corn of the husbandmen were sold for less than a quarter of their value, and their huts reduced to ashes!—The unfortunate owners were obliged to borrow from usurers, that they might discharge their bonds, which had been unjustly

and illegally extorted from them whilst they were in confinement; and such was the determination of the infernal fiend, Devi Sing, to have these bonds discharged, that the wretched husbandmen were obliged to borrow the money not at 20, or 30, 40, or 50, but at SIX HUNDRED per cent. to satisfy him! Those who could not raise the money were most cruelly tortured: Cords were drawn tight round their fingers, till the flesh of the four on each hand was actually incorporated into one solid mass; the fingers were then separated by wedges of iron and wood driven in between them. Others were tied two and two by the feet and thrown across a wooden bar, upon which they hung, with their feet uppermost; they were then beat on the soles of the feet till their toe nails dropped off.

They were afterwards beat about the head till the blood gushed out at mouth, nose and ears; they were also flogged upon the naked body with bamboo canes and prickly bushes; and above all with some poisonous weeds, which were of a most caustic nature and burnt at every touch. The cruelty of the monster who had ordered all this, had contrived to tear the mind as well as the body; he frequently had a father and a son tied to one another by the feet and arms, and then flogged till the skin was torn from the flesh; and he had the devilish satisfaction to know that every blow must hurt; for if one escaped the son, his sensibility was wounded by the knowledge he had that the blow had fallen upon his father; the same torture was felt by the father when he knew that every blow that missed him had fallen upon his son.

The treatment of the females could not be described; dragged forth from the inmost recesses of their houses, which the religion of the country had made so many sanctuaries, they were exposed naked to public view: The virgins were carried to courts of justice, where they might naturally have looked for protection; but now they looked for it in vain, for in the face of the sun, those tender and modest virgins were brutally violated. The only difference between their treatment and that of the mothers was that the former were dishonored in the face of day, the latter in the gloomy recesses of their dungeons. Other females had the nipples of their breasts put in a cleft bamboo and torn off. What modesty in all nations most carefully conceals, this monster revealed to most carefully and continued by slow fires; nay, some of the most vile tools this monster Devi Sing had, horrid to tell! carried their unnatural brutality so far as to drink in the source of generation and life.

Here Mr. Burke dropt his head upon his hands unable to proceed, so greatly was he oppressed by the horror which he felt at this relation. The effect of it was visible thro' the whole auditory. A lady who was in the great chamberlain's box fainted away. Several other ladies sunk under the agitation of their feelings; among others Mrs. Siddons, albeit she is used to scenes of sorrow, fainted away.

Certainly such a tragedy was never exhibited on any stage.

Mr. Burke having recovered himself, said, that the fathers and the husbands of the hapless females were the most harmless and industrious set of men; content with scarcely sufficient for the support of nature, they gave almost the whole produce of their labour to the East-India company; those hands which had been broken by persons under the company's authority, produced to all England the comforts of their morning and evening tea; for it was with the rent produced by their industry, that the investments were made for the trade to China, where the tea which we use was bought.

He then called upon their lordships to prevent the effects of the divine indignation, by bringing to justice the man who could employ so infernal an agent. Those wretched husbandmen would with those shattered hands lifted up to heaven call down its vengeance on their undoers. He conjured their lordships to avert that vengeance, by punishing them who had so grossly abused the power given them by this country.

Mr. Burke was here taken ill, but soon recovered, and was proceeding, when he was seized with a cramp in his stomach, and was disabled from proceeding; he was soon relieved from his pain, but was too much exhausted to be able to proceed.

Lord Derby immediately ran down to him to enquire how he did, and was instantly followed by the Prince of Wales on the same errand. His royal highness, finding Mr. Burke so exhausted, immediately moved to adjourn. Mr. Burke had been speaking above three hours and a quarter.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Quid miseros tentes in aperta vericula cives properes? VIRGIL.

I HAVE but a word to say at this time to Philanthrop—It would seem by his discourse that he would not be thought a friend to the cruelties exercised in carrying on the Slave-Trade—but yet rather than lose his darling constitution, he would have that trade carried on—Here I am reminded of some conversation to which I was lately a witness. A gentleman lately conversing upon this matter said he dislik-

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Constitution set aside on that account—he was asked the question whether, if he had a son a slave in Georgia, he would not oversee the Constitution if he could? his reply was "Indeed I would"—This I doubt not is the case with Philanthrop, and every other advocate of the Constitution—I could wish him to recopcile this situation—I could wish him to reconcile this with humanity—perhaps Philanthrop wishes to reap the benefits arising from the Slave-Trade and let the southern States bear the iniquity—I once heard of a certain man who sent a horse to market by his neighbour—the horse was sold and the returns made, which were so much more than the owner expected or thought he was worth, he had doubt upon his mind whether he ought to receive the whole proceeds—he called a council of neighbours to determine the matter—the result upon the whole was, seeing the horse was sold and the pay made, he who sent him to market should keep the amount for which he was sold—and he who sold him, should bear all the sin—this is the only way I can conceive of, for Philanthrop to get out—and a pretty miserable *get out* too, if I rightly judge of the matter—If we cannot connect with the southern states without giving countenance to blood and carnage, and all kinds of fraud and injustice, I say let them go—Often do we see unhappy convicts led forth to execution for only taking the property of another—The Congress by the new Constitution are to make laws for the punishment of piracy and murder upon the high seas—But all this seems only to respect white people—the Africans may be pirated, hacked and tortured, and all with impunity. The killing a negroe in the southern states is no more accounted of, than the killing a dog—this is a fact.

"Is there not? sure there is, "some chosen curse,
"Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven,
"Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the men,"
Who sport with lives and drain out human blood.

PHILELEUTHEROS.

LONDON, March 20.

The defeat of the Prince de Cobourg in the Bockowine, is confirmed by the Imperial Gazette: The intemperate ardour of the Prince led him to attack a superior force. The paper acknowledges that the Austrians have lost 4000 men, and their army of 14,000 men entirely defeated. The regiment of Sicilians has suffered the most, having lost 14 officers; which when we recollect that there are only three officers to a company of 200 men in the imperial service, makes the loss considerable.

The Turks have made a most glorious defence in the skirmishes they have had with the Austrians, in all of which they have been decidedly victorious. An Austrian army under the command of the Prince Cobourgh, consisting of 15,000, has been entirely put to the rout; the attack on Grandiska has also failed; and the famine and disease which have already made their woful appearance, are, perhaps, more formidable allies to the Turks, than all the powers of Europe would be.

The late defeat of the Imperialists by the Turks was perhaps one of the most bloody engagements ever known. The Austrian detachment amounted to about 2500 men, all of whom were put to the sword except about 150 men, and their heads severed from their bodies.

Extract of a letter from a Danish settlement, on the Coast of Coromandel, June 13, 1787.

"All the Coromandel Coast, particularly the Northern, felt on the 20th of last month a most dreadful hurricane. On the 17th of May the wind began to blow from the North-East with very great violence. On the 18th it encreased, and the sky was enveloped in very thick clouds. The 19th announced a perfect tempest, with constant hail, and an horizon entirely obscure. At length, on the 20th, the hurricane broke out in all its violence. Scarcely is there a place on the coasts, as well inhabited by the Danes and Hollanders, as those bordering upon the English settlements, which was not entirely ruined. A district called Uppora, was swallowed up by the sea (with all its unfortunate inhabitants) which on this occasion arose more than fifteen feet above the ordinary level, and overflowed the country for some leagues distant. It is impossible to judge what number of people may have perished in consequence of this calamity; though of our neighbourhood alone, they compute them at 12 or 13,000 souls. It is thought that nine tenths of the population of the country have been destroyed. Jagomaperam, a place belonging to the Dutch, is entirely ruined. The town of Coringa is no longer in existence, it was wholly swept away by the waves, and only about four or five men saved themselves by clinging to palm trees. The sudden rise of the sea to so extraordinary an elevation, prevented the miserable inhabitants from saving themselves by flight. Besides, the inundations was general, and in all quarters the level of the water was higher than the tops of the houses. These last could not resist the impulse of the waves; very few of them remained on their foundations. The largest trees were torn up by the roots and carried away; ships were cast upon the shore, and wrecked in the fields. The sky recovered its serene aspect but slowly. The hurricane lasted, in a greater or less degree, to the 28th of May. Then the waters encroached upon for more than 20 leagues, retired gently, and left the whole country a confused scene of the wrecks of ships, houses, trees, furniture and human bodies. The last are so numerous, that an infection is greatly apprehended. In short, a more ruinous and dismal scene cannot be imagined."

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) April 16.

We learn from Dobb's county, in this state, that on Sunday the 13th inst. a fracas happened between Col. Benjamin Shepherd, and Mr. William Barfield, which originated in a dispute relative to the proposed constitution—the particulars of which are as follows:

Col. Shepherd not agreeing in sentiments with Mr. Barfield, with respect to the new constitution, and while discussing the subject (being irritated with Mr. Barfield) proceeded to chastise him with a whip, which an apprentice of Mr. Barfield perceiving, took up a broad ax, and struck Col. Shepherd on the cheek, and thereby cut off a side of his face, and broke his collar bone. A nephew of Col. Shepherd, happening to be present, rescued the ax from the youth, upon which he took his master's rifle, it being loaded, and shot at Col. Shepherd's nephew, but providentially only wounded him in both arms, one of which has since been amputated. Our informant adds, that Col. Shepherd has since died of his wounds.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

On Friday last came to this city with her retinue, the famous, or rather infamous Jemima Wilkinson, a person who professes that she is our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ come again into the world a second time. Any event happening which is expressly foretold in sacred writ distinguishes the age in which such event does happen, and ought not to be noticed. So singular an event is a person appearing professing to be himself, distinguishes the present day in a remarkable manner, as it is one of the signs which shall precede the real coming of the Son of Man in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory. Had Jemima Wilkinson made her appearance a century or two ago, she would have been capitally punished, probably with death; but to the honour of the present age, though the blasphemy of this person and her disciples has been long known to the mildness of our laws and the good sense of the people are such, that no injury or even insult has been offered to any of them; but consistent with the spirit of Christianity, they leave the Deity to punish all sins which are committed against himself alone.

A letter from a gentleman in Calcutta, to his friend in London, contains the following remarkable passage:

"I have lately been an eye witness of a most melancholy transaction, the sad consequence of the ignorance and superstition that reign in Indostan. I saw an aged man throw himself into a pit ten feet deep, and half full of combustibles which had been set on fire. This man had made himself a voluntary victim to preserve as he thought, the lives of his children, who were at the same time attacked by a dangerous and epidemical distemper.

"When this distemper breaks out among the Hindoos, they believe most religiously that one of them must die to save the rest. The poor old man was thoroughly persuaded that the lives of his children could not be preserved if he did not offer himself up as a sacrifice for them. I used every argument with him, his wife, his brothers and his sisters, to convince him and them of the absurdity of such an opinion, and the guilt of suicide, but in vain; they were deaf to my reasons, and thinking at last that I intended by my reasons to prevent this horrible sacrifice, they threw themselves at my feet and begged that I would not oppose the resolution of the old man.

"The self devoted victim being placed on the brink of the pit, raised his hands to heaven and prayed with great fervor. After he had remained half an hour in that posture, four of his nearest relations helped him on his legs and walked with him five times round the pit, all of them calling upon Mam and Seraram, two of their saints. During this ceremony the women were tearing their hair, beating their breasts and running in a most horrible manner. The four relations at last let go their hold of the old man, who immediately threw himself into the pit, and not a groan was heard from him. The by-standers had each a spade in his hand, and immediately began to fill the pit with earth, so that the old man might be said to be buried and buried alive. Two of the children were present, one seven and the other eight years old and they alone of all the spectators appeared to be affected. As to the women, they returned home with the greatest sang froid imaginable."

BOSTON, May 29.

Yesterday being General Election, the gentlemen returned to serve as senators and representatives in general Court, met at the state-house in this town, agreeable to the constitution, and took the oaths, and subscribed the declaration required before the Governor and Council for the time being who then withdrew: The senate made choice of the hon. *Samuel Phillips*, jun. Esq. for their President, and Mr. *Samuel Cooper*, for their Clerk; and the house of representatives chose the hon. *Theodore Sedgwick*, Esq. speaker, and *George R. Minot*, Esq. Clerk, and being again joined by the Governor and Council (who were escorted to the state-house by the company of Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. *Bradford*) they proceeded to the old brick meeting-house, where a sermon well adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. *Parsons*, of Amherst, from Prov xxix. 2. *When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice: but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn.*

In the afternoon the two branches of the General court again met, and the senate having examined the returns of the votes for senators and counsellors, they informed the house of representatives, that there was a number of vacancies by reason of deficiencies in the elections; whereupon the two houses met in convention, to fill up the vacancies according to the constitution. A list of the senators thus compleated, is as follows, viz.

County of *Suffolk*.
Honourable Samuel Adams,
William Phillips,
Cotton Tufts,
Stephen Metcalf,
† Thomas Dawes,
Elijah Dunbar, Esquires.
County of *Essex*.
† Honourable Samuel Phillips, jun.
Stephen Choate,
† Jonathan Greenleaf,
Benjamin Goodhue,
Tristram Dalton,
Azar Orne, Esquires.
County of *Middlesex*.
† Honourable Eleazer Brooks,
Ebenezer Bridge,
Joseph Holmes,
Joseph B. Varnum,
Isaac Stearns, Esquires.
County of *Hampshire*.
Honourable Caleb Strong,
John Hastings,
† John Bliss,
† David Sexton, Esquires.
County of *Plymouth*.
Honourable Nathan Cushing,
Charles Turner,
† Daniel Howard, Esquires.
County of *Barnstable*.
† Honourable Solomon Freeman, Esq.
County of *Bristol*.
Honourable Abraham White,
Holden Slocum,
† Phanuel Bishop, Esquires.
County of *York*.
† Honorable Edward Cuts,
† Nathaniel Wells, Esquires.
County of *Worcester*.
† Honourable Samuel Baker,
Abel Wilder,
Amos Singletary,
John Fessendon.
† Jonathan Grout, Esquires.
County of *Cumberland*.
Honourable Josiah Thacher, Esq.
County of *Dukes County* and *Nantucket*.
Honorable Matthew Mayhew, Esq.
County of *Lincoln*.
† Honourable Dummer Sewall, Esquire.
County of *Berkshire*.
Honourable Elijah Dwight,
† William Whiting, Esquires.

Those gentlemen with this mark † were not of the Senate the last year.

All the material intelligence, by the late arrivals, which the public have not already had, is comprised in the following abstract from European papers:—That the States General had granted permission for briefs to be exhibited in all the churches of the United Provinces, to collect money for the relief of the poor, whose distresses are arrived at a prodigious height, occasioned by the late public disturbances; that at Utrecht, in particular many were starving. That France does not appear inclined to make any reduction in her army; on the contrary, she is adopting measures for augmenting it—That many volunteers from France had entered into the service of Russia against the Turks; and not a few had gone for Constantinople, to offer their service against the Empress of Russia—That the position of the two armies of Russia and the Porte, was, when the last letters came away, as critical as could be; scarcely any thing, but the river Nester, separated them: the adjoining country is of course, depopulated, one part of the inhabitants passing into Poland, the other spreading through Moldavia—That the standing army of the Turks is now towards of 400,000; that of Russia 300,000—That the Porte appears determined to refuse every proposition for peace, till the Crimea is restored to them. That the Dey of Algiers had sent a considerable sum to the Porte, for carrying on the war against the Russians, and also four large galleys, and several frigates, to join the Turkish fleet.

PROVIDENCE, May 17.

Monday last, eighteen young ladies assembled with their spinning-wheels, at the house of Capt. Jonathan Treadwell, and spun 40 skeins of good linen yarn.

May 22. A correspondent desires to mention, that at Johnstown, a few days since, four industrious young ladies, by "laying their fingers to the spindle, and their hands to the distaff," completed, in one day, the spinning and reeling of 21 fifteen-knotted skeins of good linen yarn. Would to God, that the Gentlemen at the head of our political affairs in this State, were half so zealous in encouraging our own manufactures, as the fair sex are; who, at present, deservedly bear the palm as friends to their country.

NORTHAMPTON, June 4.

The following extraordinary occurrence lately happened in New-York:—A market woman (of whose name we are not informed) a few mornings since, was coming to market very early, attended by a favourite dog. In passing the bowery the dog strayed from the road into an adjacent field; the woman frequently called the cur, but to no purpose—this surprised her as he had hitherto been very obedient to his mistresses mandates; she at length left her cart, determining to see what had attracted the dog's attention; when to her astonishment she beheld a living infant lying on the ground, apparently but a few hours old, with a bundle of clothes, and a purse containing fifty guineas. The woman took the infant, with its appendages, and conveyed it safely to her home; where she will doubtless humanely treat the little unfortunate innocent, as well on account of the uncommon adventure, as the reward that accompanied it.

Extract from the European Magazine.

"The grashoppers, that have for ages been accounted as a pestilence, are very common in Asia. An enormous swarm of them sometimes darken the sun, and destroy every thing as they go. The Africans, and several kinds of people in Asia, and particularly the Arabs, make use of them for food. In their markets they have considerable quantities of them broiled or fried.—They are also salted for shipping destined to hot countries. They are likewise served up with the desert, or with coffee. As this insect appears to chew the cud, it is perhaps the reason why the Jews and Arabs range them among the pure animals. Their taste is very much like a shrimp, but is more delicate eating; and they are accounted a great restorative."

Just IMPORTED from LONDON, by

LEVI SHEPHARD,

A large and general assortment of

Drugs and Medicines;

Together with a large assortment of Painters COLOURS, which are now ready for sale at his Medical Store in Northampton. Also, A very general supply of European and India GOODS.——He has likewise an assortment of Crockery WARE, and the following articles of Dye STUFFS, &c. &c.—viz.

RED WOOD.
Log Wood.
Fustic.
Madder.
Otter.
Oil of Vitriol.
Blue Vitriol.
Allum and Copperas.
Spanish Indigo.
Press Paper.
Green & Bohea Tea.
Coffee.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Ginger and Pepper.
Writing Paper.
Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d and 3d part.
Watts' Psalms and Hymns.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Varnish.
Rosin.
Putty.
Chalk.
Lamp black.
White and Red Lead.
Spruce Yellow.
Spanish White.
Spanish Brown.
Pot-Ash, Salts and Butter, will be accepted in payment for any of the above Goods.

Prussian Blue.
Blue Verditure.
Rose Pink.
Vermillion.
Verdigrease.
Linseed Oil.
Gin, by the case.
West-India and New-England Rum.
Wines.
Loaf and brown Sugar.
Molasses.
Raisins and Figs.
Currants.
German Steel.
Sheet and bar Lead.
Shot.
Snuff, of the best quality.
Anderson's Pills.
Lockyer's do.
Hoopers female do.
Francis's female Elixir.
Turlington's Balsom of Life.
British Oil.
James' Fever Powder.
Crown Fancets.
Surgeons Instruments.
Stone Ware.

May 14, 1788.

TAKE NOTICE,

WANTED to hire a middling, likely STONE HORSE (the *Black Dread*, the *Dapple-Grey*, or even the *Cafe Superior*, or any other nearly of the description of either of the above, may answer) to serve during the season as a *TEAZER* to old ICHABOD, for which service a generous reward will be given, by

E. BARNARD.

Deerfield, May 24, 1788.

Breck and Clark.

Inform their customers and others, they have just received a new supply of GOODS, containing as good an assortment as can be found at any Store; which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

Among their goods are the following articles, viz.

BROAD-CLOTHS
Serges.
Coatings.
Baizes.
Flannels.
Chintzes.
Callicoes.
Bed Furniture.
Corduroys.
Velvets.
Jeans.
Fustians.
Lastings.
Sarsinet.
Prunella.
Bombazeen.
Crapes.
Poplins.
Shalloons.
Tammies.
Durants.
Callimancoes.
Moreens.
Lawns.
Cambricks.
Muslin.
Gauzes.
Modes.
Sattin.
Persian.
Lutestring.
Tiffany.
Sarsnet.
Shawls.
Silk, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Silk, Cotton Thread & Worsted Hose.
Cambletts.
Nankeens.
Irish Linens.
Furniture check.
Sewing Silk and Twist.
Ribbons and Taste.
Shoe-Bindings and quilry.
Garters, Tape and Thread.
Laces, Cap and Skeleton Wire.
Hat and Hair pins.
Buttons of all kinds.
Shoe and Knee Buckles.
Pins and Needles.
Fans, Chips.
Looking Glasses.
Cloth, Shoe, Buckle & Brushes.
Glass 6 by 8 7 by 9.
4d. 6d. 10d. and 20d. nails.
Tacks, Brads and Clouts.
Hinges and locks of all kinds
Shears Scissars.
Cutteaux, Penknives.
Knives and Forks.
Butts and Screws.
Handles and Escutcheons.
Snuff and Tobacco boxes.
Northampton, June 3, 1788.

Sickles and Scythes.
Sand Rubs and Norway Rags.
Best London pewter Platters.
Plates.
Basons.
Porringers.
Quart-Pots.
Pint Pots.
Tea-Pots.
Measures.
Brass Kettles and Skillets.
Warming Pans.
Steel Plate and iron Handsaws.
Saddlers, Carpenters, Joiners and Shoemakers tools.
Fowling piece.
Coffee-pots.
Candlesticks.
Richard's warranted wool and cotton cards.
Gunters Scales.
Iron Hollow Ware of all kinds.
West-India Rum.
New-England ditto.
Lisbon Wine.
Malaga ditto.
Brandy.
Gin.
Molasses.
Salt.
Tea.
Coffee.
Chocolate.
Pepper.
Cinnamon.
Raisins.
Lemons.
Loaf and brown sugar.
Rice.
Pipes.
Crown-soap.
Allum.
Copperas.
Indigo.
Chalk.
Ginger.
Salt-petre.
Red wood.
Logwood.
Fustick.
Quart-Bottles.
Case-Bottles.
China Glass & Crockery ware.
Paper.
Quills.
Ink-powder.
Wafers.
Bibles.
Testaments.
Primers.
Account-Books.
Perry's Dictionary.
Paste-board.
Webster's Institute, 1st 2d & 3d part.
Watts's Psalms. &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of the town of Greenfield, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town tax for the year 1786, and also a county and state tax for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	Town tax 1786 & 87.		County tax 1787.		State tax 1787.	
	£	d	£	d	£	d
David Field, Esq.	3	11	0	02	0	1
Joseph Barnard.	16	0	1	12	2	17
Samuel Wells, Esq.	1	12	0	03	0	3
Jonathan Ashley, Esq.	8	13	0	10	0	11
Elisha Mack,	0	0	0	13	0	0
Zeph Taylor,	1	8	0	00	0	2
Moses Chandler,	6	5			0	17
Zepheniah Thayer,	2	2			0	5
Samuel Barnard, Esq.	19	8				
John Eaton,	1	3			2	1
Lemuel Robbins,	4	11				
Ithiel Dean's heirs,	0	7	2		0	9

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 26th day of May next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Caleb Alvord, innholder in Greenfield, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

REUBEN WELLS, Collector.

Greenfield, April 28, 1788.

N. B. The above Vendue stands adjourned to the 9th of June next,—all concerned will please to take notice.

All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for Papers the last year, are requested to make immediate payment—those indebted for advertisements, are also requested to discharge the same.

LONDON, February 14.

YESTERDAY morning the five pirates condemned at the last Admiralty Session, viz. Thomas Johnson, John Ross, and John Thompson, Alias Cattman, for piratically invading on the high seas, on the coast of Angola in Africa, the Purvey-se Schooner, Jean Baptiste Louis Burgeois, master, and stealing and sailing away with the schooner and apparel, value 2001. the property of persons unknown: Henry Parsons and George Steward, mariners on board the East-India ship the Panger, for piratically endeavouring to combine with others to make a revolt on board the said ship, then on the high seas. Edmund Elliston, Esq. commander of the said ship, being then on board; were hanged at Execution Dock.

When these people were brought up to receive sentence, Johnson being asked, why sentence should not be pronouced against him? answered he had nothing to assign on his own account but solicited much for his fellow-sufferers, who, he said, had been drawn in by him. The following letter was addressed to a friend at Woolwich. It has some curious passages which makes it not unworthy the public eye.

"*Dear Goldfinch,*

"I most certainly should have wrote you previous to this period, but delayed with a view that I should have before this time had it in my power to have waited on you in person. All hopes of that now being at an end, I have therefore embraced this opportunity to inform you of my unfortunate situation, which I suppose you are already made acquainted with by the public papers.

"I shall now mention a few particulars concerning our case in order to inform you more fully. On the 12th of November we were tried at Justice Hall, on the charge of the French schooner, and William Pritchard being admitted evidence, we were indicted with taking a Danish sloop, &c. However, the evidence given by the French Captain and mate being so very plain and positive as to my person, and to that of Ross and Thompson, being the people that boarded him, we were all three cast upon the first charge, and without the evidence of Pritchard. Happy was I to find that two out of the five were not sworn to by the Frenchmen, and of course were *turned* up at the bar. Pritchard likewise was discharged. Our trial lasted only two hours and ten minutes.—I had Garrow for my council, but all would not do. My friend, Mr. Corse, paid him 18l. 18s, for his fee.

"I had a most excellent character given me in Court, but without effect: And as the French Captain swore to me being the first man that boarded him and put the pistol to his head, the Judge in course looked upon me as the ringleader of the affair. We have now been seven weeks yesterday in the cells, and have been reported and left to die last Friday week, but yet no day is appointed for us to make our exit in. Very powerful interest was made for my life, and the French Captain went the next day after our trial and begged my life, on his knees to the French Ambassadour, but all would not do. Die I must owing to the African merchants having petitioned his Majesty to make an example of me, in order to deter others. But they may all be d——d, I freely forgive them at my heart. I hope I have made my peace with God, at least I do the best of my endeavour. I say my prayers, sing a psalm, and I am sincerely sorry for my past sins.

A few days more, my boy! And I expect to be nearer you by some miles—our gibbets are up, and the rest of the play will be acted some time this week, or the beginning of next at farthest—all men must die, and makes but little difference what kind or manner of death we die, so as our souls are happy.

I should have wrote to Thompson, but really I am ashamed, give my kind respects to him, to Ring, Petree, Pales, Crawford, Chambers, Carrol, and in short to every body who thinks proper to enquire after the unfortunate pirate—so dear Goldfinch, that you nor any one beside may ever come to this fatal end, is the wish and prayer of, Dear Tom,

Your sincere friend and well-wisher,

THOMAS JOHNSON.

Condemned Room, Newgate, January 1, 1788.

I wish you all a happy new year, and many returns of them. Adieu! Adieu!

PROPOSALS

For publishing by Subscription,

A

COMPENDIUM

OF

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY,

By *JOHN FREDERICK OSTERWALD*,

A celebrated Divine, of Switzerland.

Newly translated into *English*, from the Original *Latin*.

By the Rev. *JOHN M'MAINS*.

CONTENTS.

1. CONCERNING the nature of the Gospel Ministry.
2. The qualifications of a Minister of the Word of God.
3. Preparation and Vocation to the Ministry.
4. The Method of Theological Study.
5. A general Idea of Theology.
6. The Constituent Parts of Theology.

SECTION I. *Of Christian Theology. Concerning the Sacred Scripture.*

Chap. 1. Concerning the Books which constitute S. S.
2. The Attributes of S. S.
3. The use of S. S.

SECTION II. *Concerning God.*

Chap. 1. Concerning the existence of God.
2. The Attributes of God.
3. The Holy Trinity.

The first part of Theology.

Concerning the time which preceded the Advent of Christ.

Chap. 1. Concerning the Creation.
2. Providence.
3. Sin.
4. Decrees.
5. The Antediluvian World.
6. The calling of Abraham.
7. The Law of Moses.
8. The Prophets.
9. The various state of the Jews.
10. The State of other nations.

The latter part of Theology.

Concerning the Time subsequent to the Advent of Christ.

SECTION I. Chap. 1. *Concerning John the Baptist.*

SECTION II. *Concerning Jesus Christ.*

Chap 1. That Jesus is the Messiah.
2. Concerning the person of Christ.
3. His threefold Office.
4. His twofold State.

SECTION III. *Concerning the Constitution of the Church.*

Chap. 1. Concerning the Mission of the Holy Spirit.
2. The Preaching of the Apostles.
3. The Destruction of the Jews.
4. The Calling of the Gentiles.
5. The Constitution of the Church.

SECTION IV. *Concerning the Doctrine which is preached in the Church.*

Chap. 1. Concerning Faith.
2. Repentance.
3. Good Works.
4. Promises and Threatnings.
5. Justification.
6. Sanctification.

SECTION V. *Concerning the Church.*

Chap. 1. What we are to understand by the Church.
2. Church Government.
3. Discipline.
4. The various state of the Church.

SECTION VI. *Concerning the Assistances to Salvation.*

Chap. 1. Concerning Internal Assistances.
2. External Assistances.
3. Sacraments.
4. Baptism.
5. The Holy Supper.

SECTION VII. *Concerning a future World.*

Chap. 1. Concerning the State of man after Death.
2. The End of the World.
3. The Resurrection.
4. The Last Judgment.
5. Life Eternal.
6. Eternal Death.

CONDITIONS.

I. This book will contain about 400 pages, large demy octavo size, will be printed with a new Pica Type, will be neatly bound, lettered and fileted with Gold on the back.

II. Price to subscribers will be only one dollar and a quarter.

III. Those who subscribe for six books shall have a seventh gratis.

IV. As soon as 250 Subscribers appear, the work will be put to press, and finished as expeditiously as possible, *with a list of Subscribers names*, if sent in season.

Subscriptions are taken in by Nathaniel Patten, the Publisher, in Hartford, Connecticut, and by most of the Printers and Booksellers on the Continent: Also at the Printing-Office in Northampton.

The Beautiful HORSE

Bay Richmond,

WILL Cover this season at the Stable of the Subscriber in Worthington, on the most reasonable terms.—Bay Richmond is eight years old this spring, fifteen hands one inch high, a beautiful bright bay, in shape, strength, activity and speed, he is equalled by few in America—he is a Virginia foal, but of English breed—he has been improved in the counties of Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire, for three seasons past, has had between sixty and seventy dames the season,—his colts prove elegant, fine and large.

Any gentlemen chusing to send their mares, shall have good care taken of them, pasture provided, and attendance given, by the subscriber.

SAMUEL BUFFINTON.

Worthington, May 26, 1788.

To be Sold,

A Valuable tract of LAND, situate in Belchertown, and near the towns of Pelham and Amherst, containing 7 or 800 acres, lately owned by the honourable *Joseph Hawley*, Esq. deceased. As said Land is now owned by the town of Northampton, and to be sold by order of said town, payment therefore will be made as easy and convenient to purchasers as they can desire—For terms apply to the subscribers, a Committee appointed to make sale thereof.

Robert Breck,
Joseph Lyman,
Elijah Clark,
Simeon Parsons,
Samuel Henshaw.

Northampton, May 27, 1788.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ELISHA VAUGHAN, of Shutesbury, represented non-compolmentis, said estate being represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in and support their claims—We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Capt. Oliver Allen, in Shutesbury, on the third Tuesday of June next, and at the house of John Boyce in Pelham, on the third Tuesday of August next, from 9 to 5 o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JOHN RINKEN,
EBENEZER GRAY.

Pelham, April 10, 1788

JUNE 1788. THE NUMBER 93

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

THE raising of silk worms and the manufacture of silk are as practicable in this country as in any other; and if attended to, may be greatly beneficial to it. With respect to the feeding and management of the worms, it may be the work of children, under the direction of some intelligent person. It has been lately found, that the greater part of their food may be the garden lettuce, on which, with a certain proportion of Mulberry leaves, they will thrive well; but it is not improbable, that lettuce alone would answer. The Mulberry tree however can be propagated here at pleasure: it is of a quick growth, and a large plantation of them might be had in a few years. If by further experiments it should be found, that lettuce alone would answer for the food of these insects, there would be no necessity, in order to an extensive propagation of them, and a proportionable increase of silk, to wait for the growth of such a plantation.

The consideration of this subject is recommended to gentlemen and ladies in the country; for whose information the following observations upon it, made by a lady in England, are extracted from the monthly review for December 1785: being taken from the fourth volume of the transactions of the Society for encouraging of arts, manufactures and commerce.

From the LONDON MONTHLY REVIEW, for December 1786.

MANUFACTURES.

"UNDER this head, we meet with an interesting account of the manner of managing silk worms in England, by Miss Henrietta Rhodes, of Cann Hall, near Bridgenorth; in which are ascertained several important facts relating to this animal, that were not before sufficiently, if at all known, and will open views to the speculator, big with future consequences to the prosperity of the manufactures of this country.

The breeding of silk-worms, with a view to profit in manufactures, was only introduced into France by Henry IV in the beginning of the 16th century contrary to the advice and opinion of Sully, who often remonstrated with his clear-sighted master against that project, because he deemed it a chimerical undertaking to attempt to rear them in such a cold climate as France. Experience has now sufficiently proved, that the enterprising monarch judged more wisely on this subject than the sage and cautious minister; as it is well known that France now produces silk in very considerable quantities. But though France happily succeeded in this hopeless experiment, as it was judged at the time, scarcely an idea seems ever to have been seriously entertained by any one, that it was possible to rear the silk worm with a view to profit in this country, or to establish the silk manufacture on the produce of Britain. Yet we think the facts ascertained by the ingenious and spirited Miss Rhodes, go far to prove that it is not only *possible* to rear silk-worms on the produce of this country with a view to profit, but that it is even highly *probable* that they may be here reared with equal, if not greater advantages than in Italy and other warm countries, where only, till very lately, it was believed they ever could be bred.

In the reader may be enabled to judge for himself in regard to this particular, let him be informed, that our fair experimentor, discovered, in the first place, that the eggs may be preserved in a dormant state, in this climate, with the greatest ease as long as you chuse; and that they can be brought to life whenever you incline, during the summer months, by merely exposing them to the rays of the sun; so that there is danger of their coming before the food provided for them has been produced, or of their remaining dormant while it is in perfection.

In the second place, she has also found, that in the cool temperature of our summer air, the crysalis remains so long in a dormant state, that sufficient time is allowed to wind off the silk without killing it, whereas in warm climates, where their revivification is much quicker, there is a necessity of killing the crysalis, by exposing it to the heat of an oven for a certain length of time before the cones are wound off (boiling water is not sufficient to kill it,) to prevent them from eating their way through the cone. The silk, by the heat it is thus made to sustain, is considerably damaged, which never need be done in this country.

III. Where it is necessary to kill the crysalis in all those cones intended for the best silk, it becomes necessary also to select a sufficient number of the largest and best cones that they may be preserved for producing eggs. All these cones, therefore, are destroyed, and the silk of them in a great measure wasted by the holes that the moth eats through the cones when hatched; and thus a great waste is incurred, which with us would be entirely prevented.

IV. With a view to lose as little as possible in this way, those who rear silk-worms, in warm climates, suffer no more moths to be produced than are sufficient to lay the number of eggs that are barely necessary for keeping up their flock of worms: So that, if any accident happens, either to these eggs, or to the worms, after they are hatched, they must for that season lose the whole produce of their silk-worms. But, as in England, the eggs of all the moths, without exception, might be preserved, if necessary, without any waste whatever of the silk, it is impossible that those who may there follow this business should be subjected to the inconvenience above-mentioned.

V. It is found by experience that thunder is extremely prejudicial to the silk worms; so that many millions of them may be killed by a thunder storm, and with them, the silk they ought to have produced is entirely lost. But as thunder is much more frequent, as well as more violent in warm countries than in England, the loss arising from accidents of this nature must be there much oftener experienced than here; so that our chance of success must be much greater on this account than theirs.

From all these considerations it would seem, that silk worms may be reared in Great-Britain, with equal, if not greater probability of success, than in those countries, where they have been hitherto reared, with a view to profit in manufactures; and this opinion is confirmed by the observations that follow:

Miss Rhodes has found that the silk-worm can be fed upon lettuce, and kept in perfect good health on that food alone, for four out of five weeks, that it usually exists in the vermicular state; so that it requires only to be fed about one week on mulberry leaves. Now if it be considered that mulberry trees can bear the climate of Britain perfectly well, so as to produce leaves in as great abundance here during the summer months, as perhaps in any part of the globe, it seems impossible to deny that raw silk can be produced here, in any quantity that might be judged proper, at as low a price, or possibly lower, than in those parts of the world from whence we at present obtain it, should the following system of oeconomy, or something like it, be adopted.

It was found by experiment, by Miss R. that ten thousand silk worms consumed, in a day about one bushel of mulberry leaves. Now let us, for example, suppose that a plantation of mulberries was made of such an extent, as to yield ten bushels of leaves a day, during four months each year. In this case, it would be proper for the owner to hatch about a hundred thousand eggs, four weeks before the mulberry leaves should have attained their full perfection; the worms to be fed during these four weeks on lettuce. At the end of a week or ten days, (or for the present say) a fortnight, let another hatching of the same number be made. These would be ready to take to the mulberry leaves after the former brood had begun to spin. And in another hatching succeeding these, and so on through the whole season, it is plain, that thus the mulberry plantation, (a sufficient supply of lettuce being always kept up at the same time) could rear in one season, at least eight (it must be fifteen broods; but we shall call it ten, that is one million of worms in a season." Whereas, in the way they are at present managed in Italy, that plantation could have subsisted no more than one hundred thousand; because, in as far as we can learn the natives of these countries, never have been in the practice of trying to preserve the eggs beyond the time the natural heat of the climate produces them; so that the whole brood comes into life at one time; and that number never can exceed that which their food is capable to sustain at once, which by the supposition was a hundred thousand.

We are now also brought to see of what importance it is to be able to preserve an inexhaustable store of eggs, without any expence, because they are always in readiness to be hatched in any quantities that the supply of food may indicate to be necessary: and in case of the destruction of any part of the brood by thunder or any other accident, that loss could be speedily retrieved, by hatching a new brood to supply their place.

We may also observe, that considered as a manufacture, calculated to give employment to women and children, many would be the advantages from rearing them in successive broods, as is here proposed, for Great-Britain, in comparison of having the whole at once as in other countries. In the first way, constant employment would be given for the necessary hands, for many months, without any extraordinary hurry at one time, the several broods coming in regular succession; so that the cones of one brood would just be finished when another was ready to begin; whereas in other cases, all the work comes only at one time, which then occasions a hurry, and idleness afterwards must ensue.

We have enlarged a little on this important article, with a view to bring the subject as generally as possible under the consideration of the Public, and to induce some enterprising individual to make trial of a plantation of mulberries on the plan here developed.—We shall hereby mention a few other particulars, taken notice of by our amiable conductress in this pleasing excursion.

Miss R. found by accurate experiment, that a single cone of her silk, produced from a worm that had been fed only one week on mulberry leaves, yielded a thread of four hundred and four yards in length, which when dry weighed three grains. But upon an average she found that it required about three hundred and sixty cones to yield an ounce of silk; independent of the loose silk round the cones, and other refuse silk, that must be carded, which is at least equal in weight to the pure silk; so that, in all, 360 cones yield about two ounces of silk, fine and refuse together.

Miss Rhodes takes notice of one peculiarity attending the mulberry leaves, that was new to us. It is, that no animal seems to prey upon that leaf except the silk worm alone. Nor did she find any other vegetable common with us that was wholesome to the silk worm excepting lettuce only. It is probable, however, some other plants may be found which will answer the same purposes; and it is worth while to continue to try if such can be discovered. She found that neither Elm, Ash, Vine, Hazel, Lime, Currant, Chestnut, Kidneybean, Strawberry nor Raspberry would do, no, common Cabbage. Lettuce is one of lactescent (emisyculous plants, and among these trials should be made; especially when it is observed that these plants in general, like the mulberry, are very little liable to be eat by any kind of caterpillars. Have Dandelion, Sow-thistle, and others of the same nature, been tried? Though most quadrupeds refuse these, we have observed that rabbits prefer them to most kinds of plants.

We congratulate Miss Rhodes on the honour that she has acquired by these experiments; and hope she will have the happiness of seeing many follow her example.

BOSTON, May 30.

By the returns from the several towns in the State, as made on Wednesday, the following gentlemen were chosen to represent them the year ensuing.

County of *Suffolk*.

SENATORS: HON. Caleb Davis, Esq.
Samuel Breck, esq.
Jonathan Mason, esq.
John Coffin Jones, esq.
Charles Jarvis, esq.
Thomas Dawes jun. esq.
Thomas Russel, esq.

Roxbury, Hon. William Heath, esq.
Thomas Clark, esq.
Dorchester, James Bowdoin jun. esq.
Milton, Joseph Blake, esq.
Braintree, Brig. Gen. Eben. Thayer.
Weymouth, Nathaniel Bailey, esq.
Hingham, Maj. Gen. B. Lincoln.
Col. Theophilus Cushing.
Dedham and Dover, Fisher Ames, esq.
Mr. Nathaniel Kingsbury.
Medfield, Capt. John Baxter, jun.
Medway, Mr. M. Richardson, jun.
Wrentham, Mr. Thomas Mann.
Brookline, Mr. John Goddard.
Walpole, Col. Seth Kingsbury.

County of *Essex*.

Salem, Richard Manning, esq.
Mr. Ebenezer Beckford.

Edward Pulling, esq
William Vans, esq.
Mr. William Pickman,
Mr. Francis Cabot, §
Danvers Hon H. Hutchinson, esq
Ipswich, John Choate, esq.
Mr. John Heard.
Newbury, Ebenezer March, and
Enoch Sawyer, esq'rs.
Newbury-Port, Hon. Jonathan Greenleaf, esq.
Theophilus Parsons, esq.
capt. William Coombs,
Mr Jonathan Marsh,
Marblehead, Isaac Mansfield, esq
Jonathan Glover, esq
John Glover, esq †
Samuel Sewall, esq ‡
Lynn & Lynnfield, John Carnes, esq
Andover, Capt. Peter Osgood, jun
Beverly, Larkin Thorndike, esq
Mr. Joseph Wood,
capt. Israel Thorndike, ‡
Rowley, capt. Thomas Mighill,
Salisbury, Mr. Joseph March,
Haverhill, Bailey Bartlett, esq †
capt. Nathaniel Marsh ‡
Gloucester, John Low, esq†
capt. William Pearson,
capt. Winthrop Sargent,
col Joseph Foster.
Amesbury, Chriftopher Sargeant, esq
Topsfield, Col. Joseph Foster
Bradford Peter Ruffel, esq †
Methuen, capt. Ebenezer Carlton
Boxford, capt. Isaac Adams.
County of *Middlesex*
Cambridge, Stephen Dana, esq.
Mr. Jeduthan Willington, ‡
Charlestown, capt. Thomas Harris,
Watertown, Col. Amos Bond.
Woburn, capt. Timothy Winn,
Concord, Duncan Ingraham, esq.
Newton, Hon. Abraham Fuller, esq
Reading, James Bancroft, esq
Marlborough, col. Edward Barnes,
Billerica, Edward Farmer, esq †
Framingham, capt. Lawson Buckminster, †
Lexington, Mr. Joseph Symonds,
Chelmsford, Major John Minor,
Sherburne Daniel Whitney, esq
Sudbury, William Rice, esq.
Malden, capt. William Wait, †
Weston, capt. Isaac Jones.
Medford, Thomas Brooks, esq. †
Wrentford, col. Zacheus Wright, §
Waltham. Mr. Abner Sanderson.
Stow & Boxbury, Jonathan Wood, esq
Groton Dr. Benjamin Morse.
Pepperell, Mr. Joseph Heald
Townshend, capt. Daniel Adams,
Dracut, Parker Varnum, esq.
Hollifton, Samuel Park, esq.
Acton and Carlisle, Mr. Thomas Noyes,
Lincoln, Mr. Chambers Ruffel, ‡
Tewksbury, Mr. William Brown, †
Littleton, Mr. Samuel Reed.
East-Sudbury, Joseph Curtis, esq†
County of *Hampshire*.
Springfield, Samuel Lyman, esq.
West-Springfield, col Benjamin Ely, capt John
Williston.
Wilbraham, capt Phinehas Stebbins.
Northampton. Samuel Henthaw, esq
Mr. Benjamin Sheldon.
South-Hadley, Mr Enoch White ‡
Amherst, Mr. Daniel Cooley.
Granby, Mr Benjamin Eastman †
Wellfield, Samuel Fowler, esq
Mr. John Phelps †
Deerfield, Mr. John Bardwell ‡
Conway, capt. Consider Arms. ¶
Brimfield, capt. Joseph Browning,
New-Salem, Mr Ezekiel Kellogg, jun
Chesterfield, col. Benjamin Bonny,
Monson, capt. Joshua Shaw, †
Pelham, Mr. Adam Clerk, ‡
Hadley, capt. Oliver Smith,
Northfield, Mr. Ebenezer Janes, ‖
Bekkertown, Mr. Justus Dwight, ‖
Colrain, col Hugh McClallen,
Greenfield David Smead, esq.
Greenwich, Nehemiah Stebbins, esq.
Southampton, capt. Lemuel Pomeroy,
Warwick & Orange, capt. John Goldsbury, †
Ware, Mr. Isaac Pepper, §
Bardrastown, Mr. Hezekiah Newcomb, §
Ludlow, Mr. John Jennings,
Norwich, Mr. David Scott, §
Westhampton, Mr. Sylvester Judd.
County of *Plymouth*.
Plymouth, Mr. Thomas Davis,
Scituate, capt. Joseph Toleman, ‖
Marshfield, capt. Joseph Bryant,
Bridgewater, capt. Elisha Mitchel,
Middleboro', Mr. Benjamin Thomas, §
Rochester, Mr. Abraham Holmes,
Plympton, capt. Francis Shurtliff,
Pembroke, Mr. Samuel Gould,
Kingston, capt. Ebenezer Washburn,
Abington, Mr. Jacob Smith, jun.
Hanover, capt. Lemuel Curtis
County of *Barnstable*.
Barnstable, Shearj. Bourne, esq. §
Yarmouth, capt. Jonathan Howes,
Eastham, Elijah Knowles, esq. ‖
Harwich, capt. Kimbal Clark, §
Wellfleet, Mr. Michael Collins,
County of *Briftol*.
Taunton, Col Nathaniel Leonard,
Rehoboth, capt Phanuel Bishop,
Major Frederick Browne, capt. John Bishop, §
Swanzey, Chriftopher Mason, esq
Mr. James Luther, jun
Dartmouth, Mr David Wilcox,
Norton, capt. John Crane, ‖
Attleborough, hon. Elisha May, Esq §
Dighton, Col. Sylvester Richmond,
Freetown, Mr. Jael Hathway,
Raynham, Josiah Deane, esq
Easton, col. Abiel Mitchell,
New-Bradford, hon. Walter Spooner, esq ¶
Wellport, William Davis, esq.
Dale's County
No returns.
County of *Nantucket*
No returns.
County of *Worcester*.
Worcester, hon. Timothy Paine, esq §
Lancaster, Mr Michael Newhall, ¶
Mendon, Edward Thompson, esq
Brookfield, Mr. Daniel Forbes,
Charlton, capt. Samuel Robinson,
Sutton, Capt. Jonathan Woodbury, ‡
Leicester, Hon. Seth Washburne, esq ‡
Spencer, Mr. Amos Hathway,
Rutland, Mr. Asaph Sherman, ‡
Oakham, Capt. Jonathan Bullard,
Hubbardston, Mr. Joseph Wright, §
New-Braintree, capt. Benjamin Joslyn,
Weftborough, Capt. Stephen Maynard,
Northborough, Capt. Isaac Davis.
Shrewsbury, Capt. L. Harrington,
Lunenburgh, Capt. John Fuller.
Fitchburgh, Mr. Daniel Putnam,
Uxbridge, Dr. Samuel Willard,
Harvard Josiah Whitney esq.
Bolton, Mr. Samuel Houghton.
Hardwick, Major Martin Kingsley,
Leominster, Major David Winder,
Groston, Col. Luke Drury,
Peterham, Capt. Park Holland, ‡
Royalston, Capt. Peter Woodbury, ‡
Westminster, Mr. Stephen Holden, §
Templeton, Capt. Ezekiel Knowlton,
Princeston, Hon. Moses Gill, esq.
Ashburnham, Samuel Wilder esq
Winchenden, Mr. Moses Hale, §
Dudley, Mr. John Warren,
Barre, Capt. John Black,
Milford, Mr. David Stearns,
Sterling, Benjamin Richardson, esq
Boylton, Mr. Jonas Temple.
County of *York*.
York, John Sweet esq.
Kittery, Mr. Mark Adams,
Berwick, capt. Elijah Hayes, ‡
Sanford, Samuel Nasson, Esq.
Shapleigh, Mr. Jeremiah Energy.
County of *Cumberland*.
Gray, Rev. Samuel Perley,
Gorham, Edmund Phinney esq.
County of *Lincoln*.
Hallowel, Daniel Cony, esq.
Waldeborough, capt. Jac. Ludwig. ‖
County of *Berkshire*.
Sheffield, John Ashley, jun. esq
Great-Barrington, Mr. Thomas Ives,
Patridgefield, Ebenezer Pierce, Esq ‖
New-Marlborough, Capt. D. Taylor,
Lanesborough and New-Aſford, Capt. D. Brown,
Pittsfield, capt. David Bruſh,
Woodbridge Little, esq †
Lenox, Mr. Lemuel Collins ‡
Stockbridge, Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, esq
Egremont, Ephraim Fitch, esq
Tyringtan, capt. Ezekiel Herrick,
Becket, Nathaniel Kingsley, esq
Richmond, Nathaniel Bishop, Esq §
Alford, Mr. John Hurlbut,
Windsor, Mr. Nathaniel Rawson. ‖

By the return of votes from the several towns in this commonwealth it appears, that His Excellency

JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire,

is re-chosen Governour and Commander in Chief of the same.

There being no choice of Lieutenant Governor for the ensuing year, by the people, the two branches of the legislature yesterday met for the purpose of appointing a second magistrate agreeably to the constitution. The lists of representatives made choice of Generals Lincoln and Warren, who were sent up to the Senate, and that body appointed the honourable Major General LINCOLN to fill the office of Lieutenant Governour for the year ensuing.

The senate and house of representatives made choice of a committee to wait on his excellency the Governour, and his Honour the Lieutenant Governour, and inform them of their appointments.

The above committee, on their return reported, that his Excellency and his Honour would meet the honourable Court, in the representatives' chamber, at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

The following gentlemen were appointed counsellors, agreeably to the constitution, for advising the Governor in the executive part of government, viz.

Hon. *Nathan Cushing*,
Azor Orne, ‖
Jonathan Greenleaf,
Edward Cutts,
Samuel Adams, §
John Bliss. ‖
William Phillips, §
Eleazer Brooks, ‖
Samuel Baker, ‖ Esquires.

†‡‖ Those gentlemen with references affixed to their names, were not of the Council or House of Representatives, the year past.

JUNE 5.

The hon. Eleazer Brooks, and Samuel Baker, Esq'rs having declined accepting a seat in the hon. council, the hon. Nathaniel Gorham, and Artemas Ward, Esq'rs. were elected in their room.

Governour's Speech.

On Tuesday last his Excellency the Governour met the two branches of the legislature, convened in the representatives' chamber, and delivered the following speech:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

THE complete restoration, and perfect establishment of peace and tranquility, within the state, leaves me but little to offer, except my most cordial congratulations on these interesting and important events, and I am fully convinced that the satisfaction you will derive from these considerations, cannot be inferior to my own—I mean not, gentlemen, by any observations of mine, to lead to an unprofitable disquisition of those causes, which have principally contributed to this pleasing situation of our affairs, as it would but serve to awaken emotions which are painful, as they are natural; and which if possible, I earnestly pray may be forever buried in oblivion. Impartial posterity, you are sensible often decides on the merit of particular transactions, with very different sentiments from those of the persons more immediately concerned. Let it therefore be our part to contemplate with candour and charity the motives of those, whose sentiments have not wholly accorded with our own, and in this way, a fertile source of animosity and discord, will be happily removed. I sincerely hope, however, should any measure occur to you, Gentlemen by the influence of which every vestige of the late unhappy commotions may be finally obliterated, that it will not be neglected; and you may be assured of my most zealous co-operation in such a salutary effort.

I shall direct the secretary to lay before you a letter which I have had the pleasure of receiving from the delegates of this state, in Congress, for your information, with respect to the objects of a public nature which now engage the attention of that hon. Body. It is with pleasure that I find so large a part of the domestick debt of the United States, in a way to be discharged by the sale of the federal lands: This negotiation when completed by the receipt of the securities in the public treasury; and the measures adopted in the last session of the Assembly, to dispose of the western territory belonging to this commonwealth, I flatter myself will greatly conspire to reduce the weight of our public burthens. I should be happy, Gentlemen, if some system could be adopted to place the remaining part of our state debt on such funds as could prevent the extreme fluctuation in its value, which in my opinion is as injurious to the government as it is mortifying, and destructive to the public creditor. I presume not, gentlemen, to suggest the plan by which this object might be effected. But, whatever scheme your wisdom may devise, you may depend on its meeting my earliest attention. I shall only remark, that the necessity of such measures is increased by the prospect of the new federal constitution being adopted; as in consequence of this important event, the resources which have been hitherto applied to the purposes of this government in particular, will probably be appropriated to federal objects—should this event take place, the securities of this state would sustain a sudden and rapid depreciation unless wisely prevented. It becomes our duty therefore on every principle of prudence and justice to guard against such a public misfortune, and I hope it may be done without the addition of another direct tax.

Certain events which have recently taken place in the military department, have induced me to call your attention to the laws for regulating the militia of this government. Upon this subject, however, I shall request your consideration, by a separate message, and I flatter myself you will see the necessity of some alteration in them.

I hope the necessities of government will admit of a short session, that our public expenditures may be as far as possible diminished. In all events, I have the fullest reliance on your wisdom and patriotism, and for this reason I am sensible I need not recommend to your attention the encouragement and protection of literature, and of the arts and manufactures of the country; of industry and economy; of piety and morality; and of a due submission to the laws: as I am confident, gentlemen, you must feel yourselves deeply and warmly engaged by every means, to advance the true interest, and to promote the real honour and reputation of this state in particular, and of the United States in general: It will be by the cultivation of these virtues alone that we can repair the waste and ravages of war, and place our affairs on such a permanent basis, as I think we have a right to expect from our free and excellent constitution of government, as well as from the fertility of our soil, and the happy temperature of our climate. It will be then only that we shall fully realize the benefits of our independence, and the blessings of freedom.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

As I have been honoured by the highest mark of the public confidence, in being again called, by the unsolicited suffrages of my fellow-citizens, to sustain the first office in the government, I must beg leave to assure you, that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to fulfil those expectations which they have a right to form; and however intricate and important the duties annexed to my station may be considered, I have a firm hope, from the known abilities and unshaken integrity of those gentlemen by you appointed as a council to assist me, that the executive department will be conducted in such a manner as will operate to the support and honour of the government, and to the satisfaction and happiness of the people.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council-Chamber, June 3d, 1788.

JUNE 7.

Answer to the Governor's Speech.

In Senate, June 5, 1788.

Ordered, that Caleb Strong, Charles Turner, Tristram Dalton, and Josiah Thatcher, esquires, with such as the honourable House may join, be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, with the following answer to his Excellency's Speech, at the opening of the session.

Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In *the* House *of* Representatives, *June* 5, 1788.

Read and concurred, and Mr. Parsons, Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Paine, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Spooner, are joined.

THEODORE SEDGWICK Speaker.

May it please your Excellency,

THE two branches of the Legislature have attended to your Excellency's address at the opening of the present session, and, with the greatest pleasure, contemplate with you the complete restoration and perfect establishment of the public peace and tranquility—and we assure your Excellency, that no measures, on our part, will be neglected, which may tend to restore an harmony of sentiment among the citizens, and a union of exertion, to continue and establish the blessings of good order and regular government, which are now happily diffused thro' the Commonwealth: And from your Excellency's distinguished patriotism, and uniform attentions to the public felicity, we do, with the utmost confidence, rely on your wise and zealous co-operations, to effect these salutary objects.

Permit us to congratulate your Excellency, on the prospect, that a large part of the domestic debt of the United States will soon be discharged by the sale of the federal lands, and of the diminution of our state debt, by the disposition of our western territory, made the preceding year. At the same time, we lament the extreme fluctuation in the value of our public securities, which with your Excellency, we believe injurious to the government, and mortifying and destructive to our creditors: And we assure your Excellency, that we shall pursue every method in our power, to place the credit of the Commonwealth upon a just and permanent basis—And although from the happy prospect of the United States becoming a respectable and important nation, by the adoption of the federal Constitution, we may expect soon to relinquish a portion of our revenue, to satisfy the necessary national demands, yet we are confident, this Commonwealth will have in her own power, remaining resources adequate to the placing of her credit, upon an honourable and honest foundation.

To facilitate the attainment of this important object, we hope to lessen our public expenditures and by a diligent and remitted attention to the duties of our department, render our sessions as short, as the public exigencies will admit.

But the revenue of the Commonwealth, is not the only object that demands our consideration: Our prosperity and security depends also, on the real efficiency of a well regulated militia; and every defect in the laws for regulating it, pointed out by your Excellency, or that we may discover, will be entitled to our diligent attention.

We feel ourselves obliged to your Excellency, for your confidence in our patriotism, and disposition to promote the general happiness;—And your Excellency may rest assured, that we shall omit nothing in our power, to encourage and protect literature, and the arts and manufactures of the country, and to promote industry and economy, and the practice of every virtue, moral, and political, which may advance the honour and reputation of this state in particular, and of the United States in general, and to secure to ourselves and to posterity, the benefits of our independency, and the blessings of freedom.

Your Excellency will please to receive our warmest gratulations, on your re-appointment to sustain the first office in this commonwealth, and we entertain the most pleasing expectations, from the reciprocal and merited confidence subsisted in the executive department, and, as we trust, from the earnest disposition of the Legislature, to co-operate in every measure calculated to advance the public interest, that every department, of government, will unite their exertions, in supporting the honour of the commonwealth; and in providing for the safety and happiness of her citizens.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

We have the following particulars of the late unhappy accident at New-Orleans, by the schooner Governor Miro: On Good Friday, the 21st of March last, at half after one, P. M. a dreadful fire broke out at the treasurer's of New-Orleans, so violent that notwithstanding all the pains, and good disposition taken by the Governour and intendant, it was impossible to stop the progress of it. The wind being very high and variable the fire caught in several parts of the town almost at the same time; so that in the space of 4 or 5 hours seven eighths of the town were consumed; and the rapidity of the fire prevented almost every citizen from saving their merchandize and other effects; and upon a calculation made after the fire, it appeared that the loss amounted to about 6 or 7 millions of dollars. It is presumed that from the representation made by the Governour and intendent of Louisiana, of the calamitous situation of the inhabitants there, to his catholic Majesty, that his liberality and piety will extend so far as to give his subjects such relief as will tend to the re-establishment of that colony in a short time. A great proof of the good intentions of that government appears by a late re-imbursement of property, confiscated in an illicit trade, to the amount of between 70 and 80 thousand dollars, without waiting the King's pleasure, so well assured were they of that indulgence being granted to them by their King—and this idea was first suggested by Don Manuel Serano, the intendant assessor.

NEW-YORK, May 30.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, May 22.

"Yesterday a motion was made for adjourning our convention, and lost by a majority of 46.

"Many persons who voted in favour of the adjournment, did so merely from mild and accommodating principles, but since the motion is lost, will vote in favour of the constitution.

"The question will this day be put, *Whether the Convention will ratify the new Constitution*—Some debate will ensue, but it is confidently said there will be a very great majority in favour of it." The above may be relied on as authentick.

NORTHAMPTON, June 11.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, dated May 6.

"We are taking measures for an accommodation with the Indians. Experience teaches us that we shall lose all and gain nothing, if we go on at this rate. It is expected that a treaty will shortly be holden; and we are, in general, most devoutly wishing for peace."

Mr. Burke, in the course of his pathetic speech in the charge against Mr. Hastings, respecting Bonbo Bobar Sing, who was admitted into office because he was THOUGHT to be a clever man, made the following observation:

"My Lords let me for a moment quit my delegated character and speak entirely from my personal feelings and conviction. I am known to have had much experience of men and manners, in active life, and amidst occupations the most various! From that experience I now protest I never knew a man who was bad, fit for service that was good! There is always some disqualifying ingredient mixing and spoiling the compound. The man seems paralytic on that side! His muscles there have lost their very tone and character. In short, the accomplishment of any thing good, is a physical impossibility for such a man. There is decrepitude as well as distortion, he *could* not if he would, is not more certain than that he *would* not if he could."

Amongst the variety of evidences laid before Mr. Pitt, on the African slave trade, are a number of newspapers printed in the different islands, from the advertisements of which, may be collected a tolerable idea of the usage received by negroes in captivity—This will appear from the following extracts.

"Ran away, a negro fellow who assumes the name of Scipio, cropped off one ear, &c.

"Ran away, a negro wench, aged 18, whaled very much with the whip.

"Ran away, a negro fellow named Pompey, marked deeply with a neck yoke which he had lately worn, whaled with the whip, and branded on the shoulder with W R the initials of his owner's name."

TAKE NOTICE,

WANTED to hire a middling likely STONE-HORSE (the *Black Dread*, the *Dapple-Grey*, or even the *Colt Superior*, or any other nearly of the description of either of the above, may answer) to serve during the season as a *TEAZER* to old ICHABOD, for which service a generous reward will be given, by

E. BARNARD.

Deerfield, May 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Ashfield, that their lands are taxed in a state, town county, and minister tax for the year 1784 and 85, as follows, viz.

Second Division.

Lot	State tax £. d. q.	Town & Coun. £. d. q.	Sta. Tow. & Cou. £. d. q.	Minister. £. d. q.
No. 12	3 6 1	0 10 0		3 0 0
13	3 6 1	0 10 0	10 9 1	3 0 0
37	3 6 1	0 10 0		3 0 0
38	3 6 1	0 10 0	10 9 1	3 0 0
39	3 6 1	0 10 0	10 9 1	3 0 0
42	3 6 1	0 10 0	10 9 1	3 0 0
43	3 6 1	0 10 0	10 9 1	3 0 0
Third Division.				
26	3 6 1	0 10 0	10 9 1	3 0 0
25	3 6 1	0 10 0	10 9 1	3
36	3 6 1	0 10 0		3
35	3 6 1	0 10 0	10 9 1	3
37	3 6 1	0 10 0		3
38	3 6 1	0 10 0	10 9 1	3
39	3 6 1	0 10 0		3
63	3 6 1	0 10 0		3
62	3 6 1	0 10 0		3
44	3 6 1	0 5 0	10 9 1	1 6 0
45	3 6 1	0 10 0	10 9 1	3
55	3 6 1	0 10 0	10 9 1	3
18	0 0 0	0 10 0	10 9 1	3
56	0 0 0	0 10 0		3
16	0 0 0	0 10 0		
15	0 0 0	0 10 0	10 9 1	
Fourth Division.				
5	1 5 0			1 2 2
6	1 5 0	0 4 8		
7	1 5 0	4		
8	1 5 0	4	4 7 3	
9	1 5 0	4		
22	1 5 0	4		1 2 2
23	1 5 0	4		1 2 2
24	1 5 0	4		1 2 2
25	1 5 0	4		1 2 2
26	1 5 0	4	4 7 3	1 2 2
32	1 5 0	4		1 2 2
33	1 5 0	4	4 7 3	1 2 2
34	1 5 0	4		1 2 2
35	1 5 0	4	4 7 3	1 2 2
36	1 5 0	4		1 2 2
40	1 5 0	4	4 7 3	1 2 2
41	1 5 0	4		1 2 2
42	1 5 0	4	4 7 3	1 2 2
46	1 5 0	4		1 2 2
50	1 5 0	4	4 7 3	1 2 2
52	1 5 0	4		1 2 2
53	1 5 0	4	4 7 3	1 2 2
58	1 5 0	4		1 2 2
61	1 5 0	4	4 7 4	1 2 2
21				
63		4		1 2 2
4		4		1 2 2
10			4 7 3	
27			4 7 3	1 2 2
28			4 7 3	1 2 2
29			4 7 3	1 2 2
30			4 7 3	1 2 2
54			2 4 0	
45				1 2 2
24				1 2 2
37				1 2 2

Loss of undivided Land.

6	0 11	2	0	3	0	5	2	1	0 9 2
8	11	2				3	2	1	9 2
20	11	2				3	2	1	9 2
21	11	2				3	2	1	9 2
23	11	2				3	2	1	9 2
27	11	2							
31	11	2				3	2	1	9 2
22	11	2				3	2	1	9 2
47	11	2				3	2	1	9 2
29	11	2							
31	11	2							
33	11	2				3	2	1	9 2
34	11	2							
35	11	2				3	2	1	9 2
36	11	2				3	2	1	9 2
44	11	2							
48	11	2				3	2	1	9 2
49	11	2							
50	11	2				3	2	1	9 2
51	11	2							
59	11	2				3	2	1	9 2
60	11	2				3	2	1	9 2
61	11	2				3	2	1	9 2
39						3	2	1	9 2
7						3	2	1	9 2
10						3	2	1	9 2
24						3	2	1	9 2
25						3	2	1	9 2
28						3	2	1	9 2
34						3	2	1	9 2
41						3	2	1	9 2
51						3	2	1	9 2
62						3	2	1	9 2
63									9 2
42									9 2
43									9 2
57									9 2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday the 3rd day of July next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Seth Wait, in Ashfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JESSE MERRILL, Collector for 1784.
BEZER BENTON, Collector for 1786.

Ashfield, June 6, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of Land in the town of Montague, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed as follows, viz.

Lieut. Thomas Grover, state tax 1783, 3l. 7s. 1d.—ditto 1784, 1l. 0s. 0d. 1q.—ditto 1786, 3l. 6s. 8d.—town tax, 1786, 12s. 6d. 1q.

James Nichols, state tax 1786, 3l.—town tax 1786, 5s. 2q.—minister tax 1784, 5l. 1q.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 5th day of July next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. Caleb Kingsley, inholder in Montague, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ABEL BENJAMIN, Collector for 1783.
ELEAZER SCOTT, Collector for 1784.
HENRY RUERS, Collector for 1786.

May 14, 1784.

ALL persons who have Book Accounts open and unsettled with the subscriber, are hereby requested to call on him for a settlement; and all persons who are indebted to him on Book, or otherwise, are desired to settle and pay the same without further delay, or they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be put in suit.

SOLOMON ALLEN.

June 11, 1788.

PROPOSALS
For publishing by Subscription,
A
COMPENDIUM
OF
CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY.
By *JOHN FREDERICK OSTERWALD*,
A celebrated Divine, of Switzerland.
Newly translated into *Englifh*, from the
Original *Latin*.
By the Rev. *JOHN M'MAINS*.

CONTENTS.

1. CONCERNING the nature of the Gofpel Miniftry.
2. The qualifications of a Miniſter of the Word of God.
3. Preparation and Vocation to the Miniſtry.
4. The Method of Theological Study.
5. A general Idea of Theology.
6. The Conſtituent Parts of Theology.

SECTION I. *Of Chriſtian Theology. Concerning the Sacred Scripture.*
Chap. 1. Concerning the Books which conſtitute S. S.
2. The Attributes of S. S.
3. The uſe of S. S.

SECTION II. *Concerning God.*
Chap. 1. Concerning the exiſtence of God.
2. The Attributes of God.
3. The Holy Trinity.

The firſt part of Theology. Concerning the time which preceded the Advent of Chriſt.
Chap. 1. Concerning the Creation.
2. Providence.
3. Sin.
4. Decrees.
5. The Antediluvian World.
6. The calling of Abraham.
7. The Law of Moſes.
8. The Prophets.
9. The various ſtate of the Jews.
10. The State of other nations.

The latter part of Theology. Concerning the Time ſubſequent to the Advent of Chriſt.
SECTION I. Chap. 1. *Concerning John the Baptiſt.*
SECTION II. *Concerning Jeſus Chriſt.*
Chap 1. That Jeſus is the Meſſiah.
2. Concerning the perſon of Chriſt.
3. His threefold Office.
4. His twofold State.
SECTION III. *Concerning the Conſtitution of the Church.*
Chap. 1. Concerning the Miſſion of the Holy Spirit.
2. The Preaching of the Apoſtles.
3. The Deſtruction of the Jews.
4. The Calling of the Gentiles.
5. The Conſtitution of the Church.
SECTION IV. *Concerning the Doctrine which is preached in the Church.*
Chap. 1. Concerning Faith.
2. Repentance.
3. Good Works.
4. Promiſes and Threatnings.
5. Juſtification.
6. Sanctification.
SECTION V. *Concerning the Church.*
Chap. 1. What we are to underſtand by the Church.
2. Church Government.
3. Diſcipline.
4. The various ſtate of the Church.
SECTION VI. *Concerning the Aſſiſtances to Salvation.*
Chap. 1. Concerning Internal Aſſiſtances.
2. External Aſſiſtances.
3. Sacraments.
4. Baptiſm.
5. The Holy Supper.
SECTION VII. *Concerning a future World.*
Chap. 1. Concerning the State of man after Death.
2. The End of the World.
3. The Reſurrection.
4. The Laſt Judgment.
5. Life Eternal.
6. Eternal Death.

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Robert Breck,
Joſeph Lyman,
Elijah Clark,
Simeon Parſons,
Samuel Henſhaw.

Northampton, May 27, 1788.

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Webſter's Inſtitute, 1ſt 2d & 3d part.
Watts's Pſalms. &c.

Northampton, June 3, 1788.

The Beautiful HORSE

Bay Richmond,

WILL Cover this ſeaſon at the Stable of the Subſcriber in Worthington, on the moſt reaſonable terms.—Bay Richmond is eight years old this ſpring, fifteen hands one inch high, a beautiful bright bay, in ſhape, ſtrength, activity and ſpeed, he is equalled by few in America—he is a Virginia foal, but of Engliſh breed—he has been improved in the counties of Worceſter, Hampſhire and Berkſhire, for three ſeaſons paſt, has had between ſixty and ſeventy dames the ſeaſon,—his colts prove elegant, ſize and large.

Any gentlemen chuſing to ſend their mares, ſhall have good care taken of them, paſture provided, and attendance given, by the ſubſcriber.

SAMUEL BUFFINTON.

JUNE 1788. THE NUMBER 94

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

TREATMENT of the NEGRO SLAVES at ſea in a voyage from the Coaſt of Guinea to the Weſt-Indies.

(From the Rev. Dr. NEWTON's Thoughts on the African ſlave trade—The author in the early part of his life having been captain of a veſſel in that trade.)

WITH the Engliſh ſhips on the coaſt of Guinea (ſays Mr. Newton) the great object is to be full. When the ſhip is there, it is thought deſirable ſhe would take as many as poſſible. The cargo of a veſſel of a hundred tons, or little more, is calculated to purchaſe from one hundred and twenty or two hundred and fifty ſlaves. Their lodging rooms, below the deck, which are three, (for the men, the boys and the women) beſides a place for the ſick, are ſometimes more than five feet high, and ſometimes leſs; and this height is divided towards the middle, for the ſlaves lie in two rows, one above the other, on each ſide of the ſhip, cloſe to each other, like books upon a ſhelf. I have known them ſo cloſe, that the ſhelf would not eaſily contain one more.—And I have known a white man ſent down among the men, to lay them in theſe rows to the beſt advantage, ſo that as little ſpace as poſſible might be loſt. Let it be obſerved, that the poor creatures thus cramped for want of room, are likewiſe in irons, for the moſt part both hands and feet, and two together, which makes it difficult for them to turn or move, to attempt either to riſe or to lie down without hurting themſelves or each other. Nor is the motion of the ſhip, eſpecially her keeling, or ſtoop on one ſide, when under ſail, to be omitted; for this, as they lie athwart or acroſs the ſhip, adds to the uncomfortableneſs of their lodging, eſpecially to thoſe who lie on the leeward, or leaning ſide of the veſſel.

Dire is the teſſing, deep the groans.

The heat and the ſmell of their rooms, when the weather will not admit of the ſlaves being brought upon deck, and of having their rooms cleaned every day, would be almoſt inſupportable to a perſon not accuſtomed to them. If the ſlaves and their rooms can be conſtantly aired, and they are not detained too long on board, perhaps there are not many die; but the contrary is often their lot. They are kept down by the weather to breathe a hot and corrupted air, ſometimes for a week: this added to the galling of the irons, and the deſpondency which ſeizes their ſpirits, when thus confined, ſoon becomes fatal. And every morning, perhaps, more inſtances are found, of the living and the dead, like the captives of Menzentius, faſtened together.

Epidemical fevers and fluxes, which fill the ſhip with noiſome and noxious effluvia, often break out, infect the ſeamen like wiſe, and the oppreſſors and the oppreſſed, fall by the ſame ſtroke. I believe, nearly one half of the ſlaves on board, have ſometimes died; and that the loſs of a third part in theſe circumſtances, is not unuſual. The ſhip in which I was mate, left the coaſt with two hundred and eighteen ſlaves on board; and though we were not much affected by epidemical diſorders, I find by my journal of that voyage, (now before me), that we buried ſixty two on our paſſage to S. Carolina, excluſive of thoſe who died before we left the coaſt, of whom I have no account.

I believe upon an average between the more healthy and the more ſickly voyages, and including all contingencies, one fourth of the whole purchaſe may be allotted to the article of mortality.—That is, if the Engliſh ſhips purchaſe ſixty thouſand ſlaves annually, upon the whole extent of the coaſt the annual loſs of lives cannot be much leſs than fifteen thouſand.

I am now to ſpeak of the ſurvivors. When the ſhips make the land (uſually the Weſt-India iſlands) and have their port in view, after having been four, five, ſix weeks, or a longer time at ſea, (which depends much upon the time that poſſed before they can get into the permanent trade winds, which blow from the N. E. and E. across the Atlantick) then, and not before they venture to releaſe the men ſlaves from their irons. And then, the ſight of land, and their freedom from long and painful confinement, uſually excite in them a degree of alacrity, and a tranſient feeling of joy.—

The priſoner leaps to looſe his chains.

But, this joy is ſhort lived indeed. The condition of the unhappy ſlaves is in a continual progreſs from bad to worſe. Their caſe is truly pitiable, from the moment they are in a ſtate of ſlavery, in their own country; but it may be deemed a ſtate of eaſe and liberty, compared with their ſituation on board our ſhips.

Yet perhaps they would wiſh to ſpend the remainder of their days on ſhip board, could they know before-hand, the nature of the ſervitude which awaits them on ſhore; and that the dreadful hardſhips and ſufferings they have already endured, would to the moſt of them, only terminate in exceſſive toil, hunger, and the excruciating tortures of the cart-whip, inflicted at the caprice of an unfeeling overſeer, proud of the power allotted him of puniſhing whom, and when, and how he pleaſes.

I hope the ſlaves in our iſlands are better treated now than they were at the time when I was in the trade. And even then I know there were ſlaves, who under the care and protection of humane maſters, were, comparatively happy. But I ſaw and heard enough to ſatisfy me, that their condition in general, was wretched to the extreme.

However my ſtay in Antigua and St. Chriſtopher's (the only iſlands I viſited) was too ſhort to qualify me for ſaying much, from my own certain knowledge, upon this painful ſubject.—Nor is it needful: enough has been offered by ſeveral reſpectable writers, who have had opportunity of collecting ſurer or fuller information.

One thing I cannot omit, which was told me by the gentlemen to whom my ſhip was conſigned, at Antigua, in the year 1751, and who was himſelf a planter. He ſaid, that calculations had been made with all poſſible exactneſs, to determine which was the preferable, that is, the more ſaving method of managing ſlaves:—

1. Whether to appoint them moderate work, plenty of proviſion, and ſuch treatment as might enable them to protract their lives to old age.—Or,

"By rigorouſly ſtraining their ſtrength to the utmoſt, to wear them out before they became uſeleſs, and unable to do ſervice; and then, to buy new ones, to fill up their places."

He farther ſaid that theſe ſkilful calculators had determined in favour of the latter mode, as much the cheaper; and that he could mention ſeveral eſtates, in the iſland of Antigua, on which, it was ſeldom known that a ſlave had lived above nine years.—*Ex pede Herculem!*

When the ſlaves are landed for ſale, (for in the leeward iſlands they are uſually ſold on ſhore) it may happen, that after a long ſeparation in different parts of the ſhip, when they are brought together in one place, ſome who are nearly related, may recognize each other. If upon ſuch a meeting, pleaſure ſhould be felt, it can be but momentary—The ſale diſperſes them wide, to different parts of the iſland, or to different iſlands. Huſbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and ſiſters, muſt ſuddenly part again, probably to meet no more.

After a careful peruſal of what I have written, weighing every paragraph diſtinctly, I find nothing to retract. As it is not eaſy to write altogether with coolneſs upon this buſineſs, and eſpecially not eaſy to me, who have formerly been ſo deeply engaged in it; I have been jealous, leſt the warmth of imagination might have inſenſibly ſeduced me to aggravate and overcharge ſome of the horrid features which I have attempted to delineate of the African trade. But, upon a ſtrict review, I am ſatisfied.

I have apprized the reader that I write from memory, after an interval of more than thirty years. But at the ſame time, I believe, many things which I have heard and felt upon the coaſt of Africa, are ſo deeply engraven in my memory, that I can hardly forget or greatly miſtake them, while I am capable of remembering any thing. I am certainly not guilty of wilful miſrepreſentation. And, upon the whole, I dare appeal to the great ſearcher of hearts, in whoſe preſence I write, and before whom I and my readers, muſt all ſhortly appear, that (with the reſtrictions and exceptions I have made) I have advanced nothing, but what, to the beſt of my judgment and conſcience, is true.

Obſervations on RELIGION.

And the reaſons why it is not more practiſed.

RELIGION, when practiſed in its genuine purity, is capable not only of promoting the good of community, but the intereſt and happineſs of the individual. Were mankind deſtitute of religion, the world, bad as it now is, would ſtill be miſe-

'O Religion! what without thee were men—
lightened man!

A ſavage, roaming through the woods and wilds,
And with the unfaſhioned furrough clad.
Devoid of every finer art and elegance of life.'

The practice of true religion is calculated to inſpire the mind with ideas the moſt noble, and has a tendency to awaken in the human breaſt thoſe feelings the exerciſe of which exalts the man, and adorns the member of ſociety: under the influence of true religion, a man exerciſes that charity and benevolence towards a fellow mortal when circumſtances require; he conſiders the faults of another as but the effects of human frailty, and what he himſelf is liable to become ſubject to; and he endeavours to reclaim errour by the principles of reaſon. His benevolence is not confined to thoſe of his own ſect or perſuaſion; he views another as equally entitled to the divine protection as himſelf, he conſiders all mankind as one great family the offſpring of one Almighty Parent, who

"extends through all extent,
Lives undivided, operates unſpent."

No ſelfiſh, narrow-contracted views, harrow up the ſoul of the really religious man, but with an eye of calmneſs

"He looks through nature up to nature's God."

How few of theſe amiable characters do we find in ſociety, how ſeldom do we ſee a really religious man.——And why is it that the benign influence of religion extends not more univerſally than it does? Unreſerved, I ſhall ſubmit my opinion why it does not, to the candour of my readers, and their own judgments muſt determine whether or not it bears any reſemblance to truth.

The Reverend Gentlemen of the CLOTH muſt excuſe me if I ſay, that the decay of religion as much owing to clerical ignorance, or to prieſtcraft, as it is to the depravity of the human heart; if to clerical ignorance the decay of religion is to be aſcribed, the clergy muſt certainly deſerve to be pitied; if to prieſtcraft, they deſerve the ſeverſt cenſure. I am inclined to think it is owing in no very inconſiderable degree to both.

The Preſbyterian Parſon mounts his pulpit, and offers up his prayers that we may *turn from the error of our ways to the wiſdom of the juſt*; that is, that we may all become Preſbyterians. He tells us his doctrine is ſcriptural, and according to the primitive mode, he appeals to the bible, which he tells us is the rule of his conduct, and plainly points out that his mode of worſhip is the true one, that *he who runs may read.*——To wind up, tells, he that acts contrary to his ſcheme of devotion, *ſins againſt the light of his own eyes*, and he who does that *his damnation will be juſt.*

The Baptiſt aſcends his pulpit and ſays, *Repent ye and be Baptized.* He declaims againſt infant baptiſm as ſufficient to waſh away original ſin, which can only be done by being plunged over head and ears in the water, after people are come to their growth, that is, come to their ſenſes. He tells us his doctrine is in the ſcriptures, that he treads the ſteps of the Apoſtles, his mode of worſhip is the true one, his principles are the principles of chriſtianity, and ſo plainly does the ſcripture point them out to be ſuch, that *he who runs may read*; if they act contrary to his mode, they *ſin againſt the light of their own eyes*; and he who does that *his damnation will be juſt.*

The Lutheran mounts his pulpit, and defends his own ſyſtem as the true method of devotion; his creed was that made uſe of by the Apoſtles, who were like him ornamented with lawn ſleeves and other trappings of prieſthood. His ſyſtem too is founded on the doctrines of the holy Bible, and the path he treads leads on to eternal life, & he who neglects to follow his ſteps *ſins againſt the light of his own eyes, and his damnation will be juſt.*

The Papiſt acts the ſame farce over in his own way; the Methodiſt is not backward in telling a ſimilar tale, in order to evince the rectitude of his own ſyſtem, and ſet forth the fallacy of other religious principles and modes of worſhip.

Upon the whole, according to ſuch different doctrines, we poor ſouls! are likely to be involved in one general ſcene of damnation.

Thus, the making proſelytes to the different perſuaſions is more attended to than religion itſelf. The knowing part of mankind are diſguſted with the ravings of party, and the unlearned part are "loſt in amazes, and perplexed with wonders." Some go one way and ſome another,

but few of them are able to determine which path is the right one; for

"Who shall decide when Parsons disagree?

Though I would by no means be thought to deny the certainty of future punishment for the impenitent sinner, yet in my humble opinion the clergy ought to dwell more upon the present ones. Mankind it is well known are generally for putting afar off the evil day. To tell a considerable part of the human race what will be their condition in a future state, has not so much influence on their minds as to inform them what will be the case with them in the present state. Besides without love to God, we are told our faith is vain. The doctrines of many of the clergy have a very great tendency to impress on the mind dread and fear, instead of reverence or love; and it is doubtless the case that where one proselyte is made to religion through the influence of preaching up the threatnings of hell punishments to all eternity for the sinner, fifty are frightened into the mere forms of it, more from the fear they have of the punishments which they are told awaits them, than from the love and gratitude they bear their all beneficent and all wise Creator; and the hope of such, like *the hope of the hypocrite, must perish.*

If mankind are reasonable beings, they ought to be treated as such, and means should not be used to frighten them out of their reason. That the religions (forgive me ye candid) I mean fanatic doctrines of many effect this, is but too evident from the general tenor of their conduct.

Precepts of Morality, and the advantages attendant on religion in this life, are too much neglected to be held up to view by many of the clergy, and an appeal is made to the passions rather than the understandings of mankind, and reason has very little to do with the pretended conversion of many to the cause of religion and virtue; pretended it can only be, when reason has no room for action, and a gust of passion bears predominant sway.

With respect to particular modes of worship, they ought never to be made a subject for pulpit discussion. Bigoted partizans have this to learn; *that he who worships in sincerity and truth,* his offering will be acceptable to the universal Parent of Nature, whether he be a papist, a Protestant, or a Mahometan.

FORMS are a jest.

Before I conclude my observations on a matter of so much importance as religion, justice compels me to say, that there are many clergymen of all persuasions whose public discourses are adapted to enlighten the minds of their hearers, and give them true ideas of that religion, a knowledge of which helps mankind to bear up under adversity, and teaches them how to conduct when blessed with the smiles of prosperity. Such men are an ornament to their profession, an ornament to society, and of real benefit to the world. It remains only for me to add that the scarcity of such men is to be lamented.

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts.*

In SENATE, June 10, 1788.

WHEREAS it appears, that through the inadvertence or neglect of some officers in the militia, who, when they took the oaths as is required by law, to qualify them for their respective offices, did not at the same time subscribe the oaths as is required by law; and that the interference of the Legislature in such cases is necessary:

Resolved, That the several officers of the militia in this Commonwealth, who have heretofore been appointed to their respective offices, and who through inadvertence have neglected to subscribe the oaths, as is required by law, and have officiated as such in their respective offices, be and are hereby confirmed in their several appointments, and their doings already had in consequence thereof, shall be as valid, as though no such neglect had taken place; provided they severally subscribe such oaths, on or before the first day of September next.

Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. President.

In the House of Representatives, June 10, 1788. Read and concurred,

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

Approved——

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy——Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

A correspondent who equally desires *the honorable payment of our public debts, and the adoption of this constitution* by every state, observes with great satisfaction that the state of Georgia have granted thirty millions of acres of land to *the new Confederacy,* provided the adoption of nine states should take place. This is a tract about four times as large as *old Massachusetts,* and at two thirds of a dollar per acre, will sink twenty millions—or about double the sum now unredeemed of continental loan-office certificates. Such is the noble spirit of conciliation, concession and union now rising in the Americans. We trust this tribute of respect to the *new confederacy* will be followed by others equally important at home and abroad.

HARTFORD, June 9.

Last Wednesday afternoon the body of William Proctor, was found in the little river in this city. It is supposed that in attempting to cross on Monday evening in a boat, he fell over and was drowned.

Last Friday afternoon Alexander Picard, a native of France, a corporal in the regiment raised in Canada by Gen. Hazen, about 60 years of age, having been an invalid since the year 1780, and for more than twelve months past lived as a domestic with Col. Wadsworth, where he conducted with great faithfulness and integrity, and never having shewn any uneasiness or discontent, after dining heartily, retired to his chamber, undressed, covered himself up in his bed, and with a razor cut his throat; when he was discovered the loss of blood was so great that every measure to recover him proved ineffectual, and he expired in an hour.

PORTLAND, May 29.

Resurrection of a Dog.

A gentleman from Pownalborough tells the following strange, but well authenticated story: A spaniel dog, in combat with a boar, received a wound from the tusk of the latter, in one of the large blood vessels of his neck; from which the blood issued rapidly. The dog lapped it off the ground as fast as it fell, till he had evacuated, and again eaten all the blood of his body. When it ceased to flow, the dog fell down dead. The wound was then examined, and the animal kicked, pushed and pricked; but no signs of life being discovered, he was conveyed to a rising piece of ground at some distance from, though within sight of the house. He lay motionless three hours; at the expiration of which time some of the family imagined they saw him move; of this they were soon after convinced. He was presently on his legs again, gathered strength rapidly, and bath since perfectly recovered.

PORTSMOUTH, June 7.

We have lately been informed of a man, who strange to relate, sings *tenor* and *counter,* at one and the same time; on one side of his mouth he sings tenor, and on the other side he sings counter. This *remarkable* circumstance reminds us of a story we have heard related, of the peculiar way which some of the citizens of N—Y—k, have in eating shad. It is well known that this fish is very boney; to rid themselves of this inconvenience, they put a piece of the shad into one side of their mouths which after having performed the revolution of the mouth, the bones are entirely separated, and thrown out at the other side, where the hand is ready to receive them; and this is done with a quickness hardly to be conceived. Thus while one side of the mouth is receiving shad, the other side is constantly discharging the bones, the throat swallowing what remains, and the hands going up and down in constant succession.

EXECUTION of ELISHA THOMAS.

On Tuesday last, sentence of death was executed on *Elisha Thomas,* for the murder of Capt. Peter Dauwes. The very peculiar circumstances of this unhappy man's fate, induced a vast concourse of spectators to attend his execution—report says 6,000. He appeared to be much affected with his situation, and employed the few moments then allotted him, in pious exercises, but did not address the spectators. Indeed, the melancholy catastrophe which his *rash* conduct had occasioned, operated so powerfully upon his senses, that it was with difficulty he supported himself till the fatal moment which was to cut the thread of his existence had arrived. The sheriff, with a humanity which did him much honour, treated the criminal with the greatest tenderness; nor did he hurry him out of the world, but let him live till the last moment, which having arrived, after shaking hands with the sheriff, he was launched into eternity! May his fate be a solemn warning to all, especially to those who suffer their passions to rage uncontrouled; for in a moment when they are not aware, they may fall into the snare—therefore, *Let him that thinks he standeth, take heed lest he fall.*

BOSTON, June 12.

By the Schooner Joseph, Capt. Phinehas Smith, arrived here last Sunday in 13 days from Charleston, South-Carolina, we have the pleasure of communicating to the public the following interesting and important intelligence.

Extract from the Columbian Herald, printed at CHARLESTON, South-Carolina, May 26.

In Convention of the people of the State of South-Carolina, by their representatives, held in the city of Charleston, on Monday the 12th of May, and continued by divers adjournments to Friday, the 23d day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the 12th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

The Convention having mutually considered the Constitution, or form of government reported to Congress by the Convention of Delegates from the United States of America, and submitted to them by a resolution of the Legislature of this state, passed the 17th and 18th days of February last, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the said United States and their posterity; DO, in the name and behalf of the people of this state, hereby assent to and ratify the said Constitution.

Done in Convention, the twenty third day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

THOMAS PINKNEY, President, (L. S.)

Attest: JOHN S. DART, Secretary, (L. S.)

And whereas it is essential to the preservation of the rights reserved to the several states, and the freedom of the people under the operations of a general government, that the right of prescribing the manner, time and places of holding the elections to the federal legislature, should be forever inseparably annexed to the sovereignty of the several states. This convention doth declare that the same ought to remain to all posterity a perpetual and fundamental right in the local exclusive of the interference of the general government, except in cases where the legislatures of the states shall refuse or neglect to perform and fulfill the same, according to the tenor of the said constitution.

This convention doth also declare, that no section or paragraph of the said constitution warrants a construction that the states do not retain every power not expressly relinquished by them and vested in the general government of the union.

Resolved, That the general government of the United States ought never to impose direct taxes, but where the monies arising from the duties, imposts and excise are insufficient for the public exigencies; nor then until Congress shall have made a requisition upon the states to assess, levy, and pay their respective proportions of such requisitions, and in case any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition, then Congress may assess and levy such state's proportion, together with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the time of payment prescribed by such requisition.

Resolved, That the 3d section of the 6th article ought to be amended, by inserting the word "other" between the words *no* and *religious.*

Resolved, That it be a standing instruction to all such delegates as may hereafter be elected to represent this state in the general government, to exert their utmost abilities and influence to effect an alteration of the constitution conformably to the aforegoing resolutions.

Done in Convention, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the Twelfth.

Thomas Pinkney, President. (L.S.)

Attest. John S. Dart, Secretary. (L. S.)

In CONVENTION, May 23d, 1788.

Resolved, That this Convention do Assent to and Ratify the Constitution agreed to on the 17th day of September last, by the convention of the United States of America held at Philadelphia. On the question being put, there appeared to be,

For the Ratification, 149.
Against it, 73.
Majority, 76.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

JOHN SANFORD DART, Secretary.

Saturday last the Convention met at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and having gone through the forms of Ratifying the Constitution, passed a unanimous Vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governour, for his upright conduct in the chair of the convention. They likewise unanimously resolved that the President return by letter, the thanks of their Body to the Delegates who represented this State in the Federal Convention—and then the Convention dissolved themselves.

After the main question was carried, Gen. Sumpter, Judge Burke, Colonel Hill, Mr. Cudworth, Mr. Dollard, Mr. Lowrey, Mr. Lincoln and Dr. Fayssoux, in a liberal and candid manner, expressed their intention, as so large a majority appeared to be in favour of the constitution, that they would exert themselves to the utmost of their abilities to induce the people quietly to receive, and peaceably to live under the new government.

On Tuesday the 27th ult. there was to be a grand Federal Procession at Charleston, after the manner of those of Boston and Baltimore; The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, and other great officers of State, were to join in the Procession. The 57th class was to consist of School-masters, with their scholars: We have not observed this rank in either of the former processions.

Tuesday a bill passed the hon. house of Representatives for lowering the wages of the Members of the hon. Council to 6/ per *diem*—of the hon. Senate to 5/6 per *diem*—and of the hon. house of Representatives to 5/ per *diem*. By this unequivocal instance of patriotism in our political fathers—and from the expected shortness of the session, owing to the happy union of sentiment that pervades that hon. Body, a saving will be made to the Commonwealth, in this session, of between 4 and 5000 dollars.

On the third reading of the bill, a motion was made and seconded, that the pay of the Members of the house, which was fixed in the bill at 5/ per *diem*, should be raised to 6/. and the yeas and nays on the question, were as follows, viz.

Yeas, 58.
Nays, 93.

On Friday, the hon. the Legislature, agreeably to the constitution made choice of the following gentlemen as delegates to represent the Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States, for one year commencing in November next, viz.

Hon. *John Adams,* Esquire.
Hon. *Nathaniel Gorham,* Esq.
Hon. *Theodore Sedgwick,* Esq.
Hon. *Samuel A. Otis,* Esq.
Hon. *George Thatcher* Esq

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to his friend in this town.

"The Federal Constitution will be adopted by us. The reception and discussion it met with from your state, have removed the film of prejudice from the eyes of many well-meaning men of our state. They have agreed to speak well of it. A few hypocrites and old tories, whose approbation we do not value a straw, remain unconverted.

PROVIDENCE, May 29.

The 4th of July, the anniversary of American Independence, is the day the last convention appointed (viz. North-Carolina) is to meet. What pleasure would it give the friends of union and peace, could a convention for Rhode-Island, be appointed to meet on that memorable day—and when met, by agreeing with all the other states, in adopting the constitution, a second time dignify the already immortalized month of *July.*

NORTHAMPTON, June 18.

By the returns of Members of Convention for the State of New-York, it appears that a majority of Antifederal Characters will compose that body.

The western Papers inform that the Hessian *Fly* has escaped into the corn fields at the southward of Jersey, and vicinity, threatening to deprive the farmer of the fruits of his toil. The State of New-York is said to be nearly free from them.

We hear that notwithstanding the engagements held out to the settlers of the British territories at the eastward, the inhabitants of Shelburne, and other places in that quarter, are very uneasy with their situation; and that many of them are about migrating to the Ohio country.

It is said, that not less than 800 families have already gone from the New-England states, to settle on the Ohio country.

UNITED STATES in Congress assembled May 19, 1788.

THE Secretary at War having represented to Congress, "That there are in the arsenals of the United States two brass cannon, which constituted one moiety of the field artillery with which the late war was commenced on the part of America, and which were constantly in the service throughout the war—that the said cannon are the property of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that the Governour thereof hath requested that they be returned." Thereupon

Resolved, that the Secretary at War cause a suitable inscription to be placed on said cannon, and that he deliver the same to the order of his Excellency the Governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

May 22, 1788.

The Committee consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Brown, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Dane, relative to public and unsettled accounts, having reported,

That, on carefully examining the subject referred to them, they find that during the late war, and especially in the early periods of it, many millions of dollars were advanced by the United States to sundry persons, of the expenditures whereof proper accounts had not been rendered; and though persons who have been entrusted with public monies have frequently called upon to settle their accounts by the acts and officers of Congress, yet in many cases they have not produced or exhibited to the proper officers any documents or vouchers on which regular settlements can be made.——That several accounts of very considerable extent have been taken up, and so far passed on, that balances appear to be stated generally, and in some cases payments made, though it does not appear that proper statements have been made of the articles which composed those accounts, or that regular vouchers were produced to support the charges in them. Accounts thus imperfectly stated and unsupported, the committee conceive are justly liable to revision; and particularly so, as it does not appear that the parties have at any time considered them as being finally settled.—That from a general view of this subject, the Committee are induced to think and believe, that the United States have already suffered very great inconveniences, by inexcusable negligence and unauthorized delays, in persons entrusted with public monies, in not rendering and settling their accounts; and that it is become highly expedient that decisive measures be speedily adopted for closing all the unsettled accounts of the late war—and therefore the committee are of opinion, That the board of Treasury be directed, to cause suits to be commenced in behalf of the United States, against all persons who stand charged with public money or other property; and that they cause the same to be commenced within three months from this date, against all those persons who have been specially required to settle their accounts by the proper officers, and who shall not in that time adopt and pursue like measures; and, that when any material questions shall arise concerning any doubtful or partial settlements of accounts which have been made, or concerning the operation of any particular suits, the said board be directed to state to Congress, particularly, the circumstances of the case with their opinion thereon.

RESOLVED, That Congress agree to said report.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Ashfield, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and county tax for the year 1784, and state tax for the year 1783, as follows, viz.

		State tax 83.			State tax 84.			Tow. & Co.		
		£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.
Jonathan Dickinson,	3d division.	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
Ebenezer Whitman,		3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
John Ilsell,		1	10	0	3	5	0	0	8	0
Eli Fuller,		1	1	2	2	1	0	0	4	2
Ifrael Williams,		2	6	3	3	11	0	0	7	0
Ebenezer Baldwin,					1	8	2			
Daniel Aiden, Efq.					2	10	0			
3d divifion, Lot No.	1				3	5	0			
	22	7	4	0	25	5	0	3	8	0
	23	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	24	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	25	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	26	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	27	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	28	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	29	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	30	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	31	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	32	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	33	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	34	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	35	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	36	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	37	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	38	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	39	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	40	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	41	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	42	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	43	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	44	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	45	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	46	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	47	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	48	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	49	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	50	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	51	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	52	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	53	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	54	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	55	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	56	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	57	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	58	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	59	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	60	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
4th division.	1				3	5	0			
	2	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	3	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	4	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	5	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	6	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	7	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	8	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	9	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	10	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	11	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	12	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	13	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	15	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	21	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	22	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	28	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	29	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	30	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	34	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	35	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	37	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	48	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	50	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	52	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	53	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	59	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	61	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	63	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
	32				1	4	3			
	27				1	1	1			

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday the 23d day of July next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Seth Wair, in Ashfield, at 10 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

THOMAS WARNER, Collector.

Ashfield, June 6, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Major Jonathan Clap, late of that part of Northampton which is now called Eastampton, in the county of Hampshire, deceased, on Book, are hereby requested to call on the subscriber and settle the same; and all who are indebted to said estate by notes of hand, are requested to pay the same without further delay, or at least renew them, or they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be put in suit.

JONATHAN CLAP, Executor.

Eastampton, June, 11th, 1788

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, out of the pasture of Mr. Ammiel Weeks, in Leverett, on the 28th of May last, a furrel or redish coloured Mare, thirteen years old, trots and paces, has small warts round her left ear, a piece of her right eye-lid torn off, and has a roman nose. Whoever will take up said Mare and convey her, or give information to the subscriber in Greenwich, or to Ammiel Weeks in Leverett, shall receive a reasonable compensation.

Greenwich, June 1788. OLIV. HARRIS.

THE Brethren of the Hampshire Lodge are desired to attend the anniversary of St. JOHN, on the 24th instant, at the Lodge-Room in Northampton, at 11 o'clock A. M.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Ashfield, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and county tax, and minister tax for the year 1784 and 86, as follows, viz.

		State tax.			Town & Coun.			Sta. Tow. & Con.			Minister.		
Lot		£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.
No.	1	3	6	1	0	18	0						
		15	3	6	1	0	20	0			3	0	0
		37	3	6	1	0	20	0	9	1	3	0	0
		38	3	6	1	0	10	0			3	0	0
		39	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3	0	0
		48	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3	0	0
		49	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3	0	0
Third Divifion.													
		26	3	6	1	0	10	0			3		
		25	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3	0	0
		56	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		33	3	6	1	0	10	0			3		
		32	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1			
		57	3	6	1	0	10	0			3		
		58	3	6	1	0	10	0			3		
		59	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		61	3	6	1	0	10	0			3		
		2	3	6	1	0	10	0			3		
		3	3	6	1	0	5	0			1	10	0
		4	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		5	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		6	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		7	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		8	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		9	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		10	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		11	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		12	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		13	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		14	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		15	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		16	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		17	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		18	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		19	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		20	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		21	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		22	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		23	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		24	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		25	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		26	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		27	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		28	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		29	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		30	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		31	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		34	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		35	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		36	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		37	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		38	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		39	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		40	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		41	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		42	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		43	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		44	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		45	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		46	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		47	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		48	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		
		57	3	6	1	0	10	0	9	1	3		

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday the 23d day of July next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Seth Wair, in Ashfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JESSE MERRILL, Collector for 1784.
BEZER BENTON, Collector for 1786.

Ashfield, June 6, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident—proprietors of land in the town of Ashfield, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and county tax for the year 1779, as follows, viz.

			£.	d.	q.
2d divifion.	Lot No.	38	3	9	1
		49	3	5	1
		13	3	0	0
		3	2	5	2
		15	3	9	1
3d. divifion.		25	5	1	0
		33	5	0	0
		1	2	5	2
		10	2	5	1
		18	0	8	1

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday the 23d day of July next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Seth Wair, in Ashfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JOSEPH WARREN, Collector.

Ashfield, June 6, 1788.

Rights of undivided land belonging to house Lots.

		d.	q.	£.	d.	q.	Lots of undivided Land. £.	d.	q.
	No. 6	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	7	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	8	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	9	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	11	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	12	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	13	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	15	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	21	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	22	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	28	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	29	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	30	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	34	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	35	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	37	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	48	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	50	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	52	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	53	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	59	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	61	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	63	9	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
	32			1	4	3			
	27			1	1	1			

PROPOSALS
For publishing by Subscription,
A
COMPENDIUM
OF
CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY.

By *JOHN FREDERICK OSTERWALD*,
A celebrated Divine, of Switzerland.
Newly translated into *Englifh*, from the Original *Latin*.
By the Rev. *JOHN M'MAINS*.

CONTENTS.

1. CONCERNING the nature of the Gospel Miniftry.
2. The qualifications of a Miniſter of the Word of God.
3. Preparation and Vocation to the Miniſtry.
4. The Method of Theological Study.
5. A general Idea of Theology.
6. The Conſtituent Parts of Theology.

SECTION I. *Of Chriſtian Theology. Concerning the Sacred Scripture.*
Chap. 1. Concerning the Books which conſtitute S. S.
2. The Attributes of S. S.
3. The uſe of S. S.

SECTION II. *Concerning God.*
Chap. 1. Concerning the exiſtence of God.
2. The Attributes of God.
3. The Holy Trinity.

The firſt part of Theology. Concerning the time which preceded the Advent of Chriſt.
Chap. 2. Concerning the Creation.
2. Providence.
3. Sin.
4. Decrees.
5. The Antediluvian World.
6. The calling of Abraham.
7. The Law of Moſes.
8. The Prophets.
9. The various ſtate of the Jews.
10. The State of other nations.

The latter part of Theology Concerning the Time ſubſequent to the Advent of Chriſt.
SECTION I. Chap. 1. *Concerning John the Baptiſt.*
SECTION II. *Concerning Jeſus Chriſt.*
Chap 1. That Jeſus is the Meſſiah.
2. Concerning the perſon of Chriſt.
3. His threefold Office.
4. His twofold State.
SECTION III. *Concerning the Conſtitution of the Church.*
Chap. 1. Concerning the Miſſion of the Holy Spirit.
2. The Preaching of the Apoſtles.
3. The Deſtruction of the Jews.
4. The Calling of the Gentiles.
5. The Conſtitution of the Church.
SECTION IV. *Concerning the Doctrine which is preached in the Church.*
Chap. 1. Concerning Faith.
2. Repentance.
3. Good Works.
4. Promiſes and Threatnings.
5. Juſtification.
6. Sanctification.
SECTION V. *Concerning the Church.*
Chap. 1. What we are to underſtand by the Church.
2. Church Government.
3. Diſcipline.
4. The various ſtate of the Church.
SECTION VI. *Concerning the Aſſiſtances to Salvation.*
Chap. 1. Concerning Internal Aſſiſtances.
2. External Aſſiſtances.
3. Sacraments.
4. Baptiſm.
5. The Holy Supper.
SECTION VII. *Concerning a future World.*
Chap. 1. Concerning the State of man after Death.
2. The End of the World.
3. The Reſurrection.
4. The Laſt Judgment.
5. Life Eternal.
6. Eternal Death.

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I. This book will contain about 400 pages, large demy octavo ſize, will be printed with a new Pica Type, will be neatly bound, lettered and fileted with Gold on the back.

II. Price to ſubſcribers will be only one dollar and a quarter.

III. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix books ſhall have a ſeventh gratis.

IV. As ſoon as 250 Subſcribers appear, the work will be put to preſs, and finiſhed as expeditiouſly as poſſible, *with a liſt of Subſcribers names*, if ſent in ſeaſon.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Nathaniel Patten, the Publiſher, in Hartford, Connecticut, and by moſt of the Printers and Bookſellers on the Continent: Alſo at the Printing-Office in Northampton.

Juſt IMPORTED from LONDON, by

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A large and general aſſortment of

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Together with a large aſſortment of Painters COLOURS, which are now ready for ſale at his Medical Store in Northampton. Alſo, A very general ſupply of European and India GOODS.—He has likewiſe an aſſortment of Crockery WARE, and the following articles of Dye STUFFS, &c. &c.—viz.

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Blue Vitriol.	Gin, by the caſe.
Allum and Copperas.	Weſt-India and New-England Rum.
Spaniſh Indigo.	Wines.
Preſs Paper.	Loaf and brown Sugar.
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Ginger and Pepper.	Sheet and bar Lead.
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Watts' Pſalms and Hymns.	Anderſon's Pills.
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Varniſh.	Hoopers female do.
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Putty.	Turlington's Balſom of Life.
Chalk.	Britiſh Oil.
Lampblack.	James' Fever Powder.
White and Red Lead.	Crown Lancets.
Spruce Yellow.	Surgeons Inſtruments.
Spaniſh White.	Stone Ware.
Spaniſh Brown.	

Pot-Aſh, Salts and Butter, will be accepted in payment for any of the above Goods.

May 14, 1788.

THE COPARTNERSHIP of SETH and DANIEL WRIGHT, having been diſſolved by mutual conſent—

DANIEL WRIGHT,

Hereby acquaints the Public, particularly his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has opened at the new Store nearly oppoſite the Meeting-houſe, a general Aſſortment of Engliſh and Weſt-India

GOODS,

ſuitable for the ſeaſon, the prices of which, he flatters himſelf, will be ſatisfactory to the purchaſer.

*** POT-ASH, BEES-WAX, & BUTTER, received in payment for the above Goods.

Northampton, May 27, 1788.

TAKE NOTICE,

WANTED to hire a middling likely STONE-HORSE, (the *Black Dread*, the *Dapple-Grey*, or even the *Colt Superior*, or any other nearly of the deſcription of either of the above, may anſwer) to ſerve during the ſeaſon as a *TEAZER* to old ICHABOD, for which ſervice a generous reward will be given, by

E BARNARD.

Deerfield, May 24, 1788.

ALL perſons who have Book Accounts open and unſettled with the ſubſcriber, are hereby requeſted to call on him for a ſettlement; and all perſons who are indebted to him on Book, or otherwiſe, are deſired to ſettle and pay the ſame without further delay, or they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be put in ſuit.

SOLOMON ALLEN.

June 11, 1788.

BRECK & CLARKE,

Inform their cuſtomers and others, they have juſt received a new ſupply of GOODS, containing as good an aſſortment as can be found at any Store; which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Among their goods are the following articles, viz.

BROAD-CLOTHS	*London Pewter*
Sergcs.	Platters.
Coatings.	Plates.
Baizes.	Baſons.
Flannels.	Porringers.
Chintzes.	Quart-Pots.
Callicoes.	Pint-Pots.
Bed Furniture.	Tea-Pots.
Corduroys.	Meaſures.
Velvets.	Braſs Kettles and Skillets.
Jeans.	Warming Pans.
Fuſtians.	Steel Plate and Iron Handſaws.
Laſtings.	Saddlers, Carpenters, Joiners and Shoemakers Tools, & articles uſed in their ſeveral trades.
Sattinet.	
Prunella.	
Bombazeen.	H. and HL Hinges.
Crapes.	Files.
Poplins.	Raſps.
Shalloons.	Plated and Steel Spring Spurs.
Tammies.	Fiſh-Hooks.
Durants.	Spectacles.
Callimancoes.	Powder Lead and Shot.
Moreens.	Corn-Fans.
Lawns.	Snuff.
Cambricks.	Tin Ware of all kinds.
Muſlin.	Frying Pans.
Gauzes.	Coffee Pots.
Modes.	Candleſticks.
Sattin.	*Richards'* warranted wool and cotton Cards.
Perſian.	
Luſtring.	Gunters Scales.
Tiffany.	Iron-Hollow-Ware all kinds.
Sarſnet.	
Shawls.	Weſt-India Rum.
Silk, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs.	New-England ditto.
	Liſbon Wine.
Silk, Cotton Thread & Worſted Hoſe.	Malaga ditto.
	Brandy.
Cambletts.	Gin.
Nankeens.	Moläſſes.
Iriſh Linens.	Salt.
Furniture check.	Tea.
Sewing Silk and Twiſt.	Coffee.
Gentlemen and ladies Gloves.	Chocolate.
Ribbons and Taſte.	Pepper.
Black and white Edgings.	Cinnamon.
Marſeilles Quilting.	Raiſins.
Plaid.	Lemons.
Shoe-Bindings and quality.	Loaf and brown Sugar.
Garters, Tape and Thread.	Rice.
Laces, Cap and Skeleton Wire.	Pipes.
Hat and Hair pins.	Crown Soap.
Buttons of all kinds.	Allum.
Shoe and Knee Buckles.	Copperas.
Pins and Needles.	Indigo.
Pans & Chip Boxes.	Chalk.
Looking Glaſſes.	Ginger.
Cloth, Shoe, Buckle & Houſe Brushes.	Salt-Petre.
	Redwood.
	Logwood.
Glaſs 6 by 8 7 by 9. 4d. 6d. 10d. and 20d. nails.	Puſtick.
	Quart-Bottles.
	Caſe-Bottles.
Tacks, Brads and Clouts.	China Glaſs & Crockery ware.
Hinges & Locks of all kinds.	Paper.
Shears Sciſſors.	Quils.
Curteaux, Penknives.	Ink-Powder.
Knives and Forks.	Wafers.
Butts and Screws.	Bibles.
Handles and Eſcutcheons.	Teſtaments.
	Primers.
Snuff and Tobacco boxes.	Account-Books.
	Perry's Dictionary.
Sickles and Scythes.	Paſte-bord.
Sand Rubs and Norway Rags.	Webſter's Inſtitute, 1ſt 2d &3d part.
	Watts's Pſalms. &c.

Northampton, June 3, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non reſident proprietors of Land in the town of Montague, county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed as follows, viz.

Lieut. Thomas Grover, ſtate tax 1785, 3l. 9s. 1d.—do. tax 1786, 3l. 6s. 8d.—town tax, 1786, 12s. 6d. eq.

James Nichols, State tax 1786, 3l.—town tax 1786, 5s. 2d.—miniſter tax 1786, 2l. 5s.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the 7th day of July next, ſo much of ſaid land will then be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Capt. Caleb Kingſley, innholder in Montague, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

ABEL BENJAMIN, Collector for 1785.
ELEAZER SCOTT, Collector for 1786.
HENRY RUBY, Collector for 1787.

May 14, 1788.

All Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, for Papers the laſt year, are requeſted to make immediate payment—thoſe indebted for Adverſiſements are alſo requeſted to diſcharge the ſame.

JUNE 1788. THE NUMBER 951

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

To the publiſher of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AT a time when the Turkiſh war ſo much engages the attention of the nations of Europe; and when the people of this as well as other countries, are liſtening with anxiety to hear its event, a conciſe hiſtory of what appears moſt remarkable in the hiſtory that exhibits the riſe of the Ottoman race to empire among the Turks, and to ſo very extenſive dominions as they now poſſeſs, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable from your paper.

Every one who has been the leaſt verſant in hiſtory, will know, that Arabia, Perſia, Egypt, and the different provinces of the Eaſt, have for more than a thouſand years, been under the power of the Muſſulmans, or followers of Mahomet, and governed by deſpotic princes, who bearing the titles of Caliphs, Sultans, or Sophis, have pretended to be the ſucceſſors of that prophet, for executing his pretended commiſſion from heaven.

About the year 600 Mahomet lived, who, by his fanciful revelations, adapted in many things, to humour both Jews, Chriſtians, and Heathens of that age, laid the foundation of a moſt extenſive empire. He profeſſed one God, Creator and Governor of the world: that God, in ancient times, ſent Moſes to give his laws to mankind: that theſe were not received by the Gentiles, nor rightly obeyed by the Jews; Chriſt, the ſecond prophet, greater than Moſes, was ſent to preach his laws with greater purity, but with gentleneſs—that he finding no better reception, God had now ſent his laſt and greateſt prophet, Mahomet, to publiſh his laws and commands with more power; to ſubdue thoſe to them, by force and violence, who would not willingly receive them; and, for this end, to eſtabliſh a kingdom upon earth, that ſhould propagate the divine law and worſhip now revealed throughout the world. The contagion was ſo violent, that the prophet lived to ſee it ſpread from Arabia, where his commiſſion firſt appeared, and his authority and power for gaining votaries were firſt exerted, into Egypt, Syria, and Perſia.

Mahomet left two branches of his race for ſucceſſion, both which were eſteemed divine by his followers; the one was continued in the Caliphs of Perſia, the other in thoſe of Egypt and Arabia. Both theſe under the name of Saracens, made wonderful conqueſts, the one to the eaſt, the other to the weſt.

The power and extenſive dominions, of the Perſian branch long continued among the Saracens. Their territories were at length overturned by the Turks, in the 13th century, who, in their turn were ſubdued by the Tartars under Tamerlane, about the end of the 14th. The race of that famous conqueror continued in power in Perſia, till the time of Iſhmael, from whoſh the preſent Sophis are derived. This Iſhmael was the ſon of Eidar, or Haidar, known by the name of Sophi, which ſignifies wiſe. Haidar had profeſſed to reform both the doctrines and manners of the Perſians, and taught that Haly, in preferrence to Omar, ſhould alone be acknowledged as the true ſucceſſor of Mahomet; which, generally embraced, made the Perſians to eſteem the Turks heretics, as the Turks do them. Notwithſtanding the ſtrength collected by this reformer, for accompliſhing his plan of reformation, he was aſſaſſinated A. D. 1499. The ſon received ſufficient acceſſion of power to oppoſe the then acknowledged ſovereign, and crown his fathers enterpriſe with ſucceſs. He got himſelf acknowledged king of Perſia, under the title of Sophi, which had been before given to Haidar, and continues to be given to the Perſian Kings.

The Arabian branch of the Saracen empire, after a long and mighty growth in Egypt and Arabia, ſeems to have been at its height under the great Almanzor. Thence in his time it was extended over all the northern tracts of Africa, as far as the weſtern ocean, and over the moſt conſiderable provinces of Spain. By his victorious enſigns the Gothic kingdom was overturned in Spain, and that famous race ended in Rodrigo, A. D. 714. All that country was reduced under the Saracen empire, and was afterwards divided into ſeveral Mooriſh kingdoms, whereof ſome laſted till the beginning of the 16th century. The kingdom continued great, after the time of Almanzor, under the ſucceeding caliphs; but theſe degenerating from the example and virtues of that prince, came to be hated of their ſubjects. To ſecure themſelves againſt them, they procured a mighty guard of Circaſſian ſlaves. Theſe were brought from betwixt the Euxine and Caſpian ſeas, the ancient ſeat of the Amazons. They were called Mamalucs; their commanders who were abſolute over them, Sultans. One of the Sultans, knowing his own power, and the general diſeſteem into which the caliph was fallen, firſt depoſed, and then ſlew him. He took on him the government of Egypt, under the name of Sultan, and maintained it by the force of his Mamaluc troops, which by the merchandiſe and tranſportation of Circaſſian ſlaves continually increaſed. This government laſted in Egypt between two and three hundred years.—New Sultans were always elected upon the death or depoſition of the old, out of the Mamaluc bands; the ſon of the former being always incapable to ſucceed; which perhaps, has happened by no other conſtitution. No nation ever made ſo brave a reſiſtance to the growing empire of the Turks, as the Mamaluks under their Sultans.

The Turks were a race of the eaſtern Scythians, that inhabited from the N. E. to the N. W. of the Caſpian ſea. Towards the 11th or 12th century, they extended themſelves on the ſide of Muſcovy, and along the banks of the Caſpian and Black Seas. The Caliph of Perſia, named Motaſſem, ſon of the great Almamon, called in a body of theſe Turks for guards to his empire; and thereby laid the foundation of the ſtructure by which his ſucceſſors were at length cruſhed. Theſe coming down in great numbers, revolted from the aſſiſtance of their friends, and ſet up for themſelves; and having embraced the Mahometan religion, improved its fierce principles for extenſive conqueſt. By new orders and inventions, wholly deſigned for extent of empire they framed a kingdom, which under the Ottoman race, ſubdued both the Greek empire, and that of the Arabians, and rooted itſelf in thoſe vaſt dominions, where we now ſee its power extended, with the addition of many other provinces that have been ſince loſt to the empire.

About the year 1300 Ottoman eſtabliſhed the Turkiſh kingdom. He placed his royal ſeat in Byrſa near Bythinia. In the following century, all Aſia Minor and almoſt all Perſia, Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and Greece, were by the victorious arms of Ottoman, Orchances, Amurath and Bajazet, reduced under the power of the Turks. About the end of that century they were ſtopped in their career of conqueſt by the Tartars under Tamerlane; but that prince after having paid a viſit to the poor Greek emperor at Conſtantinople, and having got the offer of that metropolis, as a proper ſeat for the empire of the world, withdrew to his native dominions, ſo that they ſoon recovered all they had loſt, except Perſia, and continued to extend their power.

Solyman the ſon of Selim, was, perhaps of all the Turkiſh Sultans, the moſt formidable enemy at the ſame time, to the Perſians and Chriſtians. He took the Iſle of Rhodes, and, a few years afterwards, the greateſt part of Hungary, A. D. 1526. Moldavia and Walachia became fiefs of his empire in 1529. He laid ſiege to Vienna; but miſcarrying in that attempt, he turned his arms againſt Perſia, and proved more ſucceſsful on the Euphrates than the Danube, recovering Bagdat from the Perſians. He ſubdued Georgia, the ancient Iberia. His arms were victorious on every ſide; for his admiral, Chereden Barbaroſſa, after ravaging Apulia to the red Sea, ſubdued the kingdom of Yemen, which is rather a province of India than Arabia. Of all the Ottoman emperors he was the firſt that ever entered into an alliance with the French, or any other Chriſtian power. The alliance he made with that nation has ſubſiſted ever ſince. His kingdom extended from Algiers to the Euphrates, and from the borders of the Black Sea to the utmoſt bounds of Greece.

The principles upon which this fierce government was founded, were, firſt thoſe of Mahomet, which by their ſenſual Paradiſe and predeſtination, joined to the ſpoils of the conquered, were great incentives to courage and enterprize. A ſecond was, a belief infuſed among them of a divine deſignation of the Ottoman line to reign over them, for extent of their territories and propagation of their faith. This made Ottoman eſteem, as a ſucceſſor of Mahomet, at leaſt by adoption; and both a ſovereign lawgiver in civil, and, with the aſſiſtance of the Muſti, a ſupreme judge in religious matters. Upon this principle, obedience to his will eſtabliſhed to be given as to the will of God. A third was, the diviſion of all lands in conquered countries, among ſoldiers. A fourth, the allowance of no poſſeſſion of lands, honors, or offices, to be hereditary, but to depend on the will of the prince. A fifth, the extinction of all learning, which made way for the moſt blind obedience. A ſixth, which perhaps had more influence than any of the reſt, was the inſtitution of the

order of Janiſſaries. This conſiſted in the arbitrary choice of ſuch chriſtian children through their dominions, as were, by proviſes of the greateſt growth of body, and vigour of conſtitution and courage, thought moſt fit for the Emperor's peculiar ſervice. Theſe, at a proper age, entered among the emperor's guards which leſſened the number of chriſtians, and in proportion, increaſed the Muſſulmans, and the ſtrength of their government. A ſeventh was, the greateſt temperance introduced amongſthem in abſtinence from wine, and in proviſion of one ſort of food, which was rice. The laſt that ſhall be mentioned is, the ſpeedineſs and ſeverity of their juſtice civil and military. When any officer of the crown comes to be charged, or even ſuſpected of bad conduct, he, without any form of trial ſuffers immediate execution. Be he a Viceroy, who is abſolute in a province; or the grand Vizir, who has the whole military government in the empire devolved upon him, a Capigi is inſtantly diſpached with the ſilken cord, with orders for the execution of the dreadful imperial decree. At ſight of the executioner, the unhappy man knows his fate. If he ſpeaks as the abſolute government bids him, he cries the will of God and the emperor; or words to that purpoſe.

The growth and progreſs of the Turkiſh empire was ſudden and violent for the two or three firſt centuries; but has been at a ſtand for more than two hundred years. There are ſecond cauſes obvious enough to account for it; A neglect has obtained into ſeveral of thoſe orders, which were eſſential to the conſtitution. Intemperance as to wines, and abandoned luxury with reſpect to women, now prevail. Their inſtitution of the Janiſſaries has been likewiſe much altered, by the corruption of officers, who have long ſuffered the chriſtians to buy off that tribute of their children; and the Turks to purchaſe the preferment of theirs to that order. Theſe diſtempers have produced another, namely, the mutinous humor of this body of Janiſſaries, who, finding their own ſtrength, long ſince began to make what alterations they pleaſed in the ſtate. By the convulſion in the time of the baſſa of Aleppo, the Ottoman race had ended, had not that bold adventurer, been ſurpriſed and ſtrangled by old Cuperly, then grand Vizir, and abſolute in the government, Ibrahim, the father of the reigning Sultan had been depoſed and ſtrangled, ſome time before. The ſon who was ſeated on the throne, by the baſſa of Aleppo's enterpriſe failing, continued to reign emperor. The neglect of marine affairs has been another reaſon of the decay of the Turks. They long ago commonly ſaid, that God had given the earth to the Muſſulmans, and the ſea to the Chriſtians. The laſt that ſhall be obſerved, is the exceſſive uſe of opium. This they make uſe of to replace the want of wine, and divert thier minds from their melancholy reflections on the ill conditions of their fortunes and lives, which depend on the caprice of their grand ſignors and vizirs. This, for the preſent, allays all melancholy fumes and thoughts; but they ſoon recur again, which occaſions the frequent uſe of it, than which nothing can more enervate the body and mind.

LONDON, April 5.

Europe is likely to preſent a ſcene of horror and deva ſtation; fire, ſword, famine and peſtilence compoſe the dreadful catalogue of miſeries which threaten that quarter. The Empreſs has been ſome months actually engaged; the Emperor, with his whole force is now involved; the Barbary States are arming to make a prey of the helpleſs on both ſides; the plague rages at Conſtantinople, and in the Turkiſh army on the frontiers, from which it may be expected to paſs into the Imperial armies; In ſuch a ſituation of continental politics, who can wonder if true policy inclines our adminiſtration to remain perfectly neutral; nothing can be got, while much may be loſt, but the true reaſon of prohibiting our ſeamen from ſerving abroad lies deeper than this avowed neutrality; Our nearer neighbours are not by any means at reſt; there are certain advices of the armada preparing at Cadiz; and we have no doubt our ambaſſador at Madrid will make the proper inquiries into the cauſe of it.

When once the Turks introduce the plague into the Ruſſian and Auſtrian armies, farewel then all conteſt!------ Death need "take no other ſhape than that," and deſtruction will make ſtrides beyond the ſword. Againſt this event, European Power ought to take the moſt guarded precaution; for ſhould the plague reach Ruſſia and Germany, where its ravages may ſtop, none can tell.

April 6. It is a very natural ſuppoſition that the Dey of Algiers will aſſiſt the Turks; for is not the Grand Seignior his protector; and is he not a native of Turkey? The firſt Dey of Algiers was appointed by the Sultan; and the word "Dey," in the Turkiſh language, ſignifies "Uncle," by the mother's ſide, and the reaſon is, the Turkiſh ſoldiery look upon the Grand Sultan as their father, the Republic as their mother, and the Dey of Algiers as the brother of the Republic, conſequently the uncle of all the inhabitants. So that the uncle is expected to aſſiſt his numerous nephews and neices. He is of the race of Mahomet, and wears two plumes in his turban, with a rich white ſaſh. He is not only a compleat ſoldier, but a man of taſte in ſome of the ſciences. In an apartment of his palace, there is a diſtinguiſhed piece of painting of the Syrens challenging the Muſes to a trial of ſkill in ſinging. The Muſes plucking the golden feathers from the Syrens wings for their preſumption, and forming them into crowns for their own heads, is deſcribed to be moſt admirably executed.

The Spaniſh Marine is arming with much diligence in every department. Six ſhips of the line are ordered to be got ready for ſailing in the beginning of May; and others to the amount of 16, are to be forwarded with all expedition.

Contrary to the repreſentations of moſt of the Newſpapers of late, the whole current of news by the foreign mails indicates no very ſincere diſpoſition to peace either in France or Spain; the movements of the army in the former, and the formidable marine preparations of the latter, without any ſatisfactory ſubſtantial reaſons aſſigned for either, are not very favourable ſymptoms of permanent peace and friendſhip between Great Britain and the Houſe of Buorbon. How far our miniſters may depend upon French aſſurances in contradiction to their actions, is for them to conſider: we think upon very ſlippery ties for plain Engliſhmen to depend upon. We do not find that the Spaniards are very profuſe or explicit in their aſſurance to our Court or any other Court. They ſeem to hold themſelves unaccountable to any earthly power for what they do, which is more than we can ſay or think, ſince we ſuffered ourſelves to be padlocked by the late famous convention.

April 11. The intelligence conveyed in a morning Paper of Thurſday, reſpecting a courier being arrived at Verſailles with intimation of the Court of Spain, that it would not permit the entrance of the Ruſſian fleet into the Mediterranean, is equally erroneous, as that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has been dethroned. Neither of theſe accounts is the truth. On the contrary the empreſs of Ruſſia, ſome time ſince, obtained the full permiſſion of the Court of Spain, for her ſhips to enter the Mediterranean.

The Court of Peterſburgh have received diſpatches from the army of Prince Potemkin, poſted at Elizabeth Gorad, dated 7th February.

They ſtate, that on the 27th of October the Troops of Kabandie, conſiſting of 2000 men, armed in coats of mail, 3000 ordinary ſoldiers, with their commander, Miſart, and 40 Princes of that country, marched againſt the people of the Cuban. They firſt reduced the inhabitants of Babechegſk, conſiſting of 2000 families, and obliged them to give hoſtages for their future friendſhip. After that they marched towards the river Urſey, and reduced 800 habitations of the Monteregrine Tartars, obliging them alſo to give hoſtages. Proceeding further, they reduced 3500 more Tartar habitations, obliged them not only to give hoſtages, and ſwear allegiance, but alſo to ſwear to defend the Ruſſian empire againſt their enemies.

Tueſday ſe'nnight, was tried at the Worceſter aſſizes, by a ſpecial Jury, an action brought by a lady againſt a gentleman, to recover damages, on account of his non-performance of a promiſe of marriage, the lady laid her damage at 20,000l. but the Jury after a long inveſtigation of the circumſtances attending the manner, gave their verdict of 600l.

A curious duel was fought a day or two ſince, in a field near the Drum ordra road, between two journeymen taylors. Having quarrelled over night, they agreed to fight next morning not with ſword, piſtol, needle, or bodkin, but with their *ſheers* They accordingly met at the place appointed took their ground and advanced, ſomewhat in the attitude of fencing. Severil *ſnips* were made without effect; but at length a well directed *ſnip*, divided the noſtril of one of the combatants; but the hero of the *ſheers*, not recovering his inſtrument ſo ſuddenly as he might have done, his antagoniſt took the advantage and *ſnipped* off a full half of the other's right ear. Blood being thus drawn on both ſides, the ſeconds interfered, and declaring that as each of the brethren of the ſheers had demonſtrated more than the *ninth part of manhood*, they ought to be reconciled. This was immediately aſſented to by the *ſnipping duelliſts*, who ſhook hands, and returned home in perfect amity.

HALIFAX, May 22.

Thurſday laſt arrived the ſhip Neptune, Capt. Martin, from Gibraltar, from which place ſhe made her paſſage in 29 days. In the Neptune, came paſſenger, Capt. Wilks of the Royal Artillery, &c.

This gentleman informs that the Emperor of Morocco, having taken umbrage at ſome indignity which he conceived to have been offered him by the Engliſh, had ordered all the Britiſh veſſels from his ports, and would not even allow the ſmalleſt communication to be kept up between his ſubjects and the garriſon of Gibraltar, nor an article of proviſion to be tranſported thither. That in conſequence of theſe orders, the Engliſh merchants, factors, &c. had retired from the Barbarian dominions with the utmoſt expedition. The Britiſh Conſul at Tangier, being informed of theſe proceedings, was alſo preparing to depart; the Governor of that port, however, underſtanding his intentions, requeſted him to remain a ſhort time further, inſinuating that affairs might yet take an amicable turn.

It is known that the Emperour of Morocco, muſt for religion ſake, aſſiſt the Turks: and it is alſo known, that the Engliſh are aſſiſting the empreſs of Ruſſia, againſt the Turks. This may be the cauſe of umbrage in the Emperor.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) June 4.

STATE CONVENTION,

Monday, June 2, 1788.

On which day, being the day appointed by the reſolutions of the General Aſſembly for the meeting of the Convention, ſuch of the members as appeared attended at the State Houſe, and took their ſeats in Convention, and a majority of the whole number being preſent,

The Hon. Edmund Pendleton, was nominated, and unanimouſly elected Preſident of the Convention.

Tueſday, June 3d.

The reſolution of Congreſs of the 28th of September laſt, together with the report of the Federal Convention lately held in Philadelphia, the reſolution of the General Aſſembly of the 25th of October laſt, and the act of the General Aſſembly, intitled "An act concerning the Convention to be held in June next," were read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That no queſtion, general or particular, ſhall be propounded in this Convention, upon the propoſed conſtitution of government for the United States, or upon any clauſe or article thereof, until the conſtitution ſhall have been diſcuſſed, clauſe by clauſe, through all its parts,

On motion, Reſolved, that this Convention will to morrow reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole Convention, to take into conſideration the propoſed conſtitution of government for the United States.

And then the Convention adjourned until to morrow, eleven o'clock.

Tueſday, after an abſence of nine years, arrived in this metropolis, from England, his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Eſq. late Ambaſſadour from the United States of America, to the Court of Great-Britain with his lady. His Excellency the Governour having previouſly ordered, that every mark of reſpect be paid his Excellency on his arrival, the approach of the ſhip in which he arrived, was announced by a ſignal from the Light and a diſcharge of cannon from the Caſtle; when off the Caſtle he was ſaluted with a federal diſcharge of cannon from that fortreſs, and when the ſhip had arrived at her moorings, the Secretary of the State, by order of his Excellency the Governour, repaired in his Excellency's carriage to the end of the pier, from whence, in the ſtate barge, the Secretary waited on the Ambaſſador on board, and in his Excellency the Governour's name congraculated him on his arrival, and invited him and family to his Excellency's ſeat. The wind being freſh and fair, the ſhip arrived at town too early to admit our fellow citizens receiving his Excellency in the manner they had previouſly intended; Notwithſtanding, ſhort as the time was, the pier was crowded; and his Excellency welcomed on ſhore by three huzzas from ſeveral thouſand perſons. The Secretary of the State, accompanied his Excellency in the barge on ſhore, where his Excellency the Governor's carriage waited for him; in which he, his lady, the Secretary of the ſtate, and others, rode to the Governour's houſe, receiving as he paſſed the compliments and congratulations of his fellow citizens. The bells in the ſeveral churches rang during the remainder of the day; every countenance wore the expreſſions of joy, and every one teſtified that approbation of the eminent ſervices his Excellency had rendered his country in a manner becoming freemen and men alive to the ſenſations of gratitude.

Mr. Adams reſides at the houſe of his Excellency the Governor, where he on Tueſday received the congratulations of his honour the Lieutenant Governor, the hon. Council, and the heads of the ſeveral departments of government on his ſafe arrival in his native country.

Beſides his Excellency Mr. Adams, and Lady, the Rev. John Murray, John Stuart, Eſq. Collector of cuſtoms for the iſland of Bermuda, and Mr. William Byd, of Portſmouth, came paſſengers with Capt. Callahan.

Yeſterday a committee of the hon. leziſlature preſented the following addreſs to the hon. Mr. Adams.

Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts.*

In SENATE, June 19, 1788.

ORDERED, That *Caleb Strong, Joſeph B. Varnum*, and *Thomas Dawes*, Eſquires, with ſuch as the hon. houſe may join, be a committee to preſent to the hon. JOHN ADAMS, Eſquire, the following addreſs. Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. Preſident.

In the *Houſe of Repreſentatives*, June 18. 1788.

Read and concurred, And

Mr. *Heath*, Mr. *Jones*, Mr. *Ruſſel*, of Boſton, and Mr. *Ames*, are joined.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

SIR,

THE return of yourſelf and family, to the United States, and to this your native State in particular, is gratifying to all who recollect your many ſucceſsful labors in the ſervice of your country.

To the patriot citizens of a free Commonwealth, the affection of an enlightened people, will appear the moſt illuſtrious reward.

The Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, juſt to the merit of all her citizens, and particularly mindful of yours participate in the public ſatisfaction which is manifeſt on your arrival: And in theſe congratulations, the legiſlature are confident that they expreſs the ſentiments of the people.

To the foregoing addreſs, Mr. Adams returned the following anſwer.

To the Hon. the LEGISLATURE *of the Commonwealth of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE kind and condecending congratulations, of ſo illuſtrious a Body as the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, on my arrival, with my family in this my native Country, does me great honor, and demands my moſt greatful acknowledgments.

If the dangers and fatigues which have fallen to my ſhare in the courſe of a memorable revolution, have contributed in any degree to the acquiſition or ſecurity of thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings of Independence and Peace, of Commerce and Territory, of civil and religious Liberty, which this country now enjoys, the reflection of them will be a ſource of conſolation to me in my latter period, and the candour and indulgence with which they have been received by my fellow citizens, will ever be remembered with gratitude.

JOHN ADAMS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this town, dated 12th inſtant.

"There are authentic accounts in town from Virginia, which announce the moſt flattering proſpect of the determination of their Convention on the great queſtion of the Conſtitution, Governour Randolph on Thurſday laſt ſpoke much in favour of it; this is a great point gain'd, and there remains ſcarcely a ſhadow of doubt but it will be adopted by the Convention of the ancient dominion. I congratulate you ſincerely on this momentous event.

NORTHAMPTON, June 25.

By a Gentleman who arrived in this town on Monday evening from Concord in the State of New-Hampſhire, we have received the important and agreeable intelligence, that the Convention of that State, which met at that place on the 17th inſtant, did on Saturday laſt, aſſent to, and ratify the federal conſtitution, by a majority of eleven votes; the whole number of votes was 103, of which 57 were in favour of the Conſtitution.

Abiel Converſe who was to have been executed on the morrow for the murder of her baſtard child, is reprieved for three weeks.

DIED, On Monday laſt, Capt. JOSEPH COOK, keeper of the Goal in this Town, in the 62d year of his Age.

A NECDOTE.

A COUNTRY School Maſter aſked a Sailor, What was the third and half a third of ten pence? The fellow who was illiterate, (and conſequently unacquainted with arithmetic) evaded the anſwer, by intimating that his meſſmates were by, and he did not care to give that for nothing which he had paid for ſo dear a rate, adding, that he could get the School-Maſter, a much harder ſum. What is it? cried the former, (with his chalk ready for caſting) why, replied the Sailor, If a pound of cheeſe coſt four pence, what will a cart load of turnips amount to?

PURSUANT to the direction of the Comptroller-General, Notice is hereby given to all perſons licenced or permitted to fell duciled wrieles, within the county of Hampſhire, who have neglected to ſettle their accounts with the collector to the 1ſt of May laſt, that unleſs their accounts ſhall be ſpeedily ſettled, executions will be iſſued agreeably to law againſt all ſuch delinquents, whoſe accounts, have been rendered and the ſum is aſcertained and all ſuch as have not rendered their accounts to the collector may expect that their bonds of recognizance will be put in ſuit.

And all perſons who are owners or poſſeſſors of duciled carriages within the ſaid county, that have neglected to pay the ſaid duties agreeably to law, are alſo informed that executions will be iſſued for collecting the ſame unleſs prevented by a ſpeedy payment.

And the aſſeſſors of the ſeveral towns within the county which have neglected to make returns of the ſame to the collector as the law directs, may expect to be ſued for the penalty in that caſe provided, at the next Auguſt term; unleſs prevented by ſpeedily making ſuch return, or a perſonal payment of the duty from ſuch carriages as ſhall make ſuch return unneceſſary.

And the worſhipful Juſtices of the ſaid county, are likewiſe requeſted to ſettle their accounts and pay up the duties upon writs, executions &c. which have been iſſued from their reſpective offices, without further delay, as the act which hereto fore required ſuch duties is now repealed.

And although the collector ardently wiſhes that he might not have occaſion to iſſue any writs or executions, in order to collect the ſaid duties. Yet as the ſame time is fully determined to have all the outſtanding accounts and bonds in the office and all debts due on or before the firſt day of May laſt, paid up and cloſed in the courſe of the preſent ſummer, however diſagreeable to ask it may be to offer it.

And the ſeveral deputy collectors of the ſaid duties are hereby required to uſe their utmoſt endeavour in their reſpective diſtricts, to collect the ſaid duties, as ſoon as poſſible, without any unneceſſary expence or trouble to the perſons who pay them. But if any neglect to ſettle and pay their accounts until the laſt day of July next, you will not fail to return their names, and their accounts to me, on the firſt day of Auguſt that they may be proceeded with as the law directs.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Exciſe and Impoſt (in the County of Hampſhire.

Northampton, June 23d. 1788.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber on the ſixth day of June inſt. a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, trots and paces, no artificial mark, a white ſpot, or ſtar in in her forehead, with a long black mane and tail, ſhod before, when ſhe went away, and a little white on one of her hind feet, very bad to catch, ſuppoſed to be about nine years old. Whoever will take up ſaid mare and confine her ſo that ſhe may be had, or give notice to me the ſubſcriber, ſhall have a handſome reward and all charges paid by me

HENRY HENDERSON.

Halifax, (Windham County, State of Vermont) June 16th, 1788.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to *William Kittredge* for more than ſix months, are deſired to call upon him, and to ſettle their accounts by the firſt of Auguſt, as he is determined to ſettle his Book.

Amherſt, June 3d, 1788.

ALL perſons who have Book Accounts open and unſettled with the ſubſcriber, are hereby requeſted to call on him for a ſettlement; and all perſons who are indebted to him on Book, or otherwiſe, are deſired to ſettle and pay the ſame without further delay, or they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be put in ſuit.

SOLOMON ALLEN.

June 11, 1788.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In *Senate, June* 12, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the collectors of Impost and Excise, be, and they are hereby directed, forthwith to prosecute such Assessors of the several towns and plantations in their respective counties, as have not according to law, returned lists of dutied Carriages; and in like manner, to prosecute Constables to whom lists of the delinquents in payment of the said duties and warrants of distress have been committed, and who have not made returns and payments according to law. And the Comptroller-General, is hereby directed to see that the aforegoing resolution is put into execution, and to cause this resolve to be published (at least) in one of the newspapers in each of those counties where newspapers are printed.

Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. President.

In the *House* of *Representatives*, June 13. 1788.

Read and concurred,

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

Approved

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy——Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Comptroller-General's Office.

Boston, June, 18, 1788.

THE Comptroller-General requests the several Printers throughout the Commonwealth to publish the above resolve in their respective papers, and he hereby calls on the several Collectors of Impost and Excise to exhibit to him before the last day of July next; an account of the several sums of money they have received on account of *Duties on Papers*, as well as for Impost and Excise and Duties on Carriages—The Collectors are also hereby directed to execute the Law against every delinquent, and make return to him of their names, additions, and places of abode. On the list of those who are prosecuted for disobedience to the Laws, the Comptroller General, flatters himself he shall not find the name of any *Justice of the Peace* or *Executive Officer*.

LEONARD JARVIS,
(Comptroller-General.

Just IMPORTED from LONDON, by

LEVI SHEPHARD,

A large and general assortment of

Drugs and Medicines;

Together with a large assortment of Painters COLOURS, which are now ready for sale at his Medical Store in Northampton. Also, A very general supply of European and India GOODS.—He has likewise an assortment of Crockery WARE, and the following articles of Dye STUFFS, &c. &c.—viz.

RED WOOD.
Log Wood.
Fustic.
Madder.
Otter.
Oil of Vitriol.
Blue Vitriol.
Allum and Copperas.
Spanish Indigo.
Press Paper.
Green & Bohea Tea.
Coffee.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Ginger and Pepper.
Writing Paper.
Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d and 3d part.
Watts' Psalms and Hymns.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Varnish.
Rosin.
Putty.
Chalk.
Lampblack.
White and Red Lead.
Spruce Yellow.
Spanish White.
Spanish Brown.
Pot-Ash, Salt and Butter, will be accepted in payment for any of the above Goods.

Prussian Blue.
Blue Verditure.
Rose Pink.
Vermillion.
Verdigrease.
Linseed Oil.
Gin, by the case.
West-India and New-England Rum.
Wines.
Loaf and brown Sugar.
Molasses.
Raisins and Figs.
Currants.
German Steel.
Sheet and bar Lead.
Shot.
Snuff, of the best quality.
Anderson's Pills.
Lockyer's do.
Hoopers female do.
Francis's female Elixir.
Turlington's Balsom of Life.
British Oil.
James's Fever Powder.
Crown Lancets.
Surgeons Instruments.
Stone Ware.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Ashfield, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and county tax for the year 1787; and state tax for the year 1783, as follows, viz.

	State tax 1783.			State tax 85. Tow. & Co.			Tow. & Co.			Mis. Ex.		
	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.
Jonathan Dickinson,	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0			
Ebenezer Whitman,	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0			
John Elwell,	2	19	0	5	5	0	0	8	0			
Eli Fuller,	1	1	2	2	3	0	0	6	0			
Israel Williams,	1	6	1	3	2	0	0	7	0			
Ebenezer Baldwin,				1	8	2						
Daniel Alden, Esq.				6	10	0						
2d division. Lot No. 3				1	8	0						
32	7	4	0	13	5	0	2	8	0			
25	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0			
38	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0			
3d division. 49	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0			
25	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0			
34	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0			
59	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0			
63	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0			
2	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0			
4th division. 1	10	0	3	1	0	0	0	8	0			
5	11	0	3	18	2	0	0	4	0			
6	10	0	3	15	0	0	0	8	0			
7	18	0	3	15	0	0	0	8	0			
8	10	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
9	18	0	3	15	0	0	0	8	0			
10	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
11	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
12	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
13	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
14	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
15	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
16	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
17	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
18	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
19	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
20	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
21	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
22	5	5	0	10	10	0	0	4	0			
23	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
24	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
25	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
26	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
29	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
30	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
38	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
40	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
42	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
44	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
46	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
50	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
51	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
53	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			
62	11	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0			

Rights of undivided land belonging to house lots.

	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.
Lot No. 6	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
7	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
8	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
9	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
11	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
12	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
13	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
15	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
21	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
22	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
28	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
29	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
30	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
34	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
35	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
37	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
45	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
46	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
50	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
52	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
53	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
59	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
61	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
63	9	3	1	4	2	3	0	1	1
32				1	4	2	3	0	1
27	5			7	1	1	1	3	

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday the 23d day of July next, so much of said lands, will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Seth Wait, in Ashfield, at 10 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

THOMAS WARNER, Collector.

Ashfield, June 6, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of Land in the town of Montague, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed as follows, viz.

Lieut. Thomas Graves, State tax 1783, 3l. 7s. 2d.—ditto 1784, 2l. 9s. 0d. 1q.—ditto 1785, 3l. 6s. 8d.—town tax, 1786, 11s. 6d. 2q.

James Nichols, State tax 1786, 3l.—town tax 1786, 5d. 1q.—minister tax 1786, 7s. 2q.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 7th day of July next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. Caleb Kingsley, innholder in Montague, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ABEL BENJAMIN, Collector for 1783.
ELEAZER SCOTT, Collector for 1784.
HENRY BUERS, Collector for 1786.

May 14, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Major Jonathan Clap, late of that part of Northampton which is now called Easthampton, in the county of Hampshire, deceased, on Book, are hereby requested to call on the subscriber and settle the same; and all who are indebted by said estate by notes of hand, are requested to pay the same without further delay, or at least renew them, or they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be put in suit.

JONATHAN CLAP, Executor.

Easthampton, June, 11th, 1788

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, out of the pasture of Mr. Ammiel Weeks, in Leverett, on the 28th of May last, a sorrel or reddish coloured Mare, thirteen years old, trots and paces, has small warts round her left ear, a piece of her right eye-lid torn off, and has a roman nose. Whoever will take up said Mare and convey her, or give information to the subscriber in Greenwich, or to Ammiel Weeks in Leverett, shall receive a reasonable compensation.

Greenwich, June 1788. OLIV. HARRIS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Ashfield, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and county, and minister tax for the year 1784, and 86, as follows, viz.

	State tax.			Town & Coun.			Sta. Tow. & Con.			Min. Ex.		
Lot	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.
No. 12	3	6	1		0	10	0					
15	3	6	1		0	10	0	10	9	1	3	0
37	3	6	1		0	10	0					
38	3	6	1		0	10	0	10	9	1	3	0
58	3	6	1		0	10	0	10	9	1	3	0
48	3	6	1		0	10	0	10	9	1	3	0
49	3	6	1		0	10	0	10	9	1	3	0
Third Division.												
26	3	6	1		0	10	0	10	9	1	3	0
25	3	6	1		0	10	0					
56	3	6	1		0	10	0					
33	3	6	1		0	10	0	10	9	1	3	
37	3	6	1		0	10	0					
58	3	6	1		0	10	0					
59	3	6	1		0	10	0					
63	3	6	1		0	10	0					
2	3	6	1		0	10	0	10	9	1	3	0
44	3	6	1		0	10	0	10	9	1	3	
55	3	6	1		0	10	0	10	9	1	3	
18	0	6	0		0	10	0	10	9	1	3	
36	0	0	0		0	10	0					
26	0	0	0		0	10	0					
55	0	0	0		0	10	0					
Fourth Division.												
51	5	0		0	4	0						
61	5	0			4							
72	5	0			4							
81	5	0			4							
2	5	0			4							
121	5	0			4							
28	5	0			4							
29	5	0			4							
92	5	0			4							
93	5	0			4							
74	5	0			4							
25	5	0			4							
26	5	0			4							
32	5	0			4							
33	5	0			4							
35	5	0			4							
38	5	0			4							
40	5	0			4							
44	5	0			4							
46	5	0			4							
50	5	0			4							
52	5	0			4							
58	5	0			4							
61	5	0			4							

Lots of undivided Land.

6	11	1	0	2	0	3	1	1	0
8	11	1		2		3	1	1	
21	11	1		2		3	1	1	
22	11	1		2		3	1	1	
23	11	1		2					
27	11	1		2		3	1	1	
21	11	1		2		3	1	1	
22	11	1		2		3	1	1	
27	11	1		2					
29	11	1		2					
30	11	1		2		3	1	1	
31	11	1		2		3	1	1	
32	11	1		2		3	1	1	
35	11	1		2		3	1	1	
37	11	1		2		3	1	1	
45	11	1		2					
46	11	1		2		3	1	1	
50	11	1		2		3	1	1	
52	11	1		2					
53	11	1		2		3	1	1	
56	11	1		2					
59	11	1		2		3	1	1	
61	11	1		2					
39						3	1	1	
7						3	1	1	
20						3	1	1	
24						3	1	1	
36						3	1	1	
28						3	1	1	
34						3	1	1	
42						3	1	1	
52						3	1	1	
63						3	1	1	
42						3	1	1	
44						3	1	1	
44						3	1	1	
57						3	1	1	

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday the 23d day of July next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Seth Wait, in Ashfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JESSE MERRILL, Collector for 1784.
BUZER BENTON, Collector for 1786.

Ashfield, June 6. 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Ashfield, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and county tax for the year 1779, as follows; viz.

		£.	d.	q.
2d division.	Lot No. 38	3	9	1
	49	3	5	1
	13	3	0	0
	3	2	5	2
	15	3	9	1
3d. division.	25	5	1	0
	33	5	0	0
	1	2	5	1
	10	2	5	1
	18	0	8	1

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday the 23d day of July next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Seth Wait, in Ashfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JOSEPH WARREN, Collector.

Ashfield, June 6, 1788.

JULY 1788. THE NUMBER 96

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

Genuine copy of a letter from Captain John Sullivan, to his Excellency Thomas Pinckney, Esq; Governor of the State of South-Carolina.

STATE of GEORGIA, Flint River, Frontier of the Spanish dominions, 27th December, 1787.

May it please your Excellency,

I DO myself the honour of addressing your Excellency in pursuance to a communication which has been made to me this day by a distinguished officer from the Western Waters, in as much as that Congress have been pleased to dispatch decisive orders to the commander in Chief of the Continental troops on the Ohio, for the express purpose of arresting my person; and being assured that similar instructions were transmitted by that Honorable Body to the Executive of South-Carolina. My ignorance of any cause from which a mandate of this nature could arise, or on what legal grounds such an extraordinary procedure can possibly be adopted, induces me to solicit from your Excellency official information of the authentiuity of this intelligence. I have too exalted a sense of the wisdom and patriotick principles of most of the Federal Deputies to harbour an idea that my late confidential letter to the Minister of Spain should have operated in this instance; from a solid conviction that there exists no statuated or implied coercive power in any of the State Executives, much less in Congress, legally authorising them to controul that noble prerogative a citizen of America possesses, the prerogative of unfolding his private political opinions to the world at large, to sovereigns, and even to states, but with far less ceremony to the mere representative of any transatlantick Monarch.

Your Excellency must be perfectly informed that the Constitution of this land confers on every freeman the glorious privilege of addressing Kings; and when it is considered that the freemen of all commonwealths are actually Kings themselves, am led to believe that the private sentiments which were imparted in a confidential letter to the minister of Spain cannot, in consonance to any established rule of law, be brought under the charge of MAJESTY OFFENDED.

Events of deep importance to this country and Spain, which are now buried in the womb of time, are insensibly progressing from the crude probability of speculation, to the growth and maturity of fact; and the period cannot be very remote, when the intrepid Tartar of the West, the unconquerable Kentuckian and Frank, will dare to proclaim, that the Natchez shall be restored either by negociation or arms, and that their right to the free navigation of the Mississippi shall be no longer withheld by an indolent, jealous, and impolitick nation. Had his Excellency the Minister of Spain, for a moment reflected, that my unimportant sentiments respecting the invaded rights of navigation, were but the simple echo of the voice of nine-tweentieths of the people of America, and which had long before been published by many distinguished general officers of the late war, now residing on the Western Waters, his good sense would have pointed out the impropriety of importuning Congress on the trivial subject of a letter so perfectly apologetick and confidential; a letter written to himself, and by his having (probably) first committed it to the press—of exhibiting his intended vengeance in so feeble a form before a bantering and sneering universe.—No personal consideration shall ever induce me to withdraw from any investigation which may arise on this subject; on the contrary, I will with cheerfulness wait the issue of all impeachments of such a nature, conscious that I have not exceeded those limits which the law prescribes, and that freedom of opinion is the unalienable birthright of every citizen of these states.

If a simple declaration of sentiments on a political question; sentiments unattended with any overt act; sentiments which American citizens daily presume to express to their local sovereigns, can be construed into criminality by any body of men, and by those in particular who possess no legislative rights, nor any right in time of peace affecting the person of a freeman; such an assumption of power must strike at the very existence of liberty. I have therefore the strongest conviction that my letter to the minister of Spain consists in reasoning on contingent events, and that in strictness of law the smallest restraint in matters of a speculative nature must be a gross usurpation of rights established by the late Revolution. Your Excellency will recollect that not many years have elapsed since the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of St. James's complained of a newspaper insult which was offered to the intellectuals of his Royal Sovereign. The publication was conformable to general belief, and he was informed for his satisfaction by the British Court, that the laws of England, laws still prevailing with us, inflicted no punishment on a subject for using his native privilege of promulgating opinions. The King of England, as little united to us by treaty as the Spanish Monarch, has since the peace been personally reviled in our prints, and his nation repeatedly menaced with hostilities in consequence of the unjust retention of the western posts, and yet he was silent. He is legally abused in his own land. Kings, Queens, Nations and Courts, are there strictened with impunity. What has deprived a citizen of a America of the same privilege? No law yet extant has done it.

I am not aware however of any deficiency of respect, either by words or actions which could have originated on my part in derogation of the Minister of Spain, having always entertained the highest veneration for his person and commission.

I respect him not only as an Ambassador, but I admire him as a man. I also reverence myself as a freeman of this enlighted country, and hold in too high estimation the right to canvass freely and discuss all measures in which the people, of whom I am a part, are vitally interested, tamely to suffer it to be infringed by any power whether foreign or domestic. Let a law be once established by which a citizen of America dare not with impunity disclose his political opinions, even in the confidence of a private letter, and no person will observe a line of greater caution or reserve in all my future addresses to dignified substitutes. Passive obedience shall be my invariable creed.

I will then bow before the image of power, and yield such exteriour acquiescence as the Prophet of old recommended to his Syrian convert. I will not even consider that congressional mandate extraordinary, which should ordain an annual pilgrimage to an imported unprocreative jackass, in order to manifest in person my implicit devotion to the congenial attributes of the royal donor.

On this important occasion I am happy in having the honor to address a soldier of science and distinction, who is perfectly enabled to determine how far any external or internal power should be acquiesced with, on the one hand, when the liberty of the citizen evidently preponderates on the other.

I have the honor to remain, with profound respect, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

P. S. Enclose my address to the Governour of Georgia.

WORCESTER, June 19.

Extract of a letter from Col. James Perry, in Nelson's County, Kentuky, to the Rev. Jordon Dodge, of Sturbridge, in this State, dated April 20, 1788.

"On the first of April inst. a number of Indians surrounded the house of one John Merril, which was discovered by the barking of a dog. Merril stepped to the door to see what he could discover, and received three musket balls which caused him to fall back into the house with a broken leg and arm; the Indians rushed on to the door, but it being instantly fastened by his wife, who stood against it, with a girl of about 15 years of age, the savages could not immediately enter; the Indians broke one part of the door, and one of them crouded partly through; the heroic mother, in the midst of her screaming children and groaning husband, seized an axe, and gave a fatal blow to the savage, and he falling headlong into the house, the others supposing they had obtained their end, rushed after him, until four of them fell in like manner before they discovered their mistake; the rest retreated, which gave opportunity again to secure the door. The conquerors rejoiced in their victory, hoping they had killed the whole company; but their expectations were dashed, by finding the door again attacked, which the bold mother endeavoured once more to secure, with the assistance of the young woman; their fears now came on them like a flood; they soon heard a noise on the top of the house, and then found they were coming down a chimney; all hopes of deliverance were now at end, but the wounded man ordered his little child to tumble a couch that was filled with hair and feathers on to the fire, which made such a smother that two lusty Indians came tumbling down the chimney; the wounded man, exerting every faculty in this critical moment, seized a billet of

wood, with which he conquered the smothered Indians; at the same instant the woman aimed a blow at the savage at the door, but not with the same effect as to the rest, but which caused him to retreat; they then again secured the door as fast as possible, and rejoiced at their deliverance, but not without fear of a third attack; they carefully watched with their new family until morning, and were not again disturbed.

"We learn by a prisoner that made his escape from the Indians that the wounded savage, last mentioned, was the only one that escaped at this time; on his return he was asked "what news brother," plaguy "bad news replied the wounded Indian, "for the squaws have taken the breech-"clout and fight worse than the long knives." This extraordinary affair happened at Newbarstown, about 15 miles from Sandy Creek, and may be depended on, as I had the pleasure to assist in tumbling them into a hole after they were stripped of their head dresses and about twenty dollars worth of silver furniture."

LONDON, May 10.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, March 31.

All communication between this place and the territories of the Emperour of Morocco is at an end. No English is now admitted into his ports, nor are the English allowed to carry merchandize or letters by land. The Emperor has made a demand of the Court of England of 10,000 barrels of gun-powder, requiring likewise that they send this as a present from him to the Porte. The following is a copy of the curious letter he sent all the Consuls at Tangiers on the 8th inst.

"*In the name of God! To all the Consuls; Peace be to him who followeth the right way.*"

"Know ye, that for these 30 years, that we have observed the conduct of the English, and studied their character; we have always found that they *never keep their word.* We could never dive into their character, because they have no other than that of telling lies. We are acquainted with the character of other Christian nations; we know that they keep their word; but a nation like the English, of which there is no knowing the character, who know not how to keep their word, and who can only *tell lies*, does not deserve that we should speak or write any thing to them; for according to our religion, *a lie* is the most abominable of all vices. Their Ambassador, Curtis, told us, that he had orders from his Court, that the ships built on our slips, and which we were to send to Gibraltar, should be there completely fitted. In consequence of which, we sent those ships to Gibraltar, provided with every thing necessary, and with money; but he sent back our ships, and nothing was done to them; but what offends us most is, that he even sends back the ships which we had sent to conduct them to our brother the Sultan Abdulhamed, whom God preserve. After this, it is not necessary to add more."

"On the 17th of the Moon Jamadilala of the year 1702—that is February 25, 1788.

By letters from Lisbon, dated the 15th ult. and received by yesterday's Mail, we learn that the Emperour of Morocco had published a Declaration of war against Great-Britain, and had given licence to his cruisers to seize upon all British vessels. The cause assigned by the Emperor for this extraordinary step is avowed to be, our not having sent two frigates to conduct and convoy the Mooriſh Ambassador to Constantinople.

The Ministry have agreed to the Emperor of Morocco's demands of 10,000 barrels of gun-powder; the only question is in what manner it shall be conveyed to that great monarch.

In consequence of the dispute with the Emperor of Morocco, Commodore Crosby has left Italy, and repaired with his squadron to Gibraltar, in order to protect the British vessels which may be passing the Straits. A strict attention on the part of the squadron, will always be able to prevent the piracies of the Mooriſh cruisers, the principal sea-ports in the Emperour's dominions, being situated in or near the Straits of Gibraltar.

May 16. The city was on Wednesday, in general commotions, on account of some of the most capital houses in the cotton branch having stopped payment. One of them has stopped for upwards of 400,000l. and it is said is under acceptances to the amount of 1,000,000l. another is 200,000l. deficient and many inferior houses are involved in this unexpected event, which will also extend to Liverpool, Manchester, and many of the other trading towns.

The primary cause of the above disasters was owing to the same avaricious principal which ruined a once eminent Banker and honorable Baronet, namely, the baneful chance of speculations!

Report says, that a failure of one of the houses in question, was occasioned by the Bank of England having declined to discount their bills.

No less than fourteen houses in the cotton and linen manufactories at Manchester, have stopped payment, within these three or four days.

The late failure in the city, although severely felt in the metropolis by numbers of persons in trade, will be attended with still worse consequences in Lancashire, where, on the most moderate computation, forty thousand industrious hands will, at least for some time, be deprived of employment.

Another capital house (neither English nor Irish) stopped yesterday; as did also three lesser houses.

CHARLESTON, May 21.

A young gentleman is arrived in this city who accompanied Mr. Whitefield, deputed by the southern commissioners to treat with the Creek nation; from him we learn, that the Indians received Mr. Whitefield very kindly, and said that if he belonged to South-Carolina, his talk would be heard, but if to Georgia they would have nothing to do with him.

RICHMOND, June 11.

On Friday last was executed at the gallows near this city, pursuant to their sentence, John Candy, alias Edward Watkins from Caroline, for breaking into and robbing the dwelling-house of Mr. Sutton of sundry wearing apparel; William Armstrong, from New Kent, for breaking into and robbing the store belonging to a French gentleman of Cumberland town; John Coody, from Goochland for the murder of his wife. The two first confessed their crimes and received the sacrament, Coody refused. Although he denied the murder to the last, yet his fellow prisoners who were executed with him, and those of his room, believed him guilty.

HARTFORD, June 23

Granville, June 16, 1788.

"By a violent hurricane in the afternoon of the 10th inst. a number of buildings in this town were unrooted, others much damaged, and one barn almost new belonging to Lieut. David Bates, entirely thrown down; some fruit trees were torn up by the roots, other trees of considerable size broken and twisted off, and much fence laid level with the ground. A large part of the roof of one barn was carried over a dwelling house, to a considerable distance into a neighbouring meadow, and dashed entirely to pieces; happily no lives were lost nor any person hurt. The hurricane took such a direction, that the more thickly inhabited parts of the town were out of its course. The height of the gale continued but a short time, otherwise in all probability, very distressing and destructive consequences would have ensued."

The present summer, observes a correspondent, will be the most INTERESTING THAT AMERICA EVER SAW. Big with the event of the immense inhabitants of an infant world; and of future generations. Newspapers will, therefore, undoubtedly become more important to our friends in general—more particularly so to those of them in the country, than they ever have been; for, in a free country, what member of the community ought not to be informed of its political manouvres, or who of them is there indifferent or lukewarm in its interesting concerns? Is it well that any continue neuter at a period like this? Rouse then, and embrace the effectual means provided for the communication of fresh intelligence, thro' the different parts of the country. NEWSPAPERS are the GUARDIANS OF FREEDOM: NEWSPAPERS only are ye made acquainted with the rise and fall of empires, the mighty revolutions that vary the face of the world: and of the FREEDOM OF SLAVERY of your own species.

BOSTON, June 26.

On Friday evening, his Excellency the Governour, agreeably to the request of the Legislature, prorogued that hon. Body to the first Wednesday in September next, after giving his assent to the several public bills passed during the session; the heads of which are as follow:

An act, in addition to an act, entitled "an act to prevent the destruction of the fish called shad and alewives, in their passage up the rivers and streams, in the town of Rehoboth, in the county of Bristol.

An act, for the better regulation of the Indian Mulatto, and Negro proprietors in Marshpee, in the county of Barnstable.

An act, for setting off a certain tract of land belonging to the town of Belchertown in the county of Hampshire, and for annexing the same to the town of Pelham.

An act, in addition to an act, entitled "an act for incorporating a number of the inhabitants of the town of Amherst in the county of Hampshire, into a separate parish, by the name of the second parish in the town of Amherst.

An act, empowering the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to grant writs of review in certain cases.

An act for dividing the county of Berkshire into three districts for the purpose of choosing registers of deeds in the said districts.

An act, to incorporate a plantation known by the name of Norridgewock, in the county of Lincoln, into a town by the name of Noridewock.

An act, for incorporating certain tracts of land in the county of Lincoln, with the inhabitants thereon, into a town by the name of Canaan.

An act, to incorporate a plantation in the county of Lincoln, known by the name of Fairfield, into a town by the name of Fairfield.

An act, to incorporate the plantation called Leswistown, in the county of Lincoln, into a town by the name of Greene.

An act, to prevent the destructing and regulate and limit the catching of fish in the rivers and streams in the town of Westport, in the county of Bristol.

An act, to prevent fraud and perjury.

An act, for the ease of the citizens, concerning actions upon penal statutes.

An act, for naturalizing William Mayzies, and others therein named.

An act, for preventing the destruction of alewives in the town of Wellfleet, and regulating the fishery of them in the said town.

An act, to confirm the doings of Justices of the Peace, whose commissions have expired, or may hereafter expire, and be again renewed.

An act, in addition to the act for regulating the proceeding on Probate bonds, in the courts of common law, and directing their form in the Supreme Court of Probate."

An act, in addition to the several acts "for raising a public revenue by excises."

An act, to prevent the destruction of salmon and shad in Connecticut river.

An act, in addition to an act entitled, "an act to bring into the treasury the sum of one hundred and sixty three thousand, and two hundred pounds, in public securities, by a sale of a part of the eastern land; and to establish a lottery for that purpose."

To demonstrate the *substantial* benefit derived to the Commonwealth from the happy unanimity of sentiment which pervaded the Legislature, and their attention to the dispatch of business during their late session, we present our readers with an accurate amount of the pay roll thereof, as also that of the first session of the last year; and shall only observe, that the total of business done is greatly in favour of the present Legislature.

Amount of the pay-roll	£.	s.	d.
for May session, 1787,	3056	4	0
Amount of do. 1788,	1767	18	0
Saved the last session,	1288	6	0

A specimen of a piece of Corduroy, manufactured at Beverly, has been exhibited to the Legislature. Its texture and colour are equal to any imported, and can be afforded by the manufacturers at 4*s* per yard.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first information, dated Petersburg, June 9. 1788, received per a vessel in 5 days from Norfolk.

"I have been attending the debates of our convention these seven days. Much eloquence has hitherto been displayed on both sides on the important question; but I may venture to assure you, there will be a MAJORITY, a small one, in favour of the Constitution."

By this vessel we further learn, That the Convention, on the 9th inst. were debating the constitution by paragraphs; That Mr. Maddison, Col. Lee, and Gov. Randolph, in favour of the constitution, spoke the three first days, and that on the fourth Mr. Mason began on the opposition, and spoke a short time, after which Mr. Patrick Henry rose, and spoke all that day (Thursday) all Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and was still speaking on Thursday, the date of our information; That there are many shining characters in the Convention, Rutledge, Blair, Jones, Lee, Wythe, and

"*Maddison* among the rest,
Pouring from his narrow chest,
More than Greek or Roman sense,
Boundless tides of eloquence." &c.

and that the Convention would set about three weeks.

The English have a peculiar faculty in charging their public misfortunes to the misconduct of other people. Four years ago, all their failures were placed to the account of the *faithless* Americans. Now this string being out of tune, they attribute their recent misfortunes to the *artfulness* of the French in the commercial treaty. So unwilling are they to take the blame to themselves, however faulty they may have been. However, such a line of conduct may not finally prove beneficial; as it will, if nothing more, demonstrate the charge of the Emperor of Morocco to be true, that from an experience of 30 years, he is able to pronounce them *a nation of liars.*

Those who delight in havock may expect speedily to be gratified to their wishes. Besides the near approach towards each other, of the Turks and Imperialists, we learn, by the papers from Europe, that the Russian fleet, of 25 sail of the line, 13 frigates, and 248 transports, having on board 48,800 seamen and land forces, has sailed for the Mediterranean; and that the Spanish fleet was, at the date of our accounts, then cruising off the Streights to intercept it. Our national government being now established, may we not expect ere long to profit by the commotions in the old world?

NORTHAMPTON, July 2.

Departed this life at Hatfield, on the evening of the 24th of June, after a long and lingering sickness, Deacon *Obadiah Dickinson*, aged 83 years and 11 months. He was a gentleman much esteemed for his probity and piety: His remains were respectfully interred on the Friday following, and a discourse upon the occasion was delivered to a numerous audience by the Rev. Mr. Lyman, from Ecclesiastes vii 1, *A good name is better than precious ointment, and the day of death than the day of ones birth.* He has left a numerous posterity to bewail their loss: He was blessed with two wives, nineteen children, fifty-eight grand-children, and forty-six great grand-children. The amiable and christian virtues of this good man, render his death a loss not only to his family, but also to the church of God and the community in general.

Just published, and now selling by the Printer hereof, price 1s.

AN ESSAY on CHRISTIAN BAPTISM, which solves all the common doubts on that subject, and in which it is said are some new sentiments.

ALL Persons who have Book Accounts open and unsettled with the Subscriber, are hereby requested to call on him for a settlement; and all Persons who are indebted to him on book or otherwise are desired to settle and pay the same without further delay or they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be put in suit.

JOSEPH WARNER.

Cumington, June 26, 1788.

COVERS this Season at the stable of the subscriber in Northfield, that excellent Horse 'OLD BONE—thought to be *nearly* equal to 'Old Ichabod.' As the subscriber is at no cost for a 'Teazer,' the terms are easy, and favours acknowledged, by

Gad Corse.

June 16, 1788.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, out of the pasture of Mr. Ammiel Weeks, in Leverett, on the 28th of May last, a sorrel or reddish coloured Mare, thirteen years old, trots and paces, has small warts round her left ear, a piece of her right eye-lid torn off, and has a roman nose. Whoever will take up said Mare and convey her, or give information to the subscriber in Greenwich, or to Ammiel Weeks in Leverett, shall receive a reasonable compensation.

Greenwich, June 1788. OLIV. HARRIS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Ashfield, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and county tax for the year 1779, as follows, viz.

		£.	d.	q.
2d division.	Lot No. 38	3	9	1
	49	3	5	1
	13	3	0	0
	3	2	5	2
	15	3	9	1
	25	5	0	0
3d. division.	33	5	0	0
	5	5	1	1
	16	5	1	1
	18	0	1	1

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday the 23d day of July next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Seth Wait, in Ashfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JOSEPH WARREN, Collector.

Ashfield, June 6, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Major Jonathan Clap, late of that part of Northampton which is now called Easthampton, in the county of Hampshire, deceased, on Book, are hereby requested to call on the subscriber and settle the same; and all who are indebted to said estate by notes of hand, are requested to pay the same without further delay, or at least renew them, or they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be put in suit.

JONATHAN CLAP, Executor.

Easthampton, June, 11th, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved lands lying in Conway, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots are taxed in lists of assessment committed to the subscribers, in state, town, county, clerk, and minister taxes, in the years 1781, 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, the sum herein annexed to each particular lot, viz.

Names of original proprietors.	l.	s.	d.	q.
Moses Stebbens,	0	4	11	0
Joseph Barnard,	0	4	11	0
*Samuel Dwelley,	0	4	11	0
Moses Stebbins,	0	4	11	0
John Nims,	0	7	3	2
*Col. John Hawks,	0	3	11	2
Samuel Barnard,	0	7	4	1
Major Williams,	0	18	2	0
*Major Williams,	0	4	11	0
Sam. & Sarah Smead,	0	2	5	2
Joseph Barnard,	0	15	11	2
Lands in what is called Shelburne Gore.				
Thomas Wells's heirs,	0	0	5	0
Joseph & Sam. Stebbins,	0	2	6	0
Sam. Dickinson's heirs,	0	2	1	0
Joseph Atherton's heirs,	0	0	8	1
Sam. Dwelley,	0	0	5	2
Ebenezer Nims's heirs,	0	0	7	2
Asa & David Childs,	0	0	5	2
In Tertius French's list for 1784 & 86.				
John Nims,	1	2	11	3
*Consider Arms,	0	1	6	1
Sam. Dickinson's heirs,	0	0	2	0
John Williams,	0	0	4	2
Sam. Dwelley,			4	2
Joseph & Seth Catlin,			3	3
Joseph Barnard,			11	1
John Hinsdale,			3	3
Abigail Hinsdale,			2	2
Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale,			3	0
Nathaniel Dickinson,			4	0
*Sam. Dwelley,			3	0
John Hinsdale,			2	0
Noah Baker,			11	1
Major Williams,			2	1
In Shelburne Addition.			7	2
Cyrus Rice's List for 1784.				
Joseph Barnard,			6	0
Col. John Hawks,			2	11
John Hinsdale,			3	3
Ebenezer Hinsdale,			5	0
Sam. Dwelley,			3	3
John Hinsdale,			7	0
Noah Baker,			7	3
Sam. Dwelley,			3	11
John Nims,			6	10
Major Williams,			3	10
Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale,			3	10
In Shelburne Gore.				
Thomas Wells's heirs,			3	3
Sam. Dickinson's heirs,			2	3
Sam. Belding,			4	2
Joseph Atherton's heirs,			4	0
Sam. Dwelley,			2	0
Ebenezer Nims's heirs,			2	3
Asa & David Childs,			2	3
James Dickinson's List for 1785.				
Joseph Barnard,			4	0
John Hinsdale,			2	3
Abigail Hinsdale,			2	0
Stephen Williams,			3	3
Capt. Thomas French,			2	2
Nathaniel Dickinson,			26	3
John Hinsdale,			3	3
Noah Baker,			4	2
*Sam. Dwelley,			2	2
Abigail Hinsdale,			4	0
John Nims,			3	3
*Col. John Hawks,			2	2
Major Williams,			3	3
Stephen Williams,			2	1
In Shelburne Gore.				
Thomas Wells's heirs,			7	0
Joseph and Sam. Stebbins,			2	0
Sam. Dickinson's heirs,			8	1
Sam. Belding,			3	3
Joseph Atherton's heirs,			2	3
Ebenezer Nim's heirs,			2	0
William Warren's List for 1784 & 87.				
Joseph Barnard,			14	3
John Hinsdale,			6	3
Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale,			2	0
Nath. Dickinson,	1	3	0	1
John Hinsdale,	1	18	0	0
Noah Baker,			14	3
Abig. Hinsdale,			14	3
John Nims,	1	3	11	3
*Major Williams,		18	3	0
Ditto,		15	8	0
Ditto,		8	11	3
Ditto,		4	8	2
Noah Baker,			5	1
John Amsden,			2	3
In Shelburne Gore.				
Thomas Wells's heirs,			6	3
Joseph & Sam. Stebbins,			2	0
Sam. Belding,			0	2
Joseph Atherton's heirs,			0	2
Sam. Allen's heirs,			0	0
Joseph & Seth Catlin,			3	3
Ebenezer Nims's heirs,			0	0
Asa & David Childs,			0	0
Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale,			1	3
Col. John Hawks,			7	3
Ditto,		3	8	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 1st day of September next, so much of said lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Capt. Elias Dickinson, in Conway, at nine o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges. Said vendue will be continued from day to day till the whole is completed, by us the subscribers.

Abel Densmore, Collector for 1783.
Tertius French, ditto for 1784 & 86.
James Dickinson, ditto for 1785.
Cyrus Rice, ditto for 1784.
William Warren, ditto for 1786 & 87.

N. B. Those with this mark * are but parts of lots.

Conway, June 25, 1788.

** Subscriptions for the book lately advertised in this paper, entitled "A Compendium of Christian Theology," are taken in by John Clark, John Pinks, and Andrew Wood, postriders from this office.

On the EDUCATION of FEMALES.

THERE are two opinions in the world respecting the reading of females, and they are two extremes. The one says, that women have no business with books, and that it is enough for them to make a pudding, &c. for I will not repeat what is so commonly in the mouths of vulgar people. The other says, that the capacities of women are equal to those of men, and that they are as capable, so they ought to be taught all kinds of learning.

With respect to the first opinion, I can pass but one sentence on it; which is, that there is no reason why ladies should be kept in profound ignorance any more than men. Not to cultivate the elegant minds of females is a crime which a judicious parent would avoid and a fond parent would detest. It is a neglect for which there is no excuse from sense, reason, or religion. But as this opinion sinks more and more every day, and indeed is contradicted by the practice of most parents, it is not necessary to say any thing farther on it.

The second opinion "that women have equal capacities with men, and therefore should not be denied instruction in the same sciences," is an improper one, because it is a piece of false logick. Women have the same capacities with men; many instances show it, but it by no means therefore follows, that they ought to be taught the same sciences. Nor do any of the sex desire to be chymists, natural philosophers, divines, mathematicians, or metaphysicians. Such learning is not taught, because it is not necessary, and because women are destined to fill situations in life which the pursuit of philosophy would render them incapable of. No inferiority of genius can be attributed to the ladies, but every sex has its separate offices to perform in life, and if they interfere, absurdity and misfortune will follow.

Another mistake in the above opinion, is, that because the genius and capacity of women is equal to that of men, they ought *all* to be taught; this is more than a simple mistake it is a very absurd one. All women are not fitted for learning, nor all men. Of men, the number that are capable of learning is very small indeed; the number of those who have rendered themselves ornamental to their age, by their works, is yet smaller, and bears no proportion to that immense mass who are born to breathe, get money, and die, unnoticed, and unknown beyond their street or square. In the case of women too, as in that of men, the education is always proportioned to the abilities of the parent, a rule which is never departed from, unless where uncommon genius bursts forth from the obscuring clouds of humble poverty, and calls for exercise. And where this happens, there will generally be found patronage sufficient to water the tender plant, to cultivate the fruitful soil.

But if I am to hazard an opinion on the reading of the ladies, I must take the liberty to say, that in general it ought to be confined to those higher studies which correct the judgment, and temper the imagination, while they improve the mind. The Belles Lettres, as it is called, including principally Poetry, may be studied by those who have time and opportunity; but the higher species of reading Morals ought to employ some part of the time of every young lady.

Of books proper for a young lady to read, who reads for instruction and amusement, the number has of late years much increased. At the head of those, and beyond all competition, stands the immortal work called the *Spectator*; a book which every man that has had time to read, ought to blush if he has neglected. The value and importance of this work will readily be acknowledged. The world at large has stamped a merit on it which cannot be effaced while the English language is read and spoken.

This is one of a set of books of the kind, which ought above all others, to form the library of a young lady; the principle of them are, The *Spectator*, *Tatler*, *Guardian*, *Adventurer*, *Connoisseur*, *World*, *Rambler*, and *Idler*. These works alone form a treasure of moral instruction, of improving hints, exquisite satire, and sterling humour. They excel in different ways; the profundity of Johnson's reasoning will be less pleasing than the lightness of the Connoisseur; but she who reads all, and reads all with attention, will soon learn to think profoundly, as well as to trifle elegantly.

A higher order of moral instruction we find in the sermons of English Divines; but I cannot suppose that any young lady will dispense with a perusal of these at times, when the others may be less seasonable; nor will it be any absolute disgrace to look into the sacred source and foundation of all moral conduct.

History will attract by its native graces. It is a pity, however, that we have but few historians which can safely be recommended to a young lady. Some will confound her by tedious political disquisitions, and some alarm by the insidious attempts of their Authors to mix a proud scepticism with the narration of historical facts.

Biography is yet a more interesting study, and cannot fail to suggest many valuable hints for the regulation of the conduct, by exhibiting, in real persons, the miseries that attend on vice and imprudence; and the fame, honours, and happiness which are attainable by the prudent and virtuous, even in this life.

The English Poets, and the works of Literary Ladies, I presume will meet with that attention they deserve. An exception however must here be offered against *Novels*. Those of Richardson and Fielding excepted, which claim attention, as works of uncommon genius, I scarcely know any which do not give the most unnatural pictures of life and manners. Much time is wasted in reading Novels, to no purpose. The chief subject is Love, but as handled by them, it is an unnatural passion, tending to dissolve the ties of duty, and substitute affection of feeling and sensibility, which when brought into private life are unfriendly to happiness and to virtue. To a sensible young lady, who has formed her mind on the works above mentioned it is not necessary to forbid the perusal of Novels, as she will soon find them tiresome, and beneath the dignity and attention of a rational and cultivated mind.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the sixth day of June inst. a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, trots and paces, no artificial mark, a white spot, or star in her forehead, with a long black mane and tail, shod before, when she went away, and a little white on one of her hind feet, very bad to catch, supposed to be about nine years old. Whoever will take up said mare and confine her so that she may be had, or give notice to me the subscriber, shall have a handsome reward and all charges paid by me

HENRY HENDERSON.

Halifax, (Windham County, State of Vermont) June 16th, 1788.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *William Kittredge* for more than six months, are desired to call upon him, and to settle their accounts by the first of August, as he is determined to settle his Book.

Amherst, June 3d, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Ashfield, that the landstare taxed in a state, town and county tax, for the year 1782, and state tax for the year 1783, as follows, viz.

	State tax 1783.			State tax 82.			Tow. tax.		
	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.
Jonathan Dickinson,	3	8	0	6	12	0	1	4	0
Ebenezer Whitman,	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
John Elwell,	1	10	0	3	5	0	0	14	0
Eli Fuller,	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	6	0
Israel Williams,	1	6	3	2	13	0	0	7	0
Ebenezer Baldwin,				1	8	2			
Daniel Alden, Esq.				6	10	0			
2d division. Lot No. 3				1	8	0			
22	7	4	0	13	5	0	2	8	0
15	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
38	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
49	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
3d division. 25	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
34	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
59	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
69	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
2	3	8	0	6	10	0	1	4	0
4th division. 1	1	10	0	3	5	0	0	14	0
5	1	11	0	3	8	2	0	14	0
6	1	10	0	3	5	0	0	14	0
7	1	10	0	3	5	0	0	14	0
8	1	10	0	3	5	0	0	14	0
9	1	10	0	3	5	0	0	14	0
25	1	11	0	3	8	2	0	14	0
29	1	11	0	3	8	2	0	14	0
39	1	11	0	3	8	2	0	14	0
42	1	11	0	3	8	2	0	14	0
23	0	5	2	1	10	2	0	4	0
23	0	11	0	1	8	2	0	4	0
24	0	11	0	1	8	2	0	4	0
31	0	11	0	1	8	2	0	4	0
26	0	11	0	1	8	2	0	4	0
29	0	11	0	1	8	2	0	4	0
30	0	11	0	1	8	2	0	4	0
38	0	11	0	1	8	2	0	4	0
40	0	11	0	1	8	2	0	4	0
42	0	11	0	1	8	2	0	4	0
43	0	11	0	1	8	2	0	4	0
46	0	11	0	1	8	2	0	4	0
50	0	11	0	1	8	2	0	4	0
52	0	11	0	1	8	2	0	4	0
55	0	11	0	1	8	2	0	4	0
62	0	11	0	1	8	2	0	4	0

Rights of undivided land belonging to house lots.

	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.
Lot No. 6		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
7		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
8		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
9		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
11		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
12		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
13		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
15		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
21		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
22		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
28		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
29		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
30		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
34		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
35		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
37		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
45		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
46		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
50		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
52		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
53		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
59		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
61		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
63		9	3	1	4	2		3	1
32				1	4	2		3	1
37		5			1			1	3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday the 25th day of July next, so much of said lands, will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Seth Wait, in Ashfield, at two o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

THOMAS WARNER, Collector.

Ashfield, June 6, 1788.

PURSUANT to the direction of the Comptroller-General,

Notice is hereby given to all persons licenced or permitted to sell duties arising within the county of Hampshire, who have neglected to settle their accounts with the collector to the 1st of May last, that unless their accounts shall be speedily settled, executions will be issued agreeably to law against all such delinquents, whose accounts have been rendered and the sum is ascertained and all such as have not rendered their accounts to the collector may expect that their bonds of recognizance will be put in suit.

And all persons that are owners or possessors of duties carriages within the said county, that have neglected to pay the said duties agreeably to law, are also informed that executions will be issued for collecting the same unless prevented by a speedy payment.

And the assessors of the several towns within the county which have neglected to make return of the same to the collector as the law directs, may expect to be sued for the penalty in that case provided at the next August term; unless prevented by speedily making such return, or a personal payment of the duty from such carriages as shall make such return unnecessary.

And the worshipful Justices of the said county, are likewise requested to settle their accounts and pay up the duties upon writs, executions &c. which have been issued from their respective offices, without further delay, as the accounts which hereabove required such duties to now remained.

And although the collector ardently wishes that he might not have occasion to issue any writs or executions, in order to collect the said duties: Yet at the same time is fully determined to have all the outstanding accounts and bonds in the office and all debts due upon or before the first day of May last, paid up and closed in the course of the present summer, however disagreeable a task it may be to effect it.

And the several deputy collectors of the said duties are hereby required to use their utmost endeavour in their respective districts, to collect the said duties, as soon as possible, without any unnecessary expence or trouble to the persons who pay them. But if any neglect to settle and pay their accounts until the last day of July next, you will not fail to return their names, and their accounts to me, on the first day of August that they may be proceeded with as the law directs.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Excise and Impost for the County of Hampshire.

Northampton, June 23d, 1788.

JULY 1788. THE NUMBER 97.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

An ACT in addition to the several acts, for raising a public Revenue by Excises.

BE it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That every Collector of Impost and Excise, shall yearly and every year, before he enters upon the duties of his office, give bond, with sufficient sureties to the Comptroller General, payable to him, or his successor in office, for the use of this Commonwealth, in a sum not less than the amount of the collections of the County or District, for which he may be chosen the year preceeding his election, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and to answer for the defaults of his Deputies, and he shall also make oath before some Magistrate, that he will diligently, faithfully and agreeably to law, perform all the duties of his office, during his continuance therein; and the said collector shall transmit to the Comptroller-General, a certificate from the Magistrate, administering said oath, that he the said Collector hath taken the oath aforesaid; and if any Collector of Impost or Excise, shall enter upon the duties of his office, without giving bond and making oath as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred pounds to be recovered by the Comptroller General for the use of this Commonwealth, by action of debt or information.

And whereas it appears that receipts or certificates, promising to account for the duties on excised articles, have been given by persons under feigned names, or forged by persons producing the same: for the prevention whereof:

Be it enacted, That if any person authorized to sell excised articles, shall produce to the Collector of Excise, a certificate, purporting to be the certificate of a licenced or permitted person, and the Collector of the County or District, where it is said the signer of such certificate lives, shall certify on the back of such certificate, that he has made diligent enquiry, and cannot find within his district, the person whose signature such certificate shall bear, in such case the Collector of the County where the person in whose favour such certificate was given lives, and who was discharged from the duties in consequence thereof, shall be held to pay on demand, the duties on the articles contained therein, and twenty per centum in addition thereto, and on failure thereof, the Collector shall deliver such certificate to the Attorney General, to be proceeded upon according to law.

And be it further enacted, That every Collector of Impost and Excise, shall once in every six months, viz. some time between the eleventh day of June, and the thirty first day of July, and between the eleventh day of December and thirty first day of January, render to the Comptroller-General, an accurate account under oath, of all the collections he has made the preceeding term, together with the name of all delinquents and a statement of their respective delinquencies: And the Comptroller-General shall lay before the General Court, at their session next following the said thirty first days of July and January, a general account of the collections made by the several Collectors of Impost and Excise, with the names of all such collectors as shall neglect to render their accounts as aforesaid.

In the *House* of *Representatives*, June 23, 1788.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In *Senate* June 20, 1788.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commmonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the *House of Representatives*, June 13, 1788.

WHEREAS, during the insurrections and rebellion, which began in this Commonwealth, in or about the month of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, divers Justices of the Peace, officers of the Militia, and officers of the troops, raised for the suppression of the said insurrections and rebellion; Selectmen and Constables, of the several towns in this Commonwealth, and other officers and persons, well affected to this Commonwealth, and the constitution and government thereof, in order to preserve the same and the peace of this Commonwealth, and to suppress and put an end to the said insurrections and rebellion, apprehended, put into custody and imprisoned, several criminals, and several persons, whom they had just cause to suspect might disturb the public peace, or foment riots, tumults, rebellions, or evil designs against the government; and also seized and used several horses, arms and other things; and also pressed divers horses, carts and carriages, for the service of the public, and did for the purposes aforesaid, enter into the houses and possessions of several persons; and did quarter and cause to be quartered divers soldiers and others, in the houses of divers persons and did divers acts, which might not be justified in the strict forms of law, and yet were necessary and so much for the service of the public, that they ought to be justified, and the persons by whom they were transacted, ought to be indemnified: And whereas divers Sheriffs, Goalers and other persons, may be or are in danger of being sued, prosecuted or proceeded against by reason of escapes of prisoners let out or discharged by persons engaged in the said rebellion, or by reason of such sheriffs or other officers not serving executions to them committed, the service of which was obstructed and prevented by persons engaged as aforesaid:

Therefore *Resolved*, That all personal actions and suits, prosecutions and proceedings whatsoever, and judgments thereupon (if any there be) against any of the officers or persons above mentioned, or any person or persons, acting under their or any of their direction, for any act done by them on account of the premises, or for or by reason of any matter or thing advised, commanded, appointed or done, during the said insurrections and rebellion, until the first day of October last; by any person or persons, in order to suppress the said rebellion or for the preservation of the public peace, or for the service or safety of the government, shall be discharged and made void and no Court or law in this Commonwealth shall in any wise sustain such actions or prosecutions, and any person against whom any action hath been or shall be commenced, on account of the premises, may plead the general issue and give this resolve in evidence; and if any action hath been or shall be commenced or prosecuted within this Commonwealth against any person for any such act, matter or thing so advised, commanded, appointed or done, for any of the purposes aforesaid, if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, shall become non-suit or suffer discontinuance, or if a verdict pass against such plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall recover his, her or their double costs, and shall have like remedy thereto as in cases when costs by law are given to defendants.

And whereas peace, order and a due submission to the laws, are now restored and established in this Commonwealth; and it is the wish of the Legislature as far as possible to draw a veil over the late unhappy commotions, by the indemnity of all the citizens who are concerned in the insurrections and rebellion aforesaid: *Resolved*, That all and every citizen and citizens of this Commonwealth, who have been concerned in the insurrections and rebellion aforesaid, as well as those who have been guilty of sedition and seditious practices, as those who were excepted by name in the resolution of indemnity passed on the 13th day of June, in the year 1787, are fully and freely indemnified for all seditions, seditious practices, treasons and misprisions of treasons, and for all felonies committed in pursuance thereof, and are hereby entitled to the indemnity and to all the benefits and advantages of the said resolution.

Provided never theless, That nothing in this resolve, shall be construed to indemnify or extend to any person or persons, who have been convicted in due course of law of any of the crimes and offences mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, or to any person or persons, who have been guilty of any of the said crimes shall neglect to take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to this Commonwealth, within six months next after the passing this act; or to any of the persons who were excepted by name in the said resolve of June 13, A. D. 1787, and excluded from the benefit of the indemnity therein granted who shall at any time hereafter accept or hold any office, civil or military within this Commonwealth.

Provided also, That nothing in these resolutions shall extend to bar any civil action already commenced, or which may be hereafter commenced against any person or persons, concerned in the said insurrections or rebellion, to recover damages, for any trespass or injury by him or them done

er committed, but such actions may be commenced or prosecuted in the same manner as if these resolutions had not been passed.

Read and concurred.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In Senate June 19, 1788.

Sent up for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives June 20, 1788.

WHEREAS a number of town officers in the several towns within this Commonwealth, having neglected to take the oath required of them by a resolve of the General Court of March 19, 1787:

Therefore *Resolved*, That if such officers who have neglected as aforesaid shall take and subscribe the oath of them required by the resolve aforesaid, by the first day of August next, that then all the doings of the said officers shall be and hereby are made as valid to all intents and purposes, as if they had taken the said oath agreeably to the aforesaid resolve, their neglect aforesaid notwithstanding.

Sent up for concurrence.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In Senate, June 20th, 1788.

Read and concured,

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. President.

Approved

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy, attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Mr. Butler,

FOR the information of the Justices of the Peace, in the several counties in the Commonwealth, you will please to insert in your paper the following extract from a resolve, passed by the Honourable Leg slature on the 20th. inst and oblige

Yours, &c.

ALEXANDER HODGDON,

(Treasurer.

"*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby ordered, to take proper measures to compel all Justices of the Peace to account with him annually for all fines by them received or imposed for the use of the Commonwealth. And the Attorney-General on application from the Treasurer, is directed to afford him all the necessary assistance, to enable him to carry the above resolution into effectual execution."

Treasury Office, Boston, June 25, 1788.

LONDON, April 14.

The trial of Mr. Hastings "drags its slow length along,"——and will continue to find employment for the managers for this year, at least; Essine has been heard to say, that it may be protracted by due course of law, for four or five years; and indeed, an evidence that cost fourteen years to collecting cannot be supposed to be examinable in as many months.

On Saturday David Clearey, a taylor and salesman, the corner of Little Pulteney-street, who had lately insured his stock in trade, household goods, plate, &c. for 900l. in the Sun Fire Office, was tried at the old Bailey on an indictment for setting fire to his said house, which was consumed together with part of the house of Mr. John Imrey, adjoining; there was found amongst the ruins a large chest filled with hay band, oiled paper, and other combustibles, and it appeared on the trial, that he formed to have but a very indifferent stock of trade, and little or no plate, no part of which either whole or melted, was discovered among the ruins. The prosecution was carried on by the Sun Fire Insurance Office, and the evidence was wholly circumstantial. The prisoner said he had 600l. in bank notes (ten of which were five pound notes of the bank of England) a large quantity of nankeen, silks &c. all of which were in a box, but the box being found, contained only hay bands, oiled paper, coals, and other combustibles and it is well known the Bank of England never issued any five pound notes. The jury brought in their verdict, *Guilty—Death.* The Recorder, in a solemn address, commanded the prisoner to prepare for death, as he could have no hopes of a pardon.

A few days ago, a clergyman well known, and generally respected in Huntingdonshire, committed the horrid act of suicide; and in order the more effectually to complete his purpose, after cutting his throat, stabbed himself in the breast, and near the groin, with a large carving knife, which he forced upwards with such violence that it went through the heart.

The motive of this desperate act is said to have been an apprehension of being reduced to indigence, though he was in reality in good circumstances; and at the moment of perpetrating it he conceived that bailiffs had actually entered the house and therefore quitting his wife, to whom he related his terrors, he arose from bed, and killed himself to escape this imaginary pursuit.

A brother and sister of this gentleman have ended their lives in a similar manner; so that it is probable that something of insanity pervades the family.

That as a great variety of fortunes often attend upon obscure characters as are attributed to heroes of romance, the following sketch of the life of one of the few remaining seamen that attended Lord Anson's voyage will partly evince. Born in a seaport in the North, he went from home in a coasting vessel at ten years of age, to which he never returned. At twenty years of age he became master of a small vessel, but being taken by the French, was, after remaining in prison some months, obliged to enter on board a man of war; is taken by the English; makes his voyage with Anson; upon his return takes a public house near Tooley Street is plundered by his wife, who elopes with a common beggar; gives up his house and goes to Ireland; from thence as a servant to America; is sold to a planter on the back settlements of Virginia; elopes and travels on foot to Charlestown; after fording several rivers &c. works his passage in a vessel to New-York, from thence to England; enters into the East-India Company's service, in which he continues ten years, in assisting a cook to one of the General officers, as he was going to singe a fowl with some old letters given him for that purpose, he discovered that an uncle was dead in England, leaving him a house and a legacy of a thousand pounds, returns to England, expends his legacy, &c. and afterwards meets with his wife at a lodging house at St. Giles's. His last stage was becoming a waterer of horses at a coach stand near Barbican, where, a few weeks since, in assisting a gentleman to pull of his boots, he accidentally heard of another legacy bequeathed him by a distant relation, supposed dead; and is now at the age of 65, in possession of forty pounds per annum.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 12.

"Baron Grothouse, a Colonel in the Prussian service, is here from England on foot. Attracted by the beauty of the Prince of Conde's seat, he stopped about a fortnight at Chantilly. He pursued his journey still on foot, and instead of entering the town by St. Dennis's gate, went to the left to Mount Matre, where, as a curious traveller, and a man versed in taking surveys of towns, he had a complete view of this capital with a map in his hand. From thence he repaired to Versailles, and was received at Court, such as he was with proper marks of distinction. In his interview with his Majesty, every thing concerning the late expedition into Holland was accounted for to the satisfaction of the French Monarch; the Colonel assuring the King that his Prussian Majesty was extremely sorry for the ravages his troops had committed in that part of the Low Countries, and that his General the Duke of Brunswick, in relating them, could not help shedding a tear to the cause of humanity. After this explanation the King of Prussia, will in all probability be on a different footing with the Cabinet of Versailles."

Two Foreigners (a man and his wife) in the vicinity of St. James's square, were taken into custody for cruelly treating their own child, with an intent to starve it to death, immuring the poor infant in a hole behind the wainscoating of a back apartment. The inhuman wretches were discovered in the following manner: about a month ago, they hired a maid servant, who, until the discovery, never saw a child in the house, but having occasion to sit up for the lodgers one night, the girl was much terrified, by hearing frequent groans uttered in a feeble voice; but not being able to find the object, she concluded the house was haunted, and the following night got a gentleman's servant, who lodged in the house to sit up with her, who soon found out whence the noise issued, and, on breaking the wainscot, found the poor child on a piece of carpet, with a piece of bread in his hand, exceeding weak and emaciated. The unnatural parents were immediately secured, and lodged in St. James's watch-house.

A very extraordinary phænomenon has lately engaged the attention and curiosity of the medical world. A lady, whose death was announced in this and other papers more than a fortnight since, remains still unburied from the singular circumstance of her body's not having undergone the smallest change: although the faculty are unanimous in their opinions that there does not exist the smallest probability of her being in a trance. They are still unable to account for or explain the matter, and her friends, as may be supposed have determined not to inter her till some appearance of change shall be discovered.

CAMBRIDGE, (Eng.) April 2.

Yesterday a most dreadful fire broke out at Foxton, about eight miles from this town, which burnt with such fury, as not to be got under till the whole of the village was destroyed, supposed to be about 200 houses. How the melancholy affair happened is not known.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

In America the new constitution is the general topic: In England the trial of Warren Hastings engages the attention of all ranks: The Emperor and Russia hope to rid Europe of the Turks: And the French are making a grand push for the navigation of the Red Sea. Thus we see verified what has often been told us, that "The world's a stage, and all thereon are players, for each has got a different part to act."

NEW-YORK, June 21.

On Wednesday evening last, the house of the Rev. Dr. Mason, in Cortland-street was struck by lightning, which shattered the back part of the house to an amazing degree. The family were sitting in the back parlor, and it is surprising that any of them are living, when we consider the imminent danger they were in. The window frame and window were shattered to splinters, and drove into the room; and the piece of the window frame was drove into the opposite wall, and must have passed but a few inches from the persons who were sitting in the room. The looking glasses and china in the back rooms were shattered to pieces. How tremendous is the artillery of Heaven!

Died lately in Dublin, Elizabeth Babbington, aged 110. It is a little remarkable, that at the time of her infancy, being at nurse, her mother Elizabeth Hopson, having received an account of the death of her child, set off to see her before interment, but not arriving till the child was lying in the grave, she insisted upon having a sight of her, and on opening the coffin, signs of life appeared in the child. The happy mother took her infant to her bosom, and being at that time engaged as a wet nurse to some neighbouring gentleman, immediately offered the breast to her own child, when, after a few trials, it was able to imbibe some nourishment.

PROVIDENCE, June 26.

On Tuesday morning last, the eastern post brought the very interesting and important intelligence, that the state of New-Hampshire had, on the Saturday preceding adopted the proposed constitution whereby the structure of the national government was completed and the Federal edifice firmly established on nine glorious pillars. The joy of the people burst forth like a blaze, catching from breast to breast, until it pervaded the whole town; and it was impossible to restrain the most publick testimonials of their satisfaction. All the bells were set ringing, and continued the joyful peal, with but short intermissions, through the day. At twelve o'clock a salute was fired, by the United train of artillery, on Federal hill, in honour of the states which had adopted the constitution, which was several times repeated in the course of the day. All the schools were dismissed for the day, and general congratulation, diffusing the most sincere joy is ance among all ranks succeeded. The wavering and several of those who have heretofore appeared against the constitution, now heartily joined in the general joy; which soon extended itself to the Muses on College hill, when the scholars, with their books under their arms, unanimously joined in a solemn procession and peripatetically and philosophically, in honour of the day, named the beautiful green round the College, the Federal Parade. The town of Providence is truly federal; and as the new constitution will, in its operation and consequences, be more especially beneficial to this state, than to any other in the confederacy, it is hoped the people thereof will soon be so convinced of it as to call a convention, agreeably to the recommendation of Congress, for adding the Rhode-Island pillar;---which, though among the smallest, may yet be considered as not the least deserving, when a little more of its Anti-federalism shall be rubbed off, and its genuine intrinsick worth appear.

NEW-LONDON, June 27.

On Monday last, three oxen, a mare and colt were killed by lightning in Colchester; they were the property of Mr. Nathaniel Chamberlain of that town.

NORTHAMPTON, July 9.

On the 26th ult. the Convention of Virginia ratified the Federal Constitution, by a majority of ten.

We hear from Shutesbury, that on Monday morning last, about 3 o'clock, there was a most terrible Tornado or hurricane at the northerly part of that town---Mr. Stephen Whitney, who lived near what is called Lock's Pond, was awaked by a terrible rushing of wind and rain, attended with heavy thunder---he with his wife, sprang out of bed and made for the door; but before they could reach it, the house was taken from the foundation and entirely carried away---they, with five others who were in the house, were buried in the rubbish; but happily no lives were lost; although Mr. Whitney was much bruised, and the others considerably hurt, but are in a likely way to recover. The trees and fences, and his barn, was also prostrate. Happily it entered a piece of woods and did no other material damage.

The adoption of the Federal Constitution by the Convention of New-Hampshire, was celebrated at Portsmouth on Thursday the 26th ult. with great rejoicing; there was a grand Procession, similar to that exhibited at Boston.

In the grand Procession at Charlestown, South-Carolina, the ship Federalist was drawn by eight white Horses, representing the states which had adopted the Constitution---each Horse bearing on his forehead the name of a state.

Amendments to the Federal Constitution proposed by the New-Hampshire Convention.

The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth, almost verbatim with ours. The following are the remainder:

7th. All common law causes between citizens of different states shall be commenced in the common law courts of the respective states---and no appeal shall be allowed to the federal court in such case, unless the sum or value of the thing in controversy amount to 3000 dollars.

9th. Congress shall at no time consent that any person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall accept of a title of nobility, or any other title or office from any king, prince or foreign state.

10th. That no standing army shall be kept up in time of peace, unless with the consent of three quarters of the members of each branch of Congress---nor shall soldiers in time of peace be quartered upon private houses, without the consent of the owner.

11th. Congress shall make no law touching religion, or to infringe the right of conscience.

12th. Congress shall never disarm any citizen, unless such as are or have been in actual rebellion.

From the NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE.

Mr. Meigs,

By inserting the following narrative in your paper you will oblige your humble servant,

DANIEL M. CURTIS.

North-Stratford, June 21, 1788.

ON the 18th inst. Mr. Reuben Fairchild, son of Mr. Robert Fairchild, late of New-Haven, rode in company with me on one of my horses to Stratford. On our return a very dreadful thunder storm arose from the North at sunset, and increased in violence as the darkness came on. When we had got about halfway to this place, I perceived Mr. Fairchild to be some way behind me, and waited for him to come up. We then rode side by side, till we came to the ascent of a hill, where the banks by the side of the path were about as high as our heads as we sat on our horses. In this place we with our horses, were, instantaneously struck to the ground by a flash of lightning. I cannot determine how long I was insensible. When I recovered sensation, I found myself lying on the ground, and heard a noise like that of a cannon ball flying through the air. I soon recollected that Fairchild had been with me---and by the light of the next flash, I saw him lying in the path, a little forward of the horses. I attempted to rise, but could not, for I had lost the use of one of my legs. I then crept to him, and found him to be dead, and afterwards crawled up the bank, and got to the fence, by which I supported myself. My situation cannot be described in all its horrors:---drenched in rain ---in the midst of dreadful lightning and thunder ---every flash presenting to my view my friend and companion dead in the road, by the side of my two horses---and myself but just hovering on the verge of eternity. As soon as I was able to walk, I went to the next house, (three quarters of a mile off) A sucking colt which was with us, its dam being killed, came and stood near me while I was supporting myself by the fence, and followed me home. The neighbourhood was much alarmed, and went to the place and removed the body to the next house. His hat, and a handkerchiefs that were on it were torn to pieces, and carried to some rods distance. His stock, and the back part of the collar of his shirt, the seams of his coat and breeches were torn asunder ---It is surprising that notwithstanding all these marks of violence on his clothes, there was no wound on the body, except in the face, which was bruised, probably by his fall on the stones.---I shall not attempt to suggest any reflections on this alarming event: proper ones will naturally arise in every heart which is not lost to feeling.

Mr Printer.

Please to insert the following and you will oblige many of your constant readers, to being the result of a referee.

Ashfield, June 28, 1788.

BEING called by the people of the Baptist denomination in said town, to settle and determine some matters of difficulty and dispute among them, relative to the meeting-house, which we find was built, thus far, by subscription, and otherwise by mutual agreement as we understand. But unhappily they are so divided in sentiments at present, that they say they cannot worship God together in said house. And as a number of both parties are proprietors in said house, both parties mutually agree to refer the matter to us for a final decision, viz. whether each party shall have an equal right of the said house, according to each parties' right of property or not. Hearing much said on both sides, together with records and other papers produced, viz. results and advice of councils of sister churches, we find elder Smith and his adherents in peaceable possession of the meeting-house (for so it appears) according to said advice, and still profess a willingness to abide said advice, the elder &c. remaining in fellowship with the said sister churches, we can at present see reasonable to deprive him and his adherents the use of said house; each proprietor having an equal right to the use of said house, according to his interest, and as they (by their cannot worship together---allowing that the case---both parties cannot enjoy it at the same time; therefore we leave it as our determination, that the elder and his adherents have the use of said house, one third part of the time; the other party have the use of the house two-thirds, viz. especially on Lord's days, and at other times as each may have occasion; having no reference to what is past respecting the use of said house; but for the future viz. the elder &c. to have the use of said house next Lord's day, and the other party the two succeeding and so on till such times as one or other of said parties shall dispose of their interest to the other, or shall be agreed to worship together as which we pray God may be the case.

Dear brethren, you must be sensible our reflection is objected to much embarrassment. We have tried every expedient we could, and find and feel ourselves much perplexed in the affair, and concerned for the welfare of the people.---We ask the leave of our brethren and fellow citizens to advise you all to lay aside all evil speaking, all cruel jealousies, and animosities, and by all means by christian behaviour and exchange one to the other to provoke one another to love and good works, not forsaking of the assembling yourselves together, &c.

We leave you all, wishing the spirit of Jesus Christ the prince of peace may rule in all your hearts and ours.

WILLIAM WHITE, }

RICHARD MONTAGUE, } Referees.

JONATHAN HASTINGS, }

WANTED, by the Subscriber, a quantity of

BUTTER,

for which a generous price will be given, and payment made in English & W. India GOODS, at his store in Northampton.

SETH WRIGHT.

July 8, 1788.

GOOD WHEAT, at 4*s*---RYE, at 2*s*8---INDIAN CORN at 2*s*6 per bushel, to be sold at the Store of TAPPAN & POWLE, where may be had a good assortment of English GOODS, cheap for Cash.

Northampton, July 9, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident Proprietors of unimproved lands in the town of Northwich, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list of assessment committed to us the subscribers, in a town, state, county, and minister tax, for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, the sum annexed to each man's name, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Willocks and Gray,	0	5	8
Edward Walker, Esq.	0	14	9
Benjamin Convers,	0	12	2
Enoch Shepherd,	0	13	11
Jonathan Bacon,	1	7	2
Willocks and Grant,	0	3	5
Enoch Shepherd,	2	0	4
Edward Wa ker, Esq.	0	15	5
Seth Taylor,	0	4	3
Benjamin Convers,	0	2	8
Benjamin Convers,	0	3	0
Doct. Samuel Mather,	0	1	3
Roswell Benjamin,	0	2	2
David Crow,	0	1	1

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 25th day of August next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of Maj. Thomas Hunt Dodge, late, innholder in said town, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes with intervening charges.

Daniel Kirkland, Collector for 1783.
Jonathan Lovell, do. for 1784.
John Griswold, do. for 1785 & 86.
Isaac Williams, } do. for 1787.
James Convers, }

July 2, 1788.

For Sale at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

PIKE's new System of Arithmetic---Psalm Books---Webster's Institute, 4th. 2d and 3d part---Writing-Paper---Black Account Books---Primers---Baron Steuben's Military Exercise---Blanks of various kinds, &c.

Cash or any of the above articles given for clean cotton and linen RAGS.

ALL persons who have Book Accounts open and unsettled with the subscriber, are hereby requested to call on him for a settlement; and all persons who are indebted to him on Book, or otherwise; are desired to settle and pay the same without further delay, or they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be put in suit.

SOLOMON ALLEN.

June 11, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to *William Kittredge* for more than six months, are desired to call upon him, and to settle their accounts by the first of August, as he is determined to settle his Book.

Amherst, June 30, 1788.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the sixth day of June inst. a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, trots and paces, no artificial mark, a white spot, or star in her forehead, with a long black mane and tail, shod before, when she went away, and a little white on one of her hind feet, very bad to catch, supposed to be about nine years old. Whoever will take up said mare and confine her so that she may be had, or give notice to me the subscriber, shall have a handsome reward and all charges paid by me

HENRY HENDERSON.

Halifax, (Windham County, State of Vermont) June 16th, 1788.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, a Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, trots & paces, a star in her forehead, supposed about 12 years old, shod before. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges & take her away.

Deerfield, June 3, 1788. AARON PRATT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

AN ACT for the ease of the Citizens, concerning Actions upon penal Statutes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all actions, suits, bills or informations, which shall hereafter be had, brought, sued or commenced, for any forfeiture upon any penal statute, made or to be made, the benefit whereof is or shall be by the said statute limitted in whole, or in part, to the person or persons, who shall inform and prosecute in that behalf, shall be had, brought, sued or commenced, by any person that may lawfully pursue the same, as aforesaid, within one year next after the offence committed or to be committed, against the said statute; and in default of such pursuit, then the same shall be had, brought or prosecuted for the Commonwealth, at any time within two years after the offence committed; and if any action, suit, indictment or information, for any offence against any penal statute, shall be brought after the time in that behalf limited, the same shall be void and of none effect; any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, That when any action, suit or information, is or shall be limitted by any penal statute, to be had, sued, commenced or brought within a shorter time than is abovementioned, in every such case, the action, suit or information, shall be brought within the time limitted by such statute.

Provided also, That this act, or any clause contained therein, shall not extend to any action, suit, indictment or information, which shall hereafter be had, brought sued or commenced for offences heretofore committed, by any person or persons, against any act or acts, for restraining the [illegible] of excessive usury, if the person or [illegible]ons who may be sued or prosecuted [illegible]refor, have for the space of one year, [illegible]m the passing this act, refused or neglected to make restitution of the full amount of the excessive usury, by him or them so heretofore taken or received; and the lawful interest thereof, from the time the same was taken, to the person or persons, his or their executors or administrators, or to his or their lawful agents or attornies, from whom such excessive usury has been taken or received as aforesaid, if by them thereunto required, in person, at any time within the said year, or by writing left at his or their last place of abode, fourteen days at least, before the expiration of the said year; the cost of the travel to make such request, to be paid by the person or persons, guilty of taking the excessive usury; but in all such cases, the action, suit, indictment or information, had, sued and commenced, for the offences aforesaid, shall and may be sustained and prosecuted to final judgment; any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided the same be commenced within two years after the passing of this act, and not otherwise.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all informations to be exhibited, and in all actions, or suits to be commenced against any person or persons, on the behalf of any informer, or on the behalf of the Commonwealth, and any informer, for or concerning any offence committed or to be committed against any penal statute, the offence shall be laid and alledged to have been committed in the county where such offence was in truth committed, and not elsewhere, and if the defendant in any such information, action or suit, pleadeth that he owes nothing or that he is not guilty, and the plaintiff or informer in such information, action or suit upon evidence to the jury that shall try such issue, shall not both prove the offence laid in the said information, action or suit, and that the same offence was committed in that County, the issue shall be found for the defendant or defendants.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any information, suit or action, shall be brought or exhibited against any person or persons, for any offence committed or to be committed, against the form of any penal law, on behalf of any informer, or on behalf of the Commonwealth and any informer, it shall be lawful for such defendents to plead the general issue, and give any special matter in evidence to the Jury, which shall be as available to him or them, as if he or they had sufficiently pleaded the same matter in bar or discharge of such information, suit or action.

Provided always, That this act or any clause contained herein, shall not extend to any information, suit or action grounded upon any law or statute, concerning the concealing or defranding the Commonwealth of any customs, duties, impost or excises.

In the House of Representatives, June 19, 1788.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In Senate, June 19th, 1788.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. President.

Approved

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy, attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

PURSUANT to the direction of the Comptroller-General, Notice is hereby given to all persons licenced or permitted to sell distilled articles, within the county of Hampshire, who have neglected to settle their accounts with the collector to the 1st of May last, that unless their accounts shall be speedily settled, executions will be issued according to law against all such delinquents, whose accounts have been rendered and the sum is ascertained and all such as have not rendered their accounts to the collector may expect that their bonds of recognizance will be put in suit.

And all persons who are owners or possessors of duties carriages within the said county, that have neglected to pay the said duties agreeably to law, are also informed that execution will be issued for collecting the same unless prevented by a speedy payment.

And the assessors of the several towns within the county which have neglected to make returns of the same to the collector as the law directs, may expect to be sued for the penalty in that case provided, at the next August term; unless prevented by speedily making such return, or a punctual payment of the duty from such carriages as shall make such return unnecessary.

And the watchful Justices of the said county, are likewise requested to settle their accounts and pay up the duties upon writs, executions &c. which have been issued from their respective offices, without further delay, as the act which heretofore required such duties is now repealed.

And although the collector ardently wishes that he might not have occasion to issue any writs or executions, in order to collect the said duties. Yet at the same time it fully determined to have all the outstanding accounts and bonds in the office and all debts duetion or before the first day of May last, paid up and closed in the course of the present summer, however disagreeable a task it may be to effect it.

And the several deputy collectors of the said duties are hereby required to use their utmost endeavour in their respective districts, to collect the said duties, as speedily as possible, without any unnecessary expence or trouble to the persons who pay them. But if any neglect to settle and pay their accounts until the last day of July next, you will not fail to return their names, and their accounts to me, on the first day of August that they may be proceeded with as the law directs.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Excise and Impost for the County of Hampshire.

Northampton, June 23d, 1788.

Just published, and now selling by the Printer hereof, price 1/.

AN ESSAY on CHRISTIAN BAPTISM, which solves all the common doubts on that subject, and in which it is said are some new sentiments.

ALL Persons who have Book Accounts open and unsettled with the Subscriber, are hereby requested to call on him for a settlement; and all Persons who are indebted to him on book or otherwise are desired to settle and pay the same without further delay or they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be put in suit.

JOSEPH WARNER.

Cumington, June 26, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved lands lying in Conway, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots are taxed in the assessment committed to the subscribers, in state, town, county, clark, and minister taxes, in the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, the sum herein annexed to each particular lot, viz.

Names of original proprietors.	l.	s.	d.
Moses Stebbens,	0	4	11
Joseph Barnard,	0	5	11
*Samuel Dwelley,	0	6	1
Moses Stebbins,	0	4	11
John Nims,	0	7	3
*Col. John Hawks,	0	11	1
Samuel Barnard, Esq.	0	7	4
Major Williams,	0	11	1
*Major Williams,	0	4	11
Sam. & Sarai Sentad,	0	8	5
Joseph Barnard,	0	15	11
Lands in what is called Shelburne Gore.			
Thomas Wells's heirs,	0	0	5
Joseph & Sam. Stebbins,	0	2	6
Sam. Dickinson's heirs,	0	2	1
Joseph Atherton's heirs,	0	0	8
Sam. Dwelley,	0	1	9
Ebenezer Nims's heirs,	0	0	5
Asa & David Childs,	0	0	5
In Terrius French's list for 1784 & 85.			
John Nims,	1	11	8
*Consider Arms,	0	7	6
Sam. Dickinson's heirs,	0	1	8
John Williams,	0	0	4
Sam. Dwelley,			4
Joseph & Seth Catlin,			3
Joseph Barnard,			11
John Hinsdale,			3
Abigail Hinsdale,			8
Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale,			8
Nathaniel Dickinson,	4	0	3
*Sam. Dwelley,		3	0
John Hinsdale,		2	6
Noah Baker,		11	1
Abigail Hinsdale,		11	1
James Oliver's farm,		5	6
Col. John Hawks,		4	3
Major Williams,		2	3
Col. Hawks,		1	6
Noah Baker,		11	1
Major Williams,		3	0
In Shelburne Addition,		7	3
Cyrus Rice's List for 1784.			
Joseph Barnard,	6	6	0
Col. John Hawks,	2	11	1
John Hinsdale,		3	2
Ebenezer Hinsdale,		5	6
Sam. Dwelley,		2	5
John Hinsdale,		9	10
Noah Baker,		7	4
Sam. Dwelley,		3	11
John Nims,	4	10	3
Major Williams,		5	10
Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale,	5	10	7
In Shelburne Gore.			
Thomas Wells's heirs,		2	8
Sam. Dickinson's heirs,		2	1
Sam. Belding,		4	2
Joseph Atherton's heirs,		4	2
Sam. Dwelley,		2	10
Ebenezer Nims's heirs,		1	8
Asa & David Childs,		0	4
Ebenezer Nims's heirs,			8
Sam. Dickinson's List for 1785.			
Joseph Barnard,	4	0	5
John Hinsdale,	2	4	5
Abigail Hinsdale,	2	0	8
Stephen Williams,		1	8
Chyn. Thomas French,	2	1	8
Nathaniel Dickinson,	26	5	10
John Hinsdale,	5	5	0
Noah Baker,	4	0	5
*Sam. Dwelley,	2	0	8
Abigail Hinsdale,	4	0	5
John Nims,	3	5	0
*Col. John Hawks,	3	1	8
Major Williams,	5	5	0
Stephen Williams,	1	1	0
In Shelburne Gore.			
Thomas Wells's heirs,		7	0
Joseph and Sam. Stebbins,		10	0
Sam. Dickinson's heirs,		8	1
Sam. Belding,		3	2
Joseph Atherton's heirs,		3	2
Ebenezer Nim's heirs,		1	8
William Warren's List for 1786 & 87.			
Joseph Barnard,	14	4	5
John Hinsdale,	4	6	5
Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale,	2	7	0
Noah Dickerson,	3	6	0
John Hinsdale,	2	8	0
Noah Baker,	24	4	2
Abig. Hinsdale,	24	4	2
John Nims,	2	11	8
*Major Williams,	28	8	0
Ditto,	25	8	0
Ditto,	8	11	2
Ditto,	4	5	2
Noah Baker,	4	2	2
John Amidon,	4	2	2
In Shelburne Gores			
Thomas Wells's heirs,	6	5	3
Joseph & Sam. Stebbins,	2	0	5
Sam. Belding,	1	0	5
Joseph Atherton's heirs,	3	0	5
Sam. Allen's heirs,	3	7	8
Joseph & Seth Catlin,	3	7	8
Ebenezer Nims's heirs,	0	6	0
Asa & David Childs,	0	4	2
Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale,	7	4	2
Col. John Hawks,	7	4	2
Ditto,	1	7	4

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 2d day of September next, so much of said lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Capt. Elias Dickinson, in Conway, at nine o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges. Said vendue will be continued from day to day till the whole is completed, by us the subscribers.

Abel Denfmore, *Collector for 1783.*
Tertius French, *ditto for 1784 & 86.*
James Dickinson, *ditto for 1785.*
Cyrus Rice, *ditto for 1786 & 87.*
William Warren, *ditto for 1786 & 87.*

N. B. Those with this mark * are but parts of lots.

Conway, June 25, 1788.

*** Subscriptions for the book lately advertised in this paper, entitled "A Compendium of Christian Theology," are taken in by John Clark, John Pinks, and Andrew Wood, publishers from this office.

JULY, 1788. THE NUMBER 98.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE sacredness of religion speaks for cautious prudence in treating of it in the common vehicle of news, politicks, and amusement. The disposition of many people, who think one day in a week enough to attend to discourses on religious subjects, and expect diverting rather than serious things from a news-paper, inclines them to relish turns of wit, more than the grave precepts of morality, and the spiritual doctrines of christianity. A laughable story of a blundering *Parson*, tho' told with circumstances totally disagreeing with the manners of the age, is read with greater pleasure than any serious observations of the clearest truth and highest importance. To dispute about sacred things in such manner as to expose them to the ridicule of profane wit, where this taste prevails, would lie as improper as to *cast pearls before swine*. When, however, propositions are stated in a serious manner, professedly for the promotion of religion, they are fit to engage the attention of its friends; and if erroneous and likely to propagate error, they call for candid refutation.

Influenced by these sentiments, a friend of what he esteems to be the true religion, submits to the publick judgment, some remarks occasioned by a publication of June 18th, entitled *Observations on religion. And the reasons why it is not more practised.*

The piece is not denied to contain a number of good observations; but is thought in some things to manifest a deficiency both of the genuine spirit, and a right understanding of the subject of which it treats. The assertion, *That the decay of religion is as much owing to clerical ignorance or priestcraft, as it is to the depravity of the human heart,* does not appear to me to find sufficient foundation to warrant the writer to make it. And his representation of facts to give countenance to it, I cannot allow to be either candid or just. It is not said indeed for what country his observations were intended, but no mention being made of their being taken from any foreign production, they may naturally be considered as designed to apply to the place in which they are published. But had the writer, before he formed his judgment, been so just as to visit any number of religious assemblies within the limits of the circulation of this paper, I am bold to speak it as my opinion, that he might have heard religious subjects discoursed, not only in a more candid, and scriptural manner, than he has represented, but even more advantageously for the promotion of religion, than if its preachers were to be governed by the authority of his observations.

If, indeed, because a man is called a presbyterian, his prayer, that we may *turn from the error of our ways to the wisdom of the just,* must be understood only of conversion of his sect, and because another is a baptist, his preaching, *repent ye and be baptized,* must mean only to persuade men to be baptists and not christians, there is no way for a preacher to publish religion and not be a partisan of the sect; otherwise than by being totally destitute of sentiment, concerning things of which there is a difference of opinion among mankind, and by omitting all forms of worship. But if on the contrary these expressions do not require this bigoted interpretation, as certainly they do not, being proper to be used by christians of different sects, who is chargeable with *priestcraft?* the preacher that uses them, or the man that unwarrantably makes them the language of a particular sect?

There are in religion, as in other concerns, two extremes to be equally avoided. One extreme is to magnify unessential circumstances into things of importance; the other is to nullify the essence of religion, by reducing the things which are essential to it, to the low estimation of trifles and things of indifference. To guard against both these, the only safe way is to follow divine examples and instructions. That God is wiser than men, is a maxim worthy to be regarded in every religious transaction. And the mode of preaching which most fully acknowledges it is best adapted to promote religion; however it may be judged, in the wisdom of man, to be contrived by ignorance or priestcraft.

It is justly observed that *if mankind are rational beings they ought to be treated as such.* It may be added, if they are beings designed for eternal duration, and are now probationers for an everlasting future state, they ought to be treated as such. And as the whole term of their existence, has dependence on their present conduct, it is proper that they should know it, and have their condition seasonably presented to their view, to show them the path that will lead them to the possession of a blessed immortality. Allowing that *mankind are generally for putting afar off the evil day;* and that *to tell a considerable part of the human race what will be their condition in the future state, has not so much influence on their minds, as to inform them what will be the case with them in the present state;* it will not follow, that they should not be warned to flee from the wrath to come, especially as *the certainty of the future punishment for the impenitent sinner* is not denied. But I think it is a mode of reasoning, the honour of which this writer may claim to himself, that as *mankind are generally for putting afar off the evil day,* and are not so easily influenced by a view of their *future condition,* as by being made to see their *present state, the doctrines of many of the clergy* (which respect the future world) *have a very great tendency to impress on the mind dread and fear, instead of reverence or love; and it is doubtless the case, that where the proselyte is made to religion through the influence of preaching up the threatnings of hell torments to all eternity for the sinner, they are frightened into the mere forms of it.* The conclusion must be undoubtedly good which follows from two arguments directly contradictory one to the other! and results from both parts of a contradiction! But are men not to be told the truth of *the threatnings of hell torments to all eternity for the sinner* lest they be *frightened into the forms* of religion *save from the fear they have of the punishments which* await them, *than from the love and gratitude they bear their all beneficent and all wise Creator.* And is this a good reason for telling them only a part of God's character, and for disguising it so as to render him acceptable to mankind. As well may they be taught to love gold or any other idol under the name of God. But should they be induced, in this way to love God, in a falsely conceived character, will they love or be happy in him, when they shall behold him as he is, of a character exceedingly different from what they imagined? or will God reward their love to him, when it is only on the supposition that he is *altogether such an one as themselves,* and they love him only as the vilest of men do *those that love them?*

I am not about to deny *that he who worships in sincerity and in truth,* presents *an acceptable offering to the universal parent of nature,* though he be called a Papist or Mahometan. But doubt whether any one proper distinguishable by either of those names does so worship. "God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted with him." But does it follow that Saul was well pleasing to God while zealously persecuting the disciples of Christ, because he *verily thought with himself that he ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth?* Or do they worship *in truth* whose religion is modulated according to the pleasure of him whose distinguished opposition to the only saviour in whom mankind can be accepted, has procured him the title of Anti-Christ, or the enemy and opposer of Christ? or is that sincere and true worship, which has been taught by the man, who for the greatness of his deceit and errors is deservedly stiled the *false prophet.* If the religion of Christ's principal opposers, both in his character of medium or and prophet, teach to worship God in *sincerity and truth,* who can be in danger of *bringing in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bringing on themselves swift destruction?*

It is an essential article of religion with those that learn it from divine revelation, that the way of life provided for mankind is in and by Jesus Christ. "Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." And if this sentiment be true, who that knows the gospel will dare to venture his hope of eternal life either on Mahomet the false prophet, or on the impious arrogance of the man of sin, that proudly assumes to be the vicar Christ; to whom the *dragon,* that is the devil, *has given his power and his seat and great authority?*

The aversion of mankind from holiness & the way of salvation by faith, strongly inclines them both to make the way of life wide which God declares to be narrow, and to plead all possible excuses for not walking in it. And perhaps a better reason that this is not to be assigned, why they make so much as many of them do of the different sentiments prevailing concerning religion, to justify their neglect of it. For where the bible is open to all, those that sincerely read and obey it, will find that it is *able to make them wise to salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus,* and that its most essential doctrines are so plain and the path of life so direct, that

the way-faring men, though fools, shall not err therein. It is evidently designed by the Father of men, that their probation should try them as well in respect of sentiments as practice; and that they should exercise themselves as well to know the truth as to do it. And having an infallible guide put into their hands, they need not excuse their idleness, say "*Who shall decide when Parsons disagree?*" The teacher of religion is not intended to have dominion over their faith, but to be an helper of their joy. Every man is bound to see and believe for himself, using the advantages given him, both by preaching and prayer, to know the truth.

It is true a difference of sentiment respecting the doctrines of religion, is to be observed among its teachers. And it is not strange; for is there not a variety of opinions among mankind, concerning every matter that engages their attention? Their sentiments are as various about all their subjects of meditation, as the configurations of the several parts of their body: Are all politicians of one mind? or do physicians all harmonize in one mode of sentiment and practice? But shall the good of the community be neglected, or the means of removing sickness and preserving health be laid aside, because the most skilled in policy and the art of healing disagree? Or will we neglect the things which concern our everlasting health and prosperity, for a reason which we esteem of no force for omitting the concerns of the present moment?

Religion can no more exist without a form, than there can be a man without any shape of his body. But as there is no one particular figure peculiar to men, so but that there are as many different countenances as there are persons; in like manner there is no one form to which religion is limited, so far as to exclude it from all others. The essential things of religion are all commanded in the word of God, and many directions are given concerning the modes of it. And mankind are to exercise their understandings in severally choosing a form of religion agreeable with the best ideas they can gain of divine truth, and the worship which will be to the honour of God and their own edification. But they need to practise sincerity and care in obedience to the spirit of truth, lest by following their own imaginations they so distort the form of religion as to destroy its beauty and life; of which there is danger as much as there is of human beings being deprived of reason by having his body distorted by disease. While christians are thus faithful to God and themselves in choosing the forms of religious service, they may differ in inessential circumstances, but not ordinarily in things of so great importance but that they may live in friendship together as brethren of the same family. And when the teachers of christianity do this, they are not to be charged with either ignorance or priestcraft, merely because they do not all use the same expressions in praying and preaching; and each one knowing that some form is necessary to the existence, and much more to the prosperity of religion, in his zeal to promote it gives the preference to that from which appears to him most rational, edifying and consistent with the word of God.

A FRIEND to RELIGION.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

An ACT to prevent Fraud and Perjury.

BE it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no action, shall be brought, whereby to charge the Excutor or Administrator, upon any special promise to answer damages out of his own estate; or whereby to charge the defendant, upon any special promise answer for the debt, default, or misdoings of another person, or charge any person upon any agreement made upon consideration of marriage, or upon any agreement that is not to be performed within the space of one year, from the making thereof, unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought; or some memorandum, or note thereof, shall be in writing and signed by the party, to be charged therewith or some other person thereunto by him lawfully authorized.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no contract for the sale of any ten goods, wares or merchandize, for the price of ten pounds or more, shall be allowed to be good, except the purchaser shall accept part of the goods so sold, and actually receive the same, or give some thing in earnest to bind the bargain, or in part payment, or that some note or memorandum in writing of said bargain, be made and signed, by the parties to be charged by such contract, or their agents, thereunto lawfully authorized.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever a debtor in execution, having goods, effects credits, to the amount of ten pounds or more, that are unattachable by the common and ordinary process of law shall spend or use the same, or so much thereof for his subsistence, as shall amount to the sum upon which he is committed in execution, without giving the creditor, his agent, factor or attorney, notice where, and of what kind they are, and enabling him if he thinks proper to accept the same, or such part of them, as will amount to the debt for which he is in execution in satisfaction thereof, such neglect shall be esteemed, and taken as a fraudulent transaction in the debtor; and every person who shall knowingly aid and assist a debtor, in such fraudulent transaction, shall be answerable and chargeable to the creditor, to double the full value of the money, goods or effects, by him or them thus secreted, spent or embezzled, in a special action on the case.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever a judgment creditor shall discover goods, effects or credits of his debtor, that are unattachable by the common and ordinary process of law, he shall be entitled to the process provided in the act, made to enable creditors to receive their just debts, out of the effects of their absent or absconding debtors; and upon the agent factor or trustee's, being summoned in the manner the said act directs, all the money, goods, effects and credits in his hands, shall be secured to respond the judgment that may be given thereon, and he shall answer thereunto, at the first term, in case his principal has personal or other sufficient and legal notice of the suit, fourteen days before the court sitting: Provided always, That upon a judgment creditor's pursuing such remedy to recover his debt, he shall within seven days after the same process on the supposed agent is served, discharge the body of the debtor (in case he is taken in execution upon the same judgment) by a note or memorandum in writing, directed and delivered to the officer, who has him in custody, stating the reason and occasion of the discharge of the person of the debtor; and such a discharge shall not vacate, annul or in any manner injure the original judgment; but in case the judgment creditor, shall not within the seven days discharge the person of the debtor, in manner aforesaid, the process commenced as aforesaid, shall abate, and the debtor shall recover treble costs.

In the House of Representatives, June 18, 1788.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In Senate, June 19, 1788.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. President.

Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

LONDON.

Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq.

SEVENTH DAY.

The Peeresses' gallery was half filled at 20 minutes after nine. All the other galleries were crowded at half after ten; and at 11 several hundreds could not gain admittance. At 11 the Committee took their seats. At 12 the proceedings came into Court; and after the usual solemnities, the Lord Chancellor addressed the Committee: "Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the House of Lords have ordered me to acquaint you, that they have made the following order—That the managers for the Commons be directed to proceed upon the whole of the charges, before the prisoner be called upon for his defence.

Mr. FOX rose and said, "My Lords, the committee beg leave to retire for a few minutes, to consult in what manner they should proceed."

The Chancellor nodded his assent, and the committee withdrew. They were out about five minutes; and when they returned,

Mr. FOX immediately addressed the Court:—The committee were unwilling to believe that the Lords, by any trifling inaccuracy in the wording their order (the words, "were directed to proceed") intended seriously to break in upon the constitutional power and privileges of the Commons. The privilege of the impeachment was one of the most ancient and best founded privileges, recognized by all the best lawyers which this kingdom had ever produced, from Bracklow down to Lord Coke, and from him to the late Judge Blackstone. The *ex et consuetudo Parliamenti* had always been held the most sacred part of the law of the land, even in the worst of times. It was to be found in the journals and in the votes of both houses, that the Commons would never be so base as to surrender those privileges, which formed the best and surest barrier of the liberty of the subject. The Commons of England claim the privilege of impeachment, and of conducting the prosecution in any manner that to them shall appear to be most conducive, to public justice. They claim a right to carry up to their Lordships any fresh article pending the trial of the articles already exhibited. They claim a right to exhibit any new article even during the moment their Lordships are deliberating upon their judgment. In short, they claim an unlimited right to impeach and manage the impeachment according to the *lex Parliamenti*, as established for ages. After having made his representation and claim against any restraint which might be imposed by their Lordships, he said he would, on behalf of the commons of England (not abandoning this claim of right) agree to go on according to their Lordships' mode; for, to GO ON they were determined; well knowing that the justice of the cause, and the strength of the evidence to bring the facts home to the prisoner, were of such a nature, that it was impossible *any court upon earth, that had either honour or conscience*, could acquit the defendant, when the proofs, which would certainly be adduced, were brought forward at their Lordships' bar.

Mr. Fox then opened the Benares charge, and the treatment of Rajah Cheyt Sing.

In 1778, Mr. Hastings being, by the death of Sir John Clavering and Col. Monson, become possessed of the uncontrouled government of India, he sent to Cheyt Sing, on a rumour of a French war, for an aid of 5 lacks of rupees, in addition to the annual tribute of 22 lacks. This was not in consequence of a resolution to tax all the company's tributaries; for Cheyt Sing was the only one taxed: It was not on account of the distresses of the company, and the disorder of its finances; for Mr. Hastings stated, that at the very time when he made his demand, there was in the treasury at Calcutta a surplus of 2,000,000l. sterling. Unwarrantable as this was, the Prince complied with it, and paid the money by instalments. In the year 1779, an aid of five lacks more was made, over and above the annual tribute of 22 lacks: This was also paid by instalments—and the last payment was made on the 21st of October, following. In 1780, the demand was again repeated; and Cheyt Sing, whose patience was proof against every effort that had been made to stretch it till it should break, complied also with this third demand. This payment, however, not being made immediately, Mr. Hastings by way of punishment, wrote to Cheyt Sing to demand 1000 cavalry, without saying that the company would pay for them. The patient Rajah replied, that he had no more than 1300 cavalry in all his territories; out of which he could then spare only 500; and that in lieu of the other 500 he would send 300 Matchlock men. On this the Governor immediately posted to Benares; put the Rajah under an arrest; fined him the sum of 500,000l. sterling, because he did not pay it.

These were the charges he said he had to urge against Mr. Hastings relative to Cheyt Sing—who from a powerful Prince, was now become a wanderer upon the face of his earth, indebted to charity for the food he eat. Mr. Fox said he was convinced their Lordships would find the prisoner guilty of these charges; they had no alternative but to punish him, or to make themselves the accomplices of his crimes. Mr. Fox spoke four hours and a half; and concluded ten minutes past five o'clock. The Lords then adjourned to Monday.

BALTITORE, June 3.

On the first inst. the beautiful little ship Federalist (the same the merchants used in the late procession) compactly rigged and highly ornamented, sailed for Mount Vernon. Captain Barney has the honour to present her to the illustrious FARMER, who owns that spot, as an offering from the Merchants, expressive of their veneration of his service and federalism.

JUNE 24.

Copy of a letter from the illustrious George Washington, *to the Gentlemen proprietors of the ship* Federalist.

"Mount Vernon, *June* 8, 1788.

"GENTLEMEN,

"CAPTAIN BARNEY has just arrived here in the miniature ship called the *Federalist*, and has done me the honour to offer that beautiful *curiosity* as a present to me, on your part. I pray you, Gentlemen, to accept the warmest expressions of my sensibility for this *specimen of American ingenuity*; in which the exactness of the proportions, the neatness of the workmanship, and the elegance of the decorations (which make your present fit to be preserved in a cabinet of curiosities) at the same time they exhibit the skill and taste of the artist, demonstrate that Americans are not inferior to any people whatever in the use of mechanical instruments and the art of ship-building.

"The unanimity of the Agricultural State of Maryland, in general, as well as of the commercial town of Baltimore, in particular, expressed in their recent decision on the subject of a general government, will not, I persuade myself, be without its due efficacy on the minds of its neighbours, who, in many instances, are intimately connected not only by the nature of their produce, but by the ties of blood, and the habits of life. Under these circumstances, I cannot entertain an idea that the voice of the Convention of this state, which is now in session, will be dissonant from that of her near allied sister, who is only separated by the Potowmack.

"You will permit me, Gentlemen, to indulge my feelings in reiterating the heart-felt wish, that the happiness of this country may equal the desires of its sincerest friends: And that the patriotic town of which you are inhabitants (in the prosperity of which I have always found myself strongly interested) may not only continue to increase in the same wonderful manner it has formerly done——but that its trade, manufactures and other resources of wealth may be placed, permanently, in a more flourishing situation than they have hitherto been. I am, with sentiments of respect, Gentlemen, your most obedient and most humble servant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"To *William Smith*, Esq. and the other Gentlemen Proprietors of the Ship *Federalist*."

AUGUST 4, (Georgia.) May 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity in Washington, Wilkes county, dated May 10, 1788.

"*Yesterday about two o'clock in the afternoon we had a violent shower of hail, which lasted about 20 minutes; the hailstones were from two to nine inches in circumference; and the children in the streets were beaten to the ground, and wounded, the glass windows entirely demolished, and every growing of grain. We are informed it did not extend above two or three miles from north to south, the wind blew fresh from the south east. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the clouds dispersed, and Heaven seemed again to smile on Washington.*"

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) June 19.

On Monday last were executed pursuant to sentence of the Court of Admiralty sessions, for piracy on the American seas, Capt. William Rogers, of New London, in Connecticut; John Masters of Cheshire, in England, and William Pendergrass, of Derbyshire, in England, charged and found guilty of the murder of Mr. Abraham Nathan, of the Jewish nation, joint owner with Rogers, and passenger on board the sloop Betsey, in October last. Also Richard Williams, and William Cain, both of England, for the murder of Capt. Nathaniel C. Webb, and Mr. Cleud or M'Cleod, on the 19th of May last, on board the schooner Two Friends.

The unhappy and miserable Rogers appeared uncommonly penitent and resigned, from the day of his being apprehended to the moment of his execution, where he solicited the attendance of the Clergy, and joined in a pathetick prayer to the supreme being; soliciting the pardon of his God for every trespass he had committed; and the forgiveness of every mortal that felt himself injured by him. He to the last denied having wilfully or maliciously killed Mr. Nathan, and uniformly persisted in the declaration, that he was not in sound mind when the bloody transaction took place, and that he was subject to fits of lunacy. This assertion Rogers has repeatedly made to Mr. Paelon both before and after his trial (and to divers other gentlemen) as he likewise has, in sundry parts of a narative of his life, which he had been writing several days prior to his death. The contemplation of leaving an aged father and mother—an affectionate, respectable wife and five young children, seemed to distress him beyond expression or description, and deeply affected the numerous spectators, male and female: Rogers repeatedly at the place of execution, begged the prayers of all present, and has often conjured Major Phelon to give good advice and directions to his unfortunate children.

* *Which Mr. Fanning, of Connecticut, cousin of Gov. Fanning, and several others from that state, have likewise declared; as also his being addicted to strong liquor, which always bereaved him of his reason.*

NEW-YORK, July 10.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following melancholy account——

An aged man was present at the court-house, in Essex county, New-Jersey, on Wednesday se'nnight, at the trial of his son, who was convicted and found guilty of burglary, committed upon the house of Mr. Hellie Patterson, collector at Acquakkanick, and received sentence of death, to be inflicted on Friday the 11th inst. This young hardened wretch no sooner knew his doom, but he called for a bowl of grog, and having supped very heartily of it, retired to his confinement without any visible sensations respecting his awful fate. What aggravates this dreadful circumstance, is, it is said, that this venerable parent has already experienced a similar trial in two of his sons; another is now under sentence of death in one of the southern States, and destined to the same unhappy end!——O! virtue, where hast thou fled! blush humanity——blush at these horrid perpetrations which bring mankind to such direful ignominy and death.

The Poughkeepsie, Journal of July 8, says, since our last nothing very material has transpired in convention; they are still discussing the constitution by paragraphs, and we flatter ourselves in our next we will give to the public, the final result of their deliberations.

We learn by a vessel that arrived here last week from Dublin, that on her passage she sunk of Newfoundland, she fell in with a squadron of ships of war, consisting of two of 44 guns, two of 32, and two armed brigs of 16; the above vessel kept company with them for ten days, during which time, they never hailed her, or shewed any inclination to be spoke with, they had no colours up, but from the uniform of the officers they appeared to be French men of war.

BOSTON, July 10.

BY EXPRESS.

Friday last, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Mr. *Pease*, arrived here, in 28 hours from New-York, with the glorious intelligence of the RATIFICATION of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION by the Ancient Dominion of VIRGINIA. The letters containing these agreeable tidings, were read by his Excellency the Governour, to a large number of gentlemen assembled at his house, which crowned the joy of the day.

FORM of RATIFICATION

Of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION *by the Convention of Virginia.*

WE the Delegates of the people of Virginia, duly elected, in pursuance of a recommendation of the General Assembly, and now met in convention, having fully and fairly investigated and discussed the proceedings of the Federal Convention, and being prepared as well as the most mature deliberation will enable us to decide thereon, DO, in the name and on the behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known that the powers granted under the Constitution being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power not granted thereby, remains with them, and at their will: That therefore no right, of any denomination, can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified, by the Congress, by the Senate, or House of Representatives, acting in any capacity, by the President, or any department or officer of the United States, except in those instances where power is given by the Constitution for those purposes: That among other essential rights, the liberty of conscience, and of the press, cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the United States.

With these impressions, with a solemn appeal to the searcher of hearts for the purity of our intentions, and under the conviction, that whatsoever imperfections may exist in the Constitution, ought rather to be examined in the mode prescribed therein, than to bring the UNION into danger by a delay, with a hope of obtaining amendments previous to the ratification:

We the said delegates, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, do by these presents assent to and ratify the Constitution recommended on the 17th day of September, 1787, by the Federal Convention, for the government of the United States; hereby announcing to all whom it may concern, that the said Constitution is binding upon the said people, according to an authentick copy hereto annexed in the words following:—

(Here followed a copy of the Constitution.)

Done in Convention, &c. &c.

EDMUND PENDLETON, President.

Attest JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence, to his friend in this town, July 6th.

"That spirit of villainy, which has been for a long time configning this State, as a State, over to endless infamy—is not laid. It appeared in all its deformity, a few days since in this town. You must know, that our federalists proposed celebrating the anniversary of our independence this year, with those marks of festivity, which the prospect of our national affairs would justify. On the evening preceeding the 5th a lawless and numerous banditti, headed by some justices of *Know Ye* memory—and other infamous characters—arrived in town from the country, and lodged in a wood adjacent to the place designed for the festivity—and by threats and menaces effected destruction, attempted to deprive the inhabitants of the great privilege of enjoying themselves in innocent festivity. They appeared to be in numbers—but notwithstanding this, our Patriots were determined to go on. The rebels threatened and expostulated—and at last, as the federal party would not accede to any one of their lawless demands, they requested that one of the toasts to be given should be altered. As the alteration was not an essential one, the federal party, the friends to peace—gratified their them in it. The rebels then went home—and the festivity went on.——We had a fine Oration from the Rev Mr. *Hitchcock*, a sumptuous entertainment at a table above 900 feet in length, and full—at which thirteen federal and patriotick toasts were drank. In short, we quaffed the full cup of pleasure, and our cannon communicated it to the world."

On Sunday arrived the brig Expedition, Capt. Cole, in 43 days from Cadiz. Capt. Cole advises that the Russian fleet which had been equipped for the Mediterranean sea, arrived in England some time before he left Spain, but would not, as it was said, proceed to that sea, till towards August, the number of sail composing the Russian squadron, could not be ascertained, but was supposed to be as numerous as that of the Spanish armada, which was out on a cruise, off Cape St. Vincents, and consisted of twelve sail of the line: That the Spaniards had demanded of the Russians their business in the Mediterranean, who returned for answer that matters of their own concern engaged their attention in that sea.

NORTHAMPTON, July 16.

Mr. *Carrington*, Mr. *Baldwin*, Mr. *Edwards*, Mr. *Otis*, and Mr. *Tucker*, we hear are chosen a Committee of Congress for arranging a plan to put the new government in operation.

To-morrow, between the hours of 12 and 3, is the time appointed for the execution of *Abial Converse*.

Hudson and Goodwin,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, *Hartford*.

CLOTHIER'S Press-Papers, of the best kind; by the gross or dozen.

Bonnet-Papers, by the gross, dozen or single.

Writing-Paper, by the ream or quire.

Common and small Wrapping-Paper.

Law's Collection of Music, by the dozen or single.

Webster's Institute, all parts, by the thousand; grace, dozen or single.

Dilworth's Spelling Book, by the dozen or single.

Watt's Psalms, by the gross, dozen or single.

Account Books of various sizes.

A few Books on Divinity, History, Physic, &c.

☞ Grain of any kind, Rags, Tan'd Sheep Skins, Bees Wax, or Public Securities, will be received in payment.

WHEREAS my wife RACHEL, being instigated by the wicked counsel of her hypocritical brethren, and contrary to the principles of true christianity and conjugal affection, has so far acted the part of an obstinate and rebellious wife, as to relinquish her duty to me; by refusing to co-habit with me, her lawful married husband, who has used her with the utmost affection and tenderness, by providing for her support handsomely in a family way, for several months past—These are to forbid all persons in this state or county, to harbour or detain my wife upon any account whatever, without my consent or approbation, as they may depend on a prosecution being commenced against them for such unjustifiable conduct.

BENJ. COLE.

Conway, July 5, 1788.

RUN away from the subscriber, *John Wilkes*, about 17 years old, bound to me, ten years past by the Select men of Boston. Whoever brings said servant to me, shall be paid two centinental Dollars, or six pence in Coppers, by

THOMAS FRENCH.

Conway July 7, 1788.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SAMUEL CRANSTON late of Ashfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and seven months from the first day of July inst. being allowed the creditors to said estate to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. Seth Wait, innholder in Ashfield, on the third Tuesdays of November and January next, from one to five o'clock P. M. after which no accounts will be allowed.

EPHRAIM WILLIAMS.
LOT BASSET.

Ashfield, July 9 1788.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOSEPH PETTY, late of Shutesbury, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in and support their claims; hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of the widow Abigail Petty, in said Shutesbury, on the first Mondays of August, October and December next, from two to five o'clock P. M.

THEOPHILUS CHOCKER,
MATTHEW PRATT.

May 7, 1788.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, a Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, trots & paces, a star in her forehead, supposed about 11 years old, shod before. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges & take her away.

Deerfield, June 5, 1788. AARON PRATT.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his customers, that this paper concludes the second quarter—he therefore calls on them for punctual payment—Those who live off the road, are requested to leave the pay where their papers are lodged.

ANDREW WOOD.

July 16, 1788.

COVERS this Season at the stable of the subscriber in Northfield, that excellent Horse OLD BONE—thought to be *nearly* equal to 'Old Ichabod.' As the subscriber is at no cost for a 'Teazer,' the terms are easy, and favours acknowledged, by

God Curse.

June 16, 1788.

ALL Persons who have Book Accounts open and unsettled with the Subscriber, are hereby requested to call on him for a settlement; and all Persons who are indebted to him on book or otherwise are desired to settle and pay the same without further delay or they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be put in suit.

JOSEPH WARNER.

Cumington, June 26, 1788.

EARLY RISING.

WIVES awake! unveil your eyes,
Sluggards, no more yawning;
See the Delphick God arise,
Bright Apollo dawning.

Husbands, rouse at love's alarms,
Drowsy Sumbers scorning;
Rovers quit your favourite charms,
Up, behold 'tis morning.

Virgins fair have at your hearts;
Hyman's touch is flaming;
Cupid whets his pointed darts,
And look! the rogue is aiming.

Fair the bud of beauty blows,
Mellow sweets are pulling;
Crown us with the virgin rose,
And so prevent its falling.

See the charms that nature yields;
Why sleep away your duty?
Arise! the fragrance of the fields
Is friendly to your beauty.

Lads, for shame! abed till now?
Forsake them and be wiser;
There's health and pleasure, you'll allow,
In being an early riser:

Bound with ivy, bound with vines,
Youth serenely passe;
Bacchus round our temples twines,
And sparkles in our glasses.

No longer drown the mind in sleep;
But breath the vernal air!
Our hours may thus improvement reap,
And who has any t' spare?

To destroy the HESSIAN FLY.

THE progress of the HESSIAN FLY has become a very alarming matter to the middle states. It appears highly probable that the eggs of this destroying insect are laid in the grain of ripe wheat, and sowed with them. The following method of avoiding them is therefore earnestly recommended to all who are concerned.

1st. Let every farmer carefully avoid sowing any grain raised on farms, or in neighbourhoods, where the Hessian Fly has appeared.

2dly. Let every farmer in and near such places be careful to sell his whole crop to millers or others who will promise not to sell any of it for seed, that the fly may not be propagated.

3dly. Let the farmers procure their seed from places that are certainly not infested with the Hessian Fly.

4thly. When the millers get parcels of good grain from distant places, which they believe are quite free from the fly, let them take pains to inform the farmers, that they may be easily supplied with seed, which does not contain any eggs of these insects. The millers will do well to be particularly attentive to this easy matter, as all their business depends on a plentiful supply of good grain for their mills.

Extracts from the JOURNAL of CONGRESS.

Monday June 2, 1788.

ACCORDING to order the house was resolved into a committee of the whole, and after some time the president resumed the chair, and Mr. Otis reported, that the comittee of the whole had taken into consideration the subject referred to them and agreed thereon to report,

"That in their opinion it is expedient, that the district of Kentucky be erected into an independent state, and therefore they submit the following resolution: That the district of Kentucky, with the acts of the legislature of Virginia therein specified be referred to a committee consisting of a member from each state, to prepare and report an act for according to the independence of the said district of Kentucky and for receiving the same into the union as a member thereof, in mode conformably to the articles of confederation."

Wednesday, June 11.

On the report of a committee consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Brown, to whom was referred a petition of John Buchanan and other Invalids and who were ordered to take into consideration the Invalids Establishment:

Resolved, That each State shall have credit in its general account with the United States for such sums as became due to the Invalids before the first day of January, 1782, and which have been or shall be paid to them by the State; and for such sums as became due to Invalids, from the said first day of January, 1782, inclusive to the first day of January, 1788, and which have been or shall be paid to them by any State, the State shall have credit in the existing specie requisition of Congress, and for sums that may so become due after January, 1788, and be paid by any State, the State shall have credit in the specie requisition of Congress which may hereafter be made

Resolved, That no person shall be entitled to a petition as an Invalid who has not or shall not before the expiration of six months from this time make application therefor, and produce the requisite Certificates and evidence to entitle him thereto.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

Mr. BUTLER,

FOR the information of the Justices of the Peace, in the several counties in the Commonwealth, you will please to insert in your paper the following extract from a resolve, passed by the Honourable Legislature on the 20th. inst and oblige

Yours, &c.
ALEXANDER HODGDON,
(Treasurer.

"*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby ordered, to take proper measures to compel all Justices of the Peace to account with him annually for all fines by them received or imposed for the use of the Commonwealth. And the Attorney General on application from the Treasurer, is directed to afford him all the necessary assistance, to enable him to carry the above resolution into effectual execution."

Treasury Office, Boston, June 25, 1788.

Sent up for concurrence,
THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In Senate, June 20th, 1788.
Read and concured,
SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. President.

Approved
JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy, attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

WANTED, by the Subscriber, a quantity of

BUTTER,

for which a generous price will be given, and payment made in English & W. India GOODS, at his store in Northampton.

SETH WRIGHT.

July 8, 1788.

GOOD WHEAT, at 4*s*—RYE, at 2*s*8.—INDIAN CORN at 2*s*6 per bushel, to be sold at the Sore of TAPPAN & FOWLE, where may be had a good assortment of English GOODS, cheap for Cash.

Northampton, July 9. 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident Proprietors of unimproved lands in the town of Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, that their land are taxed in the lists of assessment committed to us the subscribers, in a town, state, county, and minister tax, for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, the sum annexed to each man's name, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Willcocks and Green,	0	5	8
Edward Walker, Esq.	0	14	9
Benjamin Convers,	0	11	2
Enoch Shepherd,	1	17	11
Jonathan Bateman,	2	7	2
Willcocks and Grant,	0	3	2
Enoch Shepherd,	2	0	4
Edward Walker, Esq.	0	25	5
Seth Taylor,	0	4	3
Benjamin Convers,	0	2	0
Benjamin Convers,	0	3	0
Dod. Samuel Mather,	0	1	3
Rofwell Benjamin,	0	1	1
David Crow,	0	1	1

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 25th day of August next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of Maj. Thomas James Douglass, innholder in said town, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes with intervening charges.

Daniel Kirkland, Collector for 1783.
Jonathan Lovell, do. for 1784.
John Gaffwold, do. for 1785 & 86.
Isaac Williams, } do. for 1787.
James Convers, }

July 5, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved lands lying in Conway, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots are taxed in the assessment committed to the subscribers, in state, county, and minister taxes, in the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, the sum herein annexed to each particular lot, viz.

Names of original proprietors.	l.	s.	d.
Moses Stebbens,	0	4	3
Joseph Barnard,	0	4	2
*Samuel Dwelley,	0	6	2
Moses Stebbins,	0	4	2
John Nims,	0	4	11
*Col. John Hawks,	0	7	2
Samuel Barnard, Esq.	0	7	4
Major Williams,	0	18	3
*Major Williams,	0	4	2
Sam. & Sarah Snead,	0	1	5
Joseph Barnard,	0	15	2
Lands in what is called Shelburne Gore.			
Thomas Wells's heirs,	0	5	0
Joseph & Sam. Stebbins,	0	2	6
Sam. Dickinson's heirs,	0	2	2
Joseph Atherton's heirs,	0	2	2
Sam. Dwelley,	0	2	2
Ebenezer Nims's heirs,	0	0	5
Ass & David Childs,	0	0	5
In Tetious French's list for 1784 & 86.			
John Nims,	1	11	1
*Conside Arms,	0	5	1
Sam. Dickinson's heirs,	0	0	0
John Williams,	0	0	4
Sam. Dwelley,		4	2
Joseph & Seth Caslin,		3	3
Joseph Barnard,		11	2
John Hinsdale,		3	8
Abigail Hinsdale,		8	1
Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale,		2	0
Nathaniel Dickinson,	4	0	3
*Sam. Dwelley,		3	0
John Hinsdale,	2	6	0
Noah Baker,		11	1
Abigail Hinsdale,		11	1
James Oliver's farm,	5	6	0
Col. John Hawks,		4	2
Major Williams,	1	3	2
Col. Hawks,	1	6	3
Noah Baker,		11	1
Major Williams,	1	0	1
In Shelburne Addition,		7	2
Cyrus Rice's List for 1784.			
Joseph Barnard,	6	6	0
Col. John Hawks,	2	11	3
John Hinsdale,	2	5	2
Ebenezer Hinsdale,	2	5	2
Sam. Dwelley,	1	5	2
John Hinsdale,	9	10	2
Noah Baker,	7	4	3
Sam. Dwelley,	3	11	2
John Nims,	6	10	3
Major Williams,	3	11	2
Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale,	9	10	3
In Shel-urne Gore.			
Thos. Wells's heirs,		2	3
Sam. Dickinson's heirs,	2	2	2
Sam. Belding,		4	3
Joseph Atherton's heirs,		4	2
Sam. Dwelley,	2	10	0
Ebenezer Nim's heirs,		2	3
Ass & David Childs,		3	3
James Dickinson's List for 1785.			
Joseph Barnard,	4	0	3
John Hinsdale,	1	4	3
Abiel Hinsdale,		2	2
Stephen Williams,		2	2
Capt. Thomas French,	2	0	2
Nathaniel Dickinson,	16	5	0
John Hinsdale,	5	5	0
Noah Baker,	4	0	3
*Sam. Dwelley,	2	8	2
Abigail Hinsdale,	4	0	3
John Nimi,	3	2	1
*Col. John Hawks,	1	8	0
Major Williams,	5	5	0
Stephen Williams,	1	1	0
In Shelburne Gore.			
Thomas Wells's heirs,		7	0
Joseph and Sam. Stebbins,		10	0
Sam. Dickinson's heirs,		8	1
Sam. Belding,		3	3
Joseph Atherton's heirs,		2	2
Ebenezer Nim's heirs,		2	0
William Warren's List for 1786 & 87.			
Joseph Barnard,	14	4	2
John Hinsdale,	6	6	2
Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale,	2	7	0
Nath. Dickinson,	3	2	0
John Hinsdale,	2	18	0
Noah Baker,	14	4	2
Abig. Hinsdale,	14	4	2
John Nims,	1	18	0
*Major Williams,	2	8	0
Ditto,	2	8	0
Ditto,	8	11	2
Ditto,	4	2	1
Noah Baker,	4	2	1
John Amsden,	1	2	1
In Shelburne Gore.			
Thomas Wells's heirs,	6	3	1
Joseph. & Sam. Stebbins,	1	2	1
Sam. Belding,	0	8	1
Joseph Atherton's heirs,	0	8	2
Sam. Allen's heirs,	0	3	0
Joseph & Seth Caslin,	3	7	3
Ebenezer Nims's heirs,	0	8	0
Ass & David Childs,	6	6	0
Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale,	1	1	1
Col. John Hawks,	7	4	1
Ditto,	5	8	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 1st day of September next, so much of said lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Capt. Elias Dickinson in Conway, at nine o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges. Said vendue will be continued from day to day till the whole is completed, by us the subscribers.

Abel Denfmore, Collector for 1783.
Tertius French, ditto for 1784 & 86.
James Dickinson, ditto for 1785.
Cyrus Rice, ditto for 1786.
William Warren, ditto for 1786 & 87.

N. B. Those with this mark * are but parts of tow.

Conway June 25 1788.

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* Subscriptions for the book lately advertised in this paper, entitled "A Compendium of Christian Theology," are taken in by John Clark, John Pinks, and Andrew Wood, post-riders from this office.—The Subscription Papers will be returned by the last of July instant

JULY 1788. THE NUMBER 98

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

BOSTON, June 28.

Extract of a letter from Dr. RUSH of Philadelphia, to his friend in this town.

"THE commerce in African slaves has breathed its last in Pennsylvania. I am encouraged by the success that has finally attended the exertions of the friends of universal freedom and justice to go on in my romantick schemes (as they have often been called) of serving my countrymen. My next object shall be the extirpation of the abuse of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. For this purpose, I have every year, for several years past, republished the inclosed tract, two or three weeks before harvest. The effects of this perseverance, begin already to appear in our state. A family or a township is hit with the publication one year, that neglected or perhaps ridiculed it the year before. Associations are forming in many places to give no spirits at the ensuing harvest. The Quakers and Methodists take the lead in these associations as they have often done in enterprises that have morality or the happiness of society for their object. Many storekeepers among the Quakers now refuse to buy or sell spirituous liquors. In a short time I expect there will be an act of the Quaker Society to forbid the sale or even the use of them altogether except as a medicine."

The following is the Tract before referred to.

An ENQUIRY *into the* EFFECTS *of* SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS *upon the* HUMAN BODY, *&c.*

BY spirits I mean all those liquors which are obtained by distillation from fermented juices or substances of any kind. These liquors were formerly used only in medicine. They now constitute a principal part of the drinks of many countries.

Since the introduction of spirituous liquors into such general use, physicians have remarked that a number of new diseases have appeared among us, and have described many new symptoms as common to old diseases. Spirits in their first operation are stimulating upon the system. They quicken the circulation of the blood, and produce some heat in the body. Soon afterwards they become what is called sedative; that is, they diminish the action of the vital powers, and thereby produce languor and weakness.

The effects of spirituous liquors upon the human body in producing diseases are sometimes gradual. A strong constitution, especially if it be allied with exercise and hard labour, will counteract the destructive effects of spirits for many years, but in general they produce the following diseases:

1. A sickness at the stomach, and vomiting in the morning. This disorder is generally accompanied with a want of appetite for breakfast. It is known by tremors in the hands, insomuch that persons who labour under it, are hardly able to lift a tea-cup to their heads, until they have taken a dose of some cordial liquor. In this disorder, a peculiar paleness, with small red streaks, appear in the cheeks. The flesh of the face, at the same time, has a peculiar softness and flabbiness, which are very different from sound and healthy fat.

2. An universal dropsy. This disorder begins first in the lower limbs, and gradually extends itself throughout the whole body. I have been told that the merchants in Charleston (S. C.) terrified the planters when spirits have produced the first symptom of this disorder upon them. It is very natural to suppose that industry and virtue have become extinct in that man, whose legs and face are swelled, from the use of spirituous liquors.

3. Obstruction of the liver. This disorder produces other diseases, such as inflamation which sometimes proves suddenly fatal—the jaundice—and a dropsy of the belly.

4. Madness. It is unnecessary to describe this disease with all its terrors and consequences. It is well known in every township, where spirituous liquors are used.

5. The Palsy, 6. the Apoplexy, and 7. the Epilepsy, complete the group of diseases produced by spirituous liquors. I do not assert that these disorders are never produced by any other causes, but I maintain that spirituous liquors are the most frequent cause of them, and that when a predisposition to them is produced by other causes, they are rendered more certain and more dangerous by the intemperate use of spirits.

I have only named a few of the principal disorders produced by spirituous liquors. It would take up a volume to describe how much other disorders natural to the human body, are encreased and complicated by them. Every species of inflammatory and putrid fever, is rendered more frequent and more obstinate by the use of spirituous liquors.

The danger to life from the diseases which have been mentioned is well known. I do not think it extravagant therefore to repeat here, what has been often said, that spirituous liquors destroy more lives than the sword. War has its intervals of destruction, but spirits operate at all times & seasons upon human life. The ravages of war are confined to but one part of the human species, viz. to men, but spirits act too often upon persons who are exempted from the dangers of war by age or sex; and lastly, war destroys only those persons who allow the use of arms to be lawful, whereas spirits insinuate their fatal effects among people, whose principles are opposed to the effusion of human blood.

Let us next turn our eyes from the effects of spirits upon health and life, to their effects upon property; and here fresh scenes of misery open to our view. Among the inhabitants of cities they produce debts, disgrace, and bankruptcy. Among farmers, they produce idleness with its usual consequences, such as houses without windows—barns without roofs—gardens without inclosures—fields without fences—hogs without yokes—sheep without wool—meagre cattle—feeble horses—and half clad, dirty children, without principles, morals or manners. This picture is not exaggerated. I appeal to the observations of every man in Pennsylvania, whether such scenes of wretchedness do not follow the tracks of spirituous liquors in every part of the state.

If we advance one step further, and examine the effects of spirituous liquors upon the moral faculties, the prospect will be still more distressing and terrible. The first effects of spirits upon the mind shew themselves in the temper. I have constantly observed men who are intoxicated in any degree with spirits, to be peevish and quarrelsome; after a while they lose by degrees, the moral sense. They violate promises and engagements without shame, or remorse. From these deficiencies in veracity and integrity, they rise on to crimes of a more heinous nature. It would be to dishonor human nature only to name them.

Thus have I in a few words pointed out the effects of spirituous liquors upon the lives, estates, and souls of my fellow creatures. Their mischiefs may be summed up in a few words. They fill our churchyards with premature graves—they fill the sheriff's docket with executions—they crowd our jails—and lastly they people the regions—but it belongs to another profession to shew their terrible consequences in the future world.

I shall now proceed to combat some prejudicies in favour of the use of spirituous liquors.

There are three occasions in which spirits have been thought necessary and useful.

1. In very cold weather.
2. In very warm weather. And
3. In times of hard labour.

1. There cannot be a greater error than to suppose that spirituous liquors lessen the effects of cold upon the body. On the contrary I maintain that they always render the body more liable to be affected and injured by cold. The temporary warmth they produce, is always succeeded by chilness. If any thing besides warm clothing and exercise is necessary to warm the body in cold weather, a plentiful meal of wholesome food is at all times sufficient for that purpose. This, by giving a tone to the stomach, invigorates the whole system, while the gentle fever created by digestion adds considerably to the natural and ordinary heat of the body and thus renders it less sensible of the cold. A piece of meat well peppered, and a draught of cyder or well-water, well gingered, will enable a person to travel in the coldest day or night, without receiving any injury from the weather.

2. It is equally absurd to suppose that spirituous liquors lessen the effects of heat upon the body. So far from it they rather encrease them.—They add an internal heat of the sun; they dispose to fevers and inflammations of the most dangerous kind; they produce preternatural sweats which weaken, instead of an uniform and gentle perspiration which exhilerates the body. Half the diseases which are said to be produced by warm weather, I am persuaded are produced by the spirits which are swallowed to lessen its effects upon the system.

3. I maintain with equal confidence, that spirituous liquors do not lessen the effects of hard labour upon the body. Look at the horse, with every muscle of his body swelled from morning until night in the plough, or the team; does he make signs for spirits to enable him to cleave the earth or climb a hill? No. He requires nothing but cool water and substantial food. There is neither strength nor nourishment in spirituous liquors. If they produce vigour in labour it is of a transient nature and it is always succeeded with a sense of weakness and fatigue. These facts are founded in observation;—for I have repeatedly seen those men perform the greatest exploits in work both as their degrees, and duration, who never tasted spirituous liquors.

But are there no conditions of the human body in which spirituous liquors are required? Yes, there are—ill. In those cases where the body has been exhausted by any causes, and faintness, or a stoppage in the circulation of the blood has been produced, the sudden stimulus of spirits may be necessary. In this case we comply strictly with the advice of Solomon, who confines the use of "strong drink" only to him "that is ready to perish!" And adly. When the body has been long exposed to wet weather, and more especially if cold be joined with it, a moderate quantity of spirits is not only proper, but highly necessary to obviate debility, and thus to prevent a fever. I take these to be the only two cases that can occur in which spirituous liquors are innocent or necessary.

But if we reject spirits from being part of our drinks, what liquors shall we substitute in the room of them? For custom—the experience of all ages and countries, and even nature herself all seem to demand drinks more grateful and more cordial than simple water.

To this I shall reply, by recommending in the room of spirits in the first place,

1. CYDER. This excellent liquor contains a small quantity of spirit, but so diluted and blunted, by being combined with an acid and a large quantity of facharine matter and water, as to be perfectly inoffensive and wholesome. It disagrees only with persons subject to the rheumatism, but it may be rendered inoffensive to such people by extinguishing a red hot iron in it or by diluting it with water. It is to be lamented that the late frosts in the spring often deprive us of the fruit which affords this liquor. But the effects of these frosts have been in some measure obviated by giving an orchard, the northwest exposure, so as to check too early vegetation, and by kindling two or three large fires of brush and straw to windward of the orchard, the evening before we expect a night of frost. This last expedient has in many instances within the compass of my knowledge, preserved the fruit of an orchard, to the great joy and emolument of the ingenious husbandman.

2. BEER is a wholesome liquor compared with spirits. The grain from which it is obtained is not liable like the apple, to be affected with frost, and therefore it can always be procured at a moderate expense. It abounds with nourishment—hence we find many of the common people in Great-Britain endure hard labour with no other food than a quart or three pints of this liquor with a few pounds of bread a day. I have heard with great pleasure of breweries being set up in several of the principal county towns of Pennsylvania, and I esteem it a sign of the progress of our State in wealth and happiness, that a single brewer in Chester county sold above 1000 barrels of beer last year. While I wish to see a law imposing the heaviest taxes on whisky distilleries, I should be glad to see breweries (at least for some years) wholly exempted from taxation. †

† *A gentleman now living remembers when there were ten or twelve brew-houses in Boston, and but two distilhouses. How sadly is the case now reversed?—Thirty or more of the latter, and not one of the former! O tempora! O mores!*

3. WINE is likewise a wholesome liquor, compared with spirits. The low wines of France I believe could be drank at less expence than spirits in this country. The peasants in France who drink these liquors in large quantities, are a healthy and sober body of people. Wines of all kinds yield, by chemical analysis, the same principles as cyder, but in different proportions; hence they are both cordial and nourishing. It is remarked that few menever become *habitual* drunkards upon wine. It derives its relish principally from company, and is seldom like spirituous liquors, drank in a chimney corner or in a closet. The effects of wine upon the temper are likewise in most cases directly opposite to those that were mentioned of spirituous liquors. It must be a bad heart indeed that is not rendered more cheerful and more generous, by a few glasses of wine.

4. VINEGAR and WATER I esteem with sugar or molasses, is the best drink that can be contrived in warm weather. I beg leave to recommend this wholesome mixture to reapers in a particular manner. It is pleasant and cooling. It promotes perspiration and resists putrefaction. Vinegar and water constituted the only drink of soldiers of the Roman republick; and it is well known that they marched and fought in a warm climate, and beneath a load of arms that weighed 60lbs. Boaz a wealthy farmer in palestine, we find treated his reapers with nothing but bread dipped in vinegar. Say not, that Spirits have become necessary in harvest from habit and the custom of the country. The custom of swallowing this liquid fire, is a bad one, and the habit of it may be broken. Let half a dozen farmers in a neighbourhood agree to allow higher wages to their reapers than are common, and a sufficient quantity of any of the liquors I have recommended, and they may soon abolish the practice of giving them spirits. They will in a little while be delighted with the good effects of their association. Their grain will be sooner and more carefully gathered into their barns, and a hundred disagreeable scenes of sickness and contention will be avoided which always follow in a greater or less degree the use of spirituous liquors. Under this head, I should not neglect to recommend butter milk and water, or sour milk (commonly called bonneclabber) and water. It will be rendered more grateful by the addition of a little sugar. PUNCH is likewise calculated to lessen effects of heat and heard labour upon the body. The spirit in this liquor is blunted by its union with the vegetable acid. Hence it possesses not only the constituent parts, but most of the qualities of cyder and wine. To render this liquor perfectly innocent and wholesome, it must be drank *weak* in moderate quantities and only in warm weather.

There are certain classes of people to whom I beg leave to suggest a caution or two upon the use of spirituous liquors.

1. Valetudinarians, especially those who labour under disorders of the stomach and bowels, are very apt to fly to spirits for relief. Let such people be cautious how they repeat this dangerous remedy. I have known many men and women of excellent characters and principles, who have been betrayed by occasional doses of gin or brandy to ease the cholic, into a love of spirituous liquors in so much that they have afterwards fallen sacrifices to their fatal effects. The different preparations of opium are a thousand times more safe and innocent than spirituous liquors in all spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels. So apprehensive am I of the danger of contracting a love for spirituous liquors by accustoming the stomach to their stimulus, that I think the fewer medicines we exhibit in spirituous vehicles the better.

2. Some people from living in countries subject to the intermitting fever endeavour to fortify themselves against it by two or three glasses of bitters made with spirits every day. There is great danger of medicines becoming foes from this practice. Besides this mode of preventing intermittents is by no means a certain one. A much better security against them is to be found in the Jesuits bark. A tea-spoon of this excellent medicine taken every morning during the sickly season, has in many instances preserved whole families in the neighbourhood of rivers and mill ponds from fevers of all kinds. Those who live in a sickly part of the country, and who cannot procure the bark or who object to taking it, I would advise to avoid the morning and evening air in the sickly months—to kindle fires in their houses on days, and in cool evenings throughout the whole summer and to put on woolen clothing about the first week in September. The last part of this direction applies only to the inhabitants of the middle State. These cautions I am persuaded will be more effectual in preventing autumnal fevers than the best preparations that can be made from bitters in spirit.

3. Men who follow professions that require a constant exercise of the mind or body, or perhaps of both, are very apt to seek relief from spirituous liquors. To such persons I would beg leave to recommend the use of TEA instead of spirits. Fatigue is occasioned by the obstruction of perspiration. Tea by restoring perspiration, removes fatigue, and thus invigorates the system. I am no advocate for the general or excessive use of tea. When drank too strong, it is hurtful especially to the female constitution; but when drank of a moderate degree of strength, and in moderate quantities with sugar and cream or milk, I believe it is in general innocent, and at all times to be preferred to spirituous liquors. One of the most industrious Schoolmasters I ever knew told me that he had been preserved from the love of spirituous liquor by contracting a love for tea in early life. Three or four dishes drank in an afternoon, carried off the fatigue of a whole day's labour in his school. This gentleman lived to be 71 years of age, and afterwards died of acute disease in the full exercise of all the faculties of his mind.

LONDON, April 30.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Trustees man of war, dated Leghorn Mole, 30th of March.

We are now arrived here from Genoa, our last port, and being our rendezvous, are together with the commodore (Trully) of 50 guns; Pearl 30; Southampton of 32; Carysfort 28; and the Ferret brig; the Phaeton 38 guns; Ambuscade 12; and King's Fisher 18 guns; are cruising and expected to join in the bay of Naples, which we make our next port. All the ports in Spain and Italy are now shut against all ships coming from the Barbary shore, where the plague is reported to rage horribly. They are equipping two float ships of 40 guns, built at Fiesone for the Emperor's service. Preparations are making here for the Russian fleet, which they expect in July next. Nothing but war is talked of in this place. Adieu."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Houghton, East Indiaman, brought over by the Wycombe, East Indiaman, dated Canton, Dec. 10, 1787.

"Many of the country Captains (commanders of small ships employed in the country going to Bengal, Madras, Batavia, Malacca, &c.) pitying the distressed situation of these wretches frequently relieved them by a free distribution of rice, & made offer to take them on board where they would soon recover of their debility and allow them wages per month the same as Chinese sailors; no, the rascally Mandarins told them they might go on board, but if any of them died, the captain must be answerable for their lives.

"You will see from the newspapers an account of the arrival of the fleet, and the particulars of a mutiny which happened about a week ago, on board the Belvidere, in which many were wounded before they were quelled."

MAY 16.

Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons observed, that petitions from almost every part of the country having been presented, praying the abolition of the slave trade, the House could not pass over unnoticed, a business of such importance. The advanced period of this session, would not admit of such a discussion of the subject as would enable Parliament to come to a final decision upon it; yet it, however, ought not to terminate without some notice of this great object—he therefore gave notice, that on Thursday next he would make a motion by which the House would pledge itself into the consideration of the slave trade early next session.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, dated July 9.

"Dear Sir,

"*Whatever may have been said against the opposers of the new government, now in our Convention, I believe no men, upon a point so very important and interesting to America, ever behaved with more candour; fairness; confidency and patriotism—and while they are anxious for the welfare of their country, and jealous of any great power, whereby the liberties and freedom of the people may be in the least endangered, their zeal will do them honour, and however they may be branded with the epithets of anti's, enemies to their country, &c. they will rise superior to those little prejudices, and among the sensible and discerning part of mankind, will be considered as the guardians of their country. They have opposed the federalists with that spirit, freedom and openness, which the consciousness of rectitude naturally inspires, and now lament the expediency of following the example of the sister States. They will adopt the Constitution without any previous amendments; but a bill of rights, alterations, &c. will accompany the ratification, which probably will take place some time this week.*"

NEW-HAVEN, July 9.

Last Tuesday evening the house of Deacon Stephen Ball was struck and considerably damaged with lightning. A large portion of the electrical fluid entered the chimney, and burst before it reached the house into several directions; one part of it struck a young woman, a maid in the house, as she was ascending the chamber stairs, and instantly killed her. Her hair was completely shaved off her head in a space of about two inches, and one of her ears much burnt—after this it took several directions in the house, ruined Pewter, and broke sundry articles of earthen ware. Several persons were in the house, but no others injured.

Thus, in the twinkling of an eye, was a young person in full life arrested by death, in a manner which forcibly calls to the unthinking world to be prepared for death, and exhibits the majesty of him who thunders in the heavens.

JULY 16

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Wallingford, dated July 10, 1788.

"The following information may perhaps be a matter worthy the attention of those in the medical department.

Last Monday Capt. Joseph Edwards, of this town, in the midst of life, and 5 effect health, was stung by a bee, on the back part of his neck, which put an end to his life, in about fifteen minutes. He has left a wife and family to mourn his untimely death. Could an antidote be found to counteract the operation of such poisons as are communicated from the stings of bees, and other insects, it would be of great utility."

LITCHFIELD, July 7.

There is a peice of level ground in Fairfield, which, during the summer season, is extremely hot; a person being on the spot, exposed to the open air at particular times, will find occular demonstration of the same;—and in less than three minutes, perspiration liberally flows, and steams thro' the pores of the body at an amazing rate. Let the person travel three rods west of said spot of ground, and in the course of three minutes more will experience a manifest change, viz. that the cold increases to that degree, as puts an imediate check to the aforesaid liberal perspiration; the crimson fluid in a manner become chilled in so short a space of time, as would most certainly bring on an ague if not timely prevented by some warm covering. This short distance of three rods, only in length from east to west, the extreme or points of compass, appear, as it were, like two different climates, the former resembling the Torrid Zone, and the latter the Frigid Zone; so directly reverse are the distances, which apparently affect the human frame, by such a sudden alteration from intense heat, to that of filling up the pores, while celerity of motion slackens in the fluids, and thirsting cold intervenes.

NEW-LONDON, July 11.

On Monday the 1st instant Daniel Stanton of Windsor in the state of Vermont, late of Stonington, and Josiah Gates, jun. of Colchester in this county, were taken into custody, in Groton, and the next day committed to goal in this city for horse-stealing. It is supposed they belong to a large clan who follow the business of horse-stealing in different parts of the country. A quantity of counterfeit New York bills, and 6d pieces of silver were found on them.

BOSTON, July 17.

We hear, at Andover, last Wednesday afternoon, during a thunder shower there, hail descended so severely, as to destroy a great number of windows; and many pieces taken up, exceeding an inch and an half in circumference.

Sunday arrived Captain Williams, in the schooner Polly, in 30 days from St. Eustatia. He informs that *four thousand vessels* arrived at Barbadoes, from England, near the close of May, and that *ten thousand* more were soon expected. That they were in daily expectation of a packet's arriving with a declaration of War, England against France.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 8.

"From Poughkeepsie, we have been informed that on the arrival of the express, giving account of Virginia having adopted the constitution, the antifederal party took no more notice of it than if the most trifling occurrence had been mentioned. Some think they will adjourn until some time in August; others that they will adopt the Constitution, and some others that they will inject it—my opinion is that notwithstanding they may now be convinced of the necessity of adopting, yet as they have acted on the opposition so long and with such warmth, they cannot with a good grace immediately give their assent. This I think makes an adjournment necessary.

"Should the Convention reject the Constitution I sincerely believe that the southern district of this State will apply to the new Congress to be taken into the federal government. The southern district comprehends Long-Island, Staten-Island, York-Island and Westchester county, and pays about one half the taxes of the whole State.

"We are told, that the plan for putting the new government into opperation has been agreed to by Congress but that the *blanks*, for the place where and the time when the first Congress is to meet, were not filled up *Philadelphia*, it was proposed, would be inserted in the former and *December* or *February* in the latter.

The Grand Federal Procession in Philadelphia, as it marched on the 4th inst. extended two miles and half and contained about 5000 persons—the whole number while on Union-Green was upwards of 17,000.

NEWPORT, July 20.

We are informed that the town of Providence have manufactured 100,000 yards of cloth more than last year, than for any period since the peace, which at a moderate computation is 20,000 dollars—a noble stimulus for industry.

NORTHAMPTON, July 23.

On Thursday last was executed in this town, pursuant to her sentence, for the murder of her bastard child, Abiel Converse, of Chester—Abigail 11 o'clock, A. M. she was conducted by the sheriff from the goal to the meeting house, where a sermon suitable to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bascom, of Chester, from Prov. viii. 36—*But he that sinneth against me, wrongeth his own soul: all they that hate me, love death.*

We hear from Greenfield, that on Saturday the 12th instant, a barn belonging to Mr. George Howland, of that town, was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground—A pair of oxen, belonging to Mr. Howland, were killed at the same time—they were standing in the barn yard yoked together.

We hear from Albany, that on Thursday the 3d inst. at four o'clock, P. M. the Federalists in that city assembled to demonstrate their joy on the important information (which had that morning arrived) of the adoption of the new Constitution by Virginia, at which time the bells of the city began ringing and continued until sunset, ten cannon were fired, &c. &c. On Friday morning the antifederalists assembled at Hilton's tavern, and at nine o'clock A. M. formed in procession (Jeremiah Van Rantzelaer, Esq. chairman of the antifederal committee, at their head) with the colours of the State and a drum, and marched to the fort, where they publicly burnt the new Constitution, gave three cheers, and returned to Hilton's. At 12 o'clock the corporation and a large concourse of citizens, federal and antifederal, assembled at the city-hall; at half past 12 they moved in procession, escorted by a troop of horse and company of artillery, to the fort, where 13 cannon were fired, 13 platoons of musquetry and a salute from the horse: When the procession moved from the city-hall, the bells of the city began ringing and continued until 12 o'clock.

A number of the most respectable federalists of the city and strangers dined at the city tavern, where it was agreed that they would that afternoon testify their joy, on the important news received from Virginia—for this purpose a beautiful Tree was procured, and an invitation given to the troop and artillery to join in the procession, which consisted of between 800 and 1000 persons. At 6 o'clock it moved from the city tavern, (the principal federalists bearing the Constitution and the Federal Tree) through State, Market, Columbia and Pearl streets, to the fort; immediately on their arrival the federal tree was erected on the spot where the constitution had been burnt, ten cannon were fired and the air re-echoed with the loud huzzas and acclamations of the populace.—From the fort, after passing through the streets before mentioned and Court-street, halted where fort Orange formerly stood; a salute was here fired by the artillery and horse. On the return of the procession through Green-street, (which is about 24 feet wider) they were unexpectedly stopped by a party of antifederalists, having a field-piece, armed with large clubs and stones; after a short altercation however, the procession again began their march, when they received a volley of stones from the antifederalists, which wounded one man in the head, and then, (if we may be allowed the expression) the action began, and continued for the space of 15 or 20minutes, when the antifederalists were driven from the ground, their field-piece taken, and the federalists in triumph marched through the street. Jeremiah Van Rantzelaer, Esq. Alderman Price, Peter W. Yates, Esq. and Abraham G. Lansing, Esq. were taken prisoners, but soon after permitted to return to their houses by the federalists.—On the federal side, Alderman M'Clanen for the execution of his office as a magistrate; Mr. James Caldwell, Theodorus V. W. Graham, Esq. Mr. Thomas L. Witbeck, &c. were wounded. On the antifederal side, Alderman Price, &c.—on both sides about 18. One of the antifederalists, it is said, mortally.

On Saturday morning, the magistrates of the city assembled, and adopted measures for restoring the city to good order—and on the date of the above information, which was Tuesday the 8th, the parties remained quiet and peaceable.

DIED, in this town, on Saturday morning last, Mr. *Ezra Clark*, in the 63d year of his age.

Mr. BUTLER,

IF you think the following account of articles exported from the port of Boston only, the last year, (with their current value at the place of exportation) will give information and pleasure to your readers, you will give it a place in your paper. And you may be assured, that in a short time you shall, if you please, have the satisfaction of communicating to the public an accurate account of the exportations from the other ports in this State—and also an account of the sterling cost of goods imported.——Your readers will then be able to form a better opinion of our commercial, and perhaps of our agricultural situation, than they ever have been.—You may expect also to gratify your customers with a clear and undisguised statement of the finances of the Commonwealth; for the General Court the last session adopted those measures which will necessarily produce a thorough investigation of all our public accounts—of the present mode of doing business in all our public offices—of the present mode of taxation—and of our finances in general: and have directed that a new, complete, and permanent revenue system be presented to the Court the first day of their next session—you shall know the result. And it is believed the publication thereof will rejoice the hearts of all who wish our political happiness.

Exported from the port of Boston this year past, viz.

		£.	s.	d.
4,789	thousand boards, at 30s.	7,183	10	0
95	do. pipe staves, at 120s.	570	0	0
240	do. barrel do. at 44s.	528	4	0
10	do. heading, at 80s.	40	0	0
82	do. hoops, at 72s.	295	4	0
30	do. plank, at 120s.	180	0	0
2,433	do. shingles, at 8s.	973	4	0
6,360	feet timbers, at 6d.	156	10	0
22	thousand feet oars, at 2d.	87	10	0
2	092 do. hogshead staves, at 54s.	2	82	8	0
21,465	shooks, at 22s. 6d.	859	17	6
3	573 hogsheads fish, at 13s.	22,930	10	0
49,231	quintals fish, at 15s.	36,999	15	0
4	811 barrels mackrel, at 36s.	6	255	12	0
516	do. alewives, at 24s.	361	4	8
638	do. herring, at 14s.	446	12	0
383	do. shad, at 24s.	255	4	0
210	do. salmon, at 48s.	504	0	0
2,019	kegs ditto, at 6s. 6d.	280	4	6
2,043	barrels pickled fish, at 28s.	1	937	16	0
4,783	hogsheads of N. E. rum, at 180s.	43,047	0	0
3,166	barrels do. at 45s.	7,571	10	0
340	hogsheads foreign spirits, at 28s.	4,788	0	0
317	barrels do. at 30s.	1,109	10	0
33	pipes Madeira at 80s.	440	0	0
8	quarter casks do. at 20s.	8	0	0
72	pipes inferior, do. at 36os.	1,296	0	0
805	quarter casks, do. at 90s.	928	10	0
579	tierces rice, at 80s.	2,316	0	0
359	barrels pork, 66s.	1,184	14	0
8,388	do. flour, at 32s.	13,420	16	0
3,983	do. beef, at 42s.	8,322	6	0
2,013	do. bread at 18s.	872	4	0
898	kegs crackers, at 4s.	179	12	0
24,814	bushels corn, at 3s.	3,721	5	0
4,906	do. meal, at 3s.	735	18	0
538	barrels peas and beans, at 28s.	482	8	0
5,216	bushels potatoes, at 8d.	434	16	0
2,955	firkins butter at 50s.	3,137	10	0
206	do. hogs fat, at 50s.	165	0	0
459	oxen, at 45s.	3,442	10	0
20	cows, at 100s.	100	0	0
488	sheep, at 10s.	244	0	0
479	hogs, at 15s.	359	5	0
146	dozen poultry, at 2s.	87	12	0
791	cwt. hollow ware, at 25s.	474	15	0
728	do. bar iron, at 25s.	484	0	0
5,186	casks flax seed, at 40s.	10,360	0	0
238	thousand bricks, at 18s.	428	4	0
6,097	barrels spirit and pearl ash at 32s.	30,485	0	0
8	trunks furs, 40 tons.	800	0	0
46	casks do. at 20cwt.	782	0	0
1,195	cwt. whale bone, at 20os.	11,950	0	0
5,092	barrels do. at 80s.	20,368	0	0
295	cwt. whale bone, at 200s.	2,180	0	0
3	400 pounds wax, at 2os.	255	0	0
2,024	boxes tallow candles, at 40s.	4,048	0	0
90	do. spermaceti do. at 80s.	3,796	0	0
198	boxes soap, at 25s.	372	10	0
2	83 do. chocolate, at 40s.	5,660	0	0
201	18 pounds coffee, at 1s.	3,018	2	0
4	400 do. cocoa, at 6d.	120	0	0
67	587 do. cotton, at 2s.	6,755	14	0
1	774 do. other India ware, at 3s.	970	18	0
57	874 do. loaf sugar, at 20d.	2,412	12	0
115	204 do. sheets, at 4d.	1,920	7	4
2	091 cwt. of brown sugar, at 40s.	3,504	0	0
1	787 do. refined candle, at 140s.	3,150	0	0
79	136 pounds feather, at 2s.	4,256	10	0
2	256 doz. shoes, at 60s.	7,695	0	0
2	861 hogsheads salt, at 33s.	4,203	13	0
2	194 do. molasses, at 140s.	2,358	0	0
	78 barrels, do. at 35s.	219	10	0
3	156 do. naval stores, at 22s.	3,337	4	0
	15 casks ginseng, at 75s.	1,125	0	0
	351 hhds. tobacco, at 200s.	3,685	10	0
	585 bales duck, at 60s.	1,462	10	0
8	567 pairs of horses, at 45s.	3,525	15	0
	85 do. cordage, at 48s.	852	0	0
	253 casks of nails, at 200s.	2,518	0	0
		£451,248	5	4

Williamsburgh, July 10th 1788.

WHEREAS a report has gone abroad, injurious to the character of Mr. Edmund Taylor, of this town, I have thought it but doing justice to his reputation, to publish the following state of facts. In the month of February last, I lost a certain sum of money, which I suspected to have taken. My suspicion was solely founded on his putting off two pieces of gold, which he quadrated in every particular with two I had lost—and his not being able, at that time, to inform me from whom he received them—a circle of friends present at an interview I had with Mr. Taylor, on this occasion, considered this circumstantial evidence in a light which made them very solicitous with me not to prosecute the matter, but to propose terms of accommodation;—I being willing to save a character from ruin, which I had ever highly esteemed, readily yielded to their request. My terms were made known to Mr. Taylor, and he was urged, as he valued his reputation, to comply with them; but he at first positively refused, adding that he hoped to make it appear from whom he received the two pieces of gold; though he had taken a number of such during the winter, he was not confident that he should be able. It was then observed to him, that if he was doubtful whether he should succeed, he ought by no means to hesitate a moment, as the above circumstance was amply sufficient to convict him of theft, and would assuredly do it should he fail, whereat by now consenting to the terms proposed, the affair might be settled and forever sleep in forgetfulness. These observations, made by persons whom he knew to be really friendly and whom he thought to be more knowing in such matters than himself, finally prevailed with him;—but this settlement has been so far from burying the matter, that it has operated materially to the disadvantage of Mr. Taylor's character;—he being sensible of it, soon remonstrated on the cruelty of suffering, in point of property and reputation, when innocent, and that he was innocent, he said he hoped soon to convince me, by making it appear from whom he received the two pieces of gold, which were the cause of my suspicion. I assured him that I was so far from desiring to injure either his property or good name, that I as ardently wished, as he possibly could, that he might succeed; that if he did, I would not only give up the obligation which I received upon our settlement, but exert every consistent endeavour to retrieve his character. In fine he has since made it appear where he received the two pieces above mentioned, by witnesses produced, from under the hands of two men;—in consequence of which I have given up to Mr. Taylor the said obligation, and am satisfied with respect to his honesty, and desire all who have heretofore viewed him in the odious light of a thief, now to consider him as a man of integrity and uprightness.

JOSIAH DWIGHT.

† *The one Mr. Samuel Stiles of Northampton, the other William Gillet, Clerk to Dr. Phinehas Smith of New-Lebanon.*

THERE is in Enoch from the subscriber on the 15th instant, a light bay MARE, black mane and tail, 8 years old, trots and paces, about 13 hands high, a streak in her face, her off fore foot larger than the other, and out of shape, the other three feet white, no shoes on, and no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said mare, and return her to the subscriber, or give notice where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded and all necessary charges paid, by

STEPHEN FRENCH.

Cummington, July 20, 1788.

WANTED, by the Subscriber, a quantity of

BUTTER,

for which a generous price will be given, and payment made in English & W. India GOODS, at his store in Northampton.

SETH WRIGHT.

WHEREAS the subscribers being appointed commissioners, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Elijah Alvord late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months from the 25th day of May last, being allowed the creditors to field their claims, bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Caleb Alvord, innholder in Greenfield, on the last Mondays of August, October and December next, from one to six o'clock P. M.

Ezekiel Bascom,
Adam Weiman.

Greenfield, July 25, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Heath, and county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, for which now remains due, as follows, viz.

	State tax	Town tax
	£. d.	£. d. q.
Oliver Wheelock, alias, lot No. 6,	6 4	18 6 2
John Look, alias, lot No. 5,	4 6	8 2 2
John Watkins,		4 2 0
John Kendall,		3 2 0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 28th day of August next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. Aseph White in said Heath, at three o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

Joseph Butler, Collector for 1785.
William Buck jun. do. 1786.
Aseph White, do. 1787.
John Brown, do. 1787.

Heath, June 9, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife RACHEL, being instigated by the wicked counsel of her hypocritical brethren, and contrary to the principles of true christianity and conjugal affection, has so far acted the part of an obstinate and rebellious wife, as to relinquish her duty to me, by refusing to co-habit with me, her lawful married husband, who has used her with the utmost affection and tenderness, by providing for her support handsomely in a family way, for several months past—These are to forbid all persons in this state or county, to harbour or detain my wife upon any account whatever, without my consent or approbation, as they may depend on a prosecution being commenced against them for such unjustifiable conduct.

BENJ. COLE.

Conway, July 5, 1788.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, a Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, trots & paces, a star in her forehead, supposed about 12 years old, shod before. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges & take her away.

Deerfield, June 5, 1788. AARON PRATT.

Just published, and now selling by the Printer hereof, price 1/

AN ESSAY on CHRISTIAN BAPTISM, which solves all the common doubts on that subject, and in which it is said are some new sentiments.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the *House of Representatives*, June 13, 1788.

An ACT empowering the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to grant Writs of Review in certain cases.

WHEREAS the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, are by law empowered in certain cases, to set aside verdicts and grant new trials; but are not empowered by law, to set aside judgments, when rendered on such verdicts: And forasmuch as the said justices have no power to set aside such judgments, many inconveniences have happened and may hereafter happen, unless some remedy be provided:

BE it therefore enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That wherever there hath been, or hereafter may be, any legal cause for the said Justices before judgment, to set aside any verdict, but nevertheless judgment hath been, or hereafter may be rendered on such verdict, the party aggrieved by such judgment (and not otherwise entitled to a review of the cause) may petition the Justices of the aforesaid Court, at any of their terms, for a review of such cause; and the said justices, on due notice to the adverse party, and full consideration of such petition, are hereby empowered if they see fit, to grant a review of the said cause, on such terms and conditions, as to them shall seem just and reasonable between the said parties.

And whereas by reason of accident, mistake, or some unforeseen cause, judgments have been and hereafter may be rendered in the said Court, on discontinuance non suit, nil dicit, non sum informatus, report of referees, or default, and suits have been and hereafter may be discontinued, without judgment, to the hindrance or subversion of justice: Wherefore

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever by reason of any accident, mistake, or any unforeseen cause, judgment hath been, or hereafter may be rendered on discontinuance, non-suit, nil dicit, non sum informatus, report of referees, or default, or suits have been, or hereafter may be discontinued without judgment, to the hindrance or subversion of justice; the said justices on petition as aforesaid, are further empowered to grant a review of the action, in manner as aforesaid.

And whereas similar cases do happen, in the Court of Common Pleas, and before Justices of the Peace:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That wherever by reason of any of the causes mentioned, in the last enacting clause, any judgment in the said court, of Common Pleas, or before any Justice of the Peace, hath been or hereafter may be rendered in manner, as in the same clause is mentioned; or any appeal hath been, or hereafter may be prevented or lost, to the hindrance or subversion of justice as aforesaid; and the party aggrieved shall produce in, and file with the Clerk of the Supreme judicial Court, a copy of record of the cause duly attested, and shall petition the justices of the same Court for a review of the cause in manner as aforesaid, the said justices may grant a review of the said cause, in manner aforesaid, to be heard and determined, in the said Supreme Judicial Court.

Provided always, That no petition for review, shall be sustained after one year and six months from the time of rendering judgment in the action, and only one review shall ever be granted in any action, by virtue of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever a review is granted, by virtue of this act, a writ of review shall be sued out and prosecuted to final judgment and execution, in the same manner as is provided in other actions of review.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the justices aforesaid, to whom any petition shall be preferred in manner aforesaid, are further empowered to stay execution the in cause, on such conditions as are before mentioned; and whenever the same Justices shall adjudge, that the petitioner shall take nothing by his petition, they are also empowered to award the respondent, his reasonable costs, and execution may be sued out accordingly.

In the *House of Representatives*, June 23, 1788.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In *Senate* June 19, 1788.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

An ACT in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act to bring into the public Treasury, the Sum of one Hundred and sixty-three Thousand and two hundred Pounds, in Public securities, by a sale of a part of the Eastern Lands, and to establish a lottery for that purpose."

WHEREAS some of the proprietors of the prize-lots drawn in the Lottery aforesaid, have represented, that their said lots are scattered over a great extent of territory, belonging to the Commonwealth, and are desirous of exchanging the same with the Commonwealth, in such manner that their lots may lie together: And whereas it is for the interest of the Commonwealth, that their request should be granted:

Therefore be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That upon application of any number of proprietors who have drawn, or are intitled, to prize-lots as aforesaid, equal to the contents of a township, to the Committee on the subject of unappropriated lands in the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, for either of the townships within and upon the borders of the tract appropriated to the said Lottery, they shall be entitled to receive adeed of the same; reserving however the lots appropriated to the public uses in such township; and also reserving lots therein, which are drawn by adventurers to the persons who drew them, or to their heirs or assigns, agreeably to the plan in the Secretary's office; also reserving to any feeler on the said lands or persons who may have actually made improvements thereon, previous to the passing of this act, a right to purchase the same of this Commonwealth at any time within twelve months from this date hereof; the residue of such township, to be divided in such manner, as the said associators or adventurers may agree upon.

Resolved however, That application to the committee aforesaid, be made within 6 months from the passing this act, and that the said adventurers, bear the expence of causing the said township so applied for, to be surveyed, under the inspection of the said Committee.

And be it further enacted, That upon execution of a deed by the Committee as aforesaid to the adventurers applying therefor as aforesaid, and their endorsing the tickets intitling them to such prize-lots, and releasing the same to the Commonwealth, the title to such prize-lots for which such township shall be exchanged as aforesaid, shall be re-vestigated in, and enure of the Commonwealth, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had not been granted, or drawn by such adventurers.

In the House of Representatives, June 20, 1788.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In Senate, June 20, 1788.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. President.

Approved

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

Mr. BUTLER,

FOR the information of the Justices of the Peace, in the several counties in the Commonwealth, you will please to insert in your paper the following extract from a resolve, passed by the Honourable Legislature on the 20th. inst and oblige

Yours, &c.

ALEXANDER HODGDON,

(Treasurer.

"*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby ordered, to take proper measures to compel all Justices of the Peace to account with him annually for all fines by them received or imposed for the use of the Commonwealth. And the Attorney-General on application from the Treasurer, is directed to afford him all the necessary assistance, to enable him to carry the above resolution into effectual execution."

Treasury-Office, Boston, June 25, 1788.

Sent up for concurrence,

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In Senate, June 20th, 1788.

Read and concured,

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. President.

Approved

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy, attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

GOOD WHEAT, at 4*s*—RYE, at 2*s*.8.—INDIAN CORN at 2*s*6 per bushel, to be sold at the Sign of TAPPAN & FOWLS, where may be had a good assortment of English GOODS, cheap for Cash.

Northampton, July 9. 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident Proprietors of unimproved lands in the town of Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, that their land is entered in the lists of assessment column fixed on in the subscribers, in a town, state, county, and miniller tax, for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, the sum annexed to each man's name, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Willcocks and Grant,	0	5	8
Edward Walker, Esq.	0	14	9
Benjamin Convers,	0	13	3
Enoch Shepherd,	1	19	11
Jonathan Balcom,	1	7	1
Willcocks and Grant,	2	11	1
Enoch Shepherd,	3	8	4
Edward Walker, Esq.	0	15	5
Seth Taylor,	0	4	3
Benjamin Convers,	0	3	6
Benjamin Convers,	0	3	0
Doct. Samuel Mather,	0	2	3
Roswell Benjamin,	0	2	1
David Crow,	0	1	1

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 25th day of August next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of Maj. Thomas James Dorrance, innholder in said town, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes with intervening charges.

Daniel Kirkland, Collector for 1783.
Jonathan Lovell, do. for 1784.
John Griswold, do for 1785 & 86.
Isaac Williams, do. for 1787.
James Convers,

July 1788.

WHEREAS the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOSEPH PETTY, late of Shutesbury, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in and prove their claims; hereby give notice, that we shall attend at the business at the dwelling house of the widow Abigail Penny, in said Shutesbury, on the first Mondays of August, October and December next, from two to five o'clock P. M.

THOPHILUS CROCKER,
MATTHEW PRATT.

May 7, 1788.

JULY 1788. THE NUMBER 102.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Eight.

An ACT to confirm the doings of Justices of the Peace, whose commissions have expired, or may hereafter expire, and be again renewed.

WHEREAS by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, the Commissions of Justices of the Peace, expire at the end of seven years; and whereas it has happened and may hereafter happen, that much business which has been, or may be begun by them in the execution of the duties of their office, and the business so begun by them has not been or may not be completed, and carried into full execution, before the expiration of the said term of their commissions, and as doubts have arisen whether such actions, doings and proceedings, can survive and remain valid after the expiration of the term of such former commissions, and be again re-assumed and proceeded upon, after such commissions are or shall be renewed.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, That all such actions, doings and proceedings of Justices of the Peace within this Commonwealth, which have been assumed and carried into execution since the renewal of their said commissions, be, and they are hereby confirmed and rendered valid, to all legal intents, as fully as if the Commissions, under authority whereof they originated, had continued in force, until the final issue of such actions and proceedings aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, before whom actions may be commenced under former commissions, and such commissions have or shall expire before judgment has been or shall be rendered thereon, or judgment being rendered, the same remains in whole or in part unsatisfied; such Justices of the Peace, who have heretofore or shall hereafter have their said commissions seasonably renewed, and being duly qualified agreeably to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, all under such Commissions, be, and they are hereby authorised and impowered, to render judgment and issue execution on all such actions commenced as aforesaid, in the same manner as the commissions under which such actions are or may be commenced, were in full force.

The House of Representatives, June 20, 1788.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In Senate, June 20, 1788.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. President.

Approved——

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Eight.

AN ACT in addition to the Act, "for regulating the proceedings on Probate Bonds, in the Courts of Common Law, and directing their form in the Supreme Court of Probate."

WHEREAS, in and by the 1st section of the said act, it is enacted, "That when judgment shall be rendered upon any Probate Bond, against the obligors, their Executors or Administrators, and the party or parties, against whom such judgment shall be rendered, shall by law be entitled to a review thereof, execution shall be forthwith suspended, or stayed in such counties, as have but one Supreme Judicial Court annually, for the space of six kalender months, to commence on the day of rendering the judgment; and in such Counties as have two Supreme Judicial Courts annually, execution shall be suspended until the next term or sitting thereof in the same county, to the end the said obligors their Executors or Administrators, may (if they see cause) review the same." By reason of which, all attachments of real or personal property, on the original writ, for bringing forward suits, are rendered useless and ineffectual, to the satisfaction the judgments that may be given in

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful, for the party or parties, for whose use and benefit, a judgment, upon any Probate Bond may be hereafter rendered, (as soon as 24 hours shall be expired, after the judgment shall be entered up) to sue out execution thereupon; any thing in the said recited action to the contrary notwithstanding——*Provided*, the person or persons, suing out the same execution, shall give bond, to the party or parties against whom the same shall issue, (and file the bond in Court for his or their use) in double the sum named in the execution, with surety or sureties to the acceptance of the Court, with condition to refund and pay to him or them, whatever sum or sums, shall be received or levied by virtue thereof, more than sufficient to satisfy the final judgment, that may be given in his or their favour, upon a writ of review, that may be commenced thereupon, within the time by law limitted for such review; And if at the time of rendering the final judgment on the review, it shall appear to the court that the party or parties, suing out execution as aforesaid, have received or levied thereon a larger sum than the final judgment, it shall and may be lawful for the same Court, and they are hereby authorised and impowered, to enter up judgment in favour of the obligee, for the restitution thereof, and thereupon to issue execution for the same, against the said obligors (or so many of them as shall then be living) in as full and ample a manner, as though a suit was commenced and prosecuted on the same bond.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any suit shall hereafter be brought, on a Probate Bond, and the principal obligor named in the bond is living and resident within the Government, and shall not be attached in the writ, or if named, shall not be attached or summoned to answer thereunto, it shall & may be lawful for the Court, at the request of the surety or sureties, that may be attached or summoned thereby, to continue the same cause to the next term, or to some distant day in the same term; if upon a consideration of the circumstances attending the suit, they shall determine such continuance reasonable or expedient; to the end such surety or sureties may purchase out a writ in such form as the Court shall direct, for attaching the property, securing the person or summoning the principal to come in and become a party to the suit; and in case the principal (after being attached or summoned upon such process, fourteen days, or more, prior to the time of his being directed to appear and answer) shall not appear, and answer, the Court are hereby authorised and impowered to render judgment against him, in the same way and manner they might have done, had such principal been duly named and legally summoned by the original writ, which commenced the suit, and he had neglected to appear, or appearing, had neglected to make answer thereto.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a law made and passed, the eighteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, intitled "An Act in addition to, and for explaining an act passed in the year, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, intitled "An Act for regulating the proceedings on Probate Bonds, in the Courts of Common law; and directing their form in the Supreme Court of Probate," be, and hereby is repealed.

In the House of Representatives, June 20, 1788.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In Senate, June 20, 1788.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. President.

Approved— JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Particulars respecting the dispute which lately happened at Providence.

From the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

Mr. CARTER,

YOUR last Gazette announced to the publick the manner in which Friday the 4th inst. was celebrated in this town.—From a regard to the honour of the State, and to the feelings of some of our fellow-citizens no mention was made of the appearance of a number of persons under arms from the country, on the morning of that day: But in vain was this friendly purpose to cast the veil of charity and oblivion over that rash and ill-judged attempt. When people will scandalize themselves, it proves that they are past even shame the last of all the virtues.

Whether from the vain-glory of boasting of supposed victory, or more unaccountable vanity of being known to the world as the leader of a mob, a lengthy publication on that subject has been thought necessary by one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of this State! It has therefore now become an indispensible duty to publish those proceedings in their true light, as well for the reputation of the gentlemen who contributed to defray the expence of the feast, as to vindicate that of those gentlemen who went out of town to disperse the rioters.

On certain information, received in the morning of that day, that some disorderly persons, with loaded guns, were lurking in the woods in the vicinity of the town a number of gentlemen, about 7 o'clock went out to treat with their leaders, on some terms to disperse them.

On their arrival at Col. Christopher Olney's they were informed by William West, Esq. one of the Judges of the Superior Court, Capt. Andrew Waterman, and John Sayles, Esq. (both members of the Hon. General Assembly) who appeared to be the principal leader, that their intention was to prevent any rejoicing on account of the adoption of the new federal Constitution.

On this occasion the gentlemen from town remarked, that it gave them pain to think that the repose of society should be interrupted in such a manner; to effect a purpose of that kind—that had any persons dissatisfied in the country seasonably intimated that any demonstrations of joy on that account would be revenged by military execution, their regard for the apprehensions and alarms of aged and infirm, of the women and children in the town, which would be necessarily excited on such an occasion, and very distressing, would have induced them to have forborne a gratification so trivial, whatever their martial feelings might have suggested to the contrary; but that no intimation of this fort had been made, on the part of any dissatisfied in the country, until the preparations for the festival were completed—that the festival was to be held on the anniversary of Independence, an event in the celebration of which it was presumed all could unite—that none were to be compelled to attend, nor to be molested by any of the transactions of the day—that the festival would be attended on lands which were private property, & by the consent of the owners of the soil—that all the articles to be expended were raised by voluntary contribution—and that it seemed a stretch of power alarming to freemen, to attempt in such a rude manner, with guns and bayonets, to surround and disturb persons only eating and drinking, and making merry on their own lands, at their own expence, in the peace of the Government and COMPANY, and free from even the suspicion of the actual breach of any known law—that if any law had been broken, or should be broken, legal prosecution was open, and the present administration on their side, according to their own account—that the laws would afford ample remedy for all offences, either against the State or individuals, in this case—that a legal remedy would be more honorary to them than any they could take by violence, as well as more for the credit of the present administration, several of whom were in the insurrection—that the liberty of thus *sitting under our own vines and figtrees, without any to make us afraid*, was an obstacle for which we had long and obstinately contended, and in that contest the independent corps in the town, as well as the town militia, had borne too conspicuous a part to permit any apprehensions to take place exceptory to their military character, whenever an occasion might present in which it might worthily be put to the proof—that it could not be expected that the ground would be yielded, or the property given up—that it was however the wish of all concerned to pacify the minds of the persons under arms and to disperse them, that the remainder of

day might be otherwise employed—that no punctilio or affair of etiquette, would induce them to turn the day into a day of blood, in which case even a victory, would prove a defeat, and would tend to fix and perpetuate animosity betwixt the parties, which the festival was calculated to eradicate and destroy. They were then requested to reduce their grievances to precision, on which John Sayles, Esq. said that if Thirteen Cannon were fired and Thirteen Toasts drank, and none of them in honour of the "*Nine States*," he should be satisfied.

It was then remarked to them, that Thirteen Cannon had actually been fired at sunrising, that no other number had been ordered on any part of the day—that thirteen toasts had been ordered originally, and a list of them was shewn which were afterwards drank and published. In this list an alteration had been previously made (to please Squire Sayles) of the Thirteenth Toast, from the "*Nine States*," to "*The Day*," the only alteration! and which was conceived to be only an *alteration in words*.

This alteration the gentlemen from the town agreed to observe, with which the other party were satisfied, and declared that they had no objection against the feast's being celebrated in all respects conformably to the original orders, and pledged themselves that their people under arms should be instantly dispersed, which was accordingly done.

The general alarm beat all over the country by ill-minded persons, had drawn a considerable concourse of people together; but the number of persons who assembled with hostile purposes was estimated by indifferent persons at about 300, and not more, nearly half of whom were armed with guns, others with clubs, &c. They were drawn together during the darkness of the preceding night. It was noticed, that no man left the cover of the woods, to shew himself on the plain, although it was late in the morning before Col. Tillinghast's Company of the train, and the military under Col. Whipple, took their posts on the ground.

Many of the people from the country, after their leaders had failed in carrying off the ox, that night rousting whole on the plain, which it seems was the original purpose (for they were told that it was unnecsary to bring any provisions with them) and had made terms no more to their advantage or honour, left their arms behind them and joined in partaking of the entertainment. Some who had cash bought victuals at Mr. Hoyle's tavern, and other places; others returned home in the rain, hungry, tired, and repenting their folly.

Those people in the country who were dissatisfied seem to have been alarmed by misinformation—some apprehending that the feast was really to fix the New Constitution in this state; while others apprehended that the militia were actually ordered to assemble by lawful authority, and either the Governor, or Deputy-Governor was to take the command of them. Many of those who had guns came without powder, and were told that they would be supplied with flores in town.

On better information, some returned before they arrived in the vicinity of the town, and many of those assembled near the plain appeared chagrined to find, that an affair which in the country had been magnified into a mountain, on a nearer approach appeared to be only a molehill; and being glad of the appearance of an excuse for desisting from their rash attempt, hearing the explanations given to their leaders readily dispersed.

Two reflections will close the observations. 1. Unhappy indeed are the times into which we are fallen when armed violence is preferred to the laws of the lands, even by those whose duty it is to administer them. 2. Such is the nature of the human mind, after a habit of sporting with the properties of mankind, it rises to such a pitch of depravity as to sport with their lives.

Jabez Bowen,
Jacob I. Clark,
Welcome Arnold,
Zephaniah Andrews,
} In behalf of themselves, and others of the Committee.

Providence July 12, 1788.

The substance of the account given by the antifederalists, and signed by *William Wells*, alluded to in the foregoing piece, it is as follows, "*That having received information, that the town of Providence intended celebrating the ratification of the Constitution by 9 States, the 4th inst.—some people in the country were determined to stop it, deeming it an insult on the dignity of that State—That about 1000 men assembled for this purpose—That a committee of conference was chosen by each party—who met and agreed that there should not be more than 13 cannon fired, and 13 toasts given, and that the celebration of the day should be in honour of the Independence of the United States, and not in honour of any States which have adopted the Constitution, and that they attic then dispersed.*"

RICHMOND, June 25.

We learn that Mr. Ferguson, who was lately taken by the Indians, in company with Mr. Perviance and others, as mentioned in this paper of the 30th of April, has been released, and returned to Morgantown on Sunday the 15th of June. He relates, that after being captured he was stripped, a bell put about his neck, and ordered to be burnt. On his way to the place designed for his sufferings, he was met by some French traders, who purchased him of the Indians for fifty dollars, supplied him with some cloaths, a horse, some money, and every necessary assistance, by which he has been enabled to return to his friends. Mr. Ferguson can give no account of the other prisoners taken with him, as they were separated immediately on being captured.

July 9. Previous to the adjournment of the late Convention, a proposition was made by Mr. Mason, that the minority should meet at the public buildings and prepare an address to reconcile the minds of their constituents to the new plan of government.

Accordingly a very full meeting was had, when to their surprise an address was offered for their signatures, tending to irritate, rather than to quiet the public mind.

A number of that respectable body immediately withdrew, others for some time either remained in silence, or, in general terms recommended temper and moderation,—till at length, Benjamin Harrison, Esq. of Charles City, and in a firm and manly stile, opposed not only the address which had been read, but earnestly recommended an adjournment without taking any further steps in the business.—He observed they had done their duty as free and independent men, in opposing the constitution, but as it had been adopted by a majority of their countrymen it became their duty to submit as good citizens, until the destructive consequences to them should appear, which the minority apprehended, in which however he hoped they would be mistaken. He reminded them of their promises in Convention to unite the people in the opinion of the majority, and by their precept and example endeavour to secure harmony and order among their fellow citizens. The opinion was supported by the hon. John Tyler and General Lawson so successfully, that Mr. Mason disowning their sentiments to prevail generally, prudently and with temper withdrew his address. An adjournment *fine die* took place.—It is to be hoped that the laudable example of those patriots will be followed by their constituents, and that the fears of those who have opposed the new government will shortly be removed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

We hear from Biberry, in Philadelphia county, that a reputable farmer, who gave out that he would give six pence a day to his reapers in lieu of rum or whisky, engaged so many hands by the offer, that they cut down his whole crop of wheat, which consisted of 56 acres, in one day last week. They drank nothing but home made beer and cyder, passed the day in harmony, and all went home perfectly satisfied with themselves and their employer.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

Last evening was launched, the FEDERAL SHIP HAMILTON, amidst the acclamations of a large concourse of citizens.

From Poughkeepsie we learn that the Antifederalists called for the final question on Monday last, but were over-ruled by a motion of Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. G. Livingston, that the question be postponed till the next day, which was carried.

Next day Mr. Hamilton brought forward a plan for ratification, nearly similar to that of Virginia, only containing more declarations.—On this considerable debate took place, and much of the old ground gone over, and the decision again postponed till the next day.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Luzerne County to his friend in Philadelphia.

Wickhurre, July 9, 1788.

"I arrived here the first instant, and found the whole country in motion. I suppose you were informed of Col. Pickering being carried off. The people here have shewn much spirit to retake Col. Pickering; upwards of 100 men went up the river the beginning of last week, and one of the detachments consisting of 18 men, commanded by Capt. Ross, fell in with the party of Wild Boys, of 14 men when a battle ensued, in which four of the Wild Boys were wounded (one of whom is since dead.) Capt. Ross unfortunately received a ball through his arm, entering his body below the short ribs and lodged on the other side (since cut out). We hope he will recover.—This prevented his party from pursuing the retiring Wild Boys.

"We had a letter from Col. Pickering, dated in the woods, wherein we are informed, that he is well; and that he received as good usage as the situation of the country he is confined in will afford."

Extract of a letter from Wyoming, July 9, 1788

"The Sheriff, Major Miers and Capt. Shoe with his dragoons, marched up the river with upwards of 50 men; they encamped at Bute milk Falls and from thence they sent Capt. Ro with a party of 17 men, into the wood nea Mishoping, where the insurgents were encamp with orders to cross the river at Black Wa Bottom, which they accordingly did, and in the neighbourhood took a number of prisoners, fo of whom we have now under a strong guard they had not taken up arms, but are equa guilty. The names of those taken are, Mart Dudley, Joseph Kilburn, Nathan Abbot, Ephra Taylor, Joseph Earle and Thomas King. The orders of the advanced party were to meet th main body on the 3d inst. at Dudley's floufe, Mishopping where the insurgents were encamp ed. The detached party performed their or and arrived near Dudley's at the time appointed where they expected to meet the main body commanded by Miers and Shoot; but to th great surprise, when the detached party came Mishoping, they were attacked by the Insurgent who were put to flight by the first fire of o small party. The maid body did not arrive t an hour and a half after the battle was over. Ha the body come up at the time appointed, they must have killed and taken them all. I hope yo will use your influence, that government may al fer a reward for those under arms."

It is with great pleasure that every friend to America hears of the cultivation of cotton in this auspicious year in the southern states. We hope the enlightened and accurate planters, in that part of the union, will not fail to gratify their northern brethren with a particular detail of their proceedings and success, in raising this interesting raw material.

JULY 22.

There appears to be no later accounts from we Convention, than those brought by Mr. Childs who arrived in town on Sunday morning from Poughkeepsie. The intelligence brought by the gentleman, is, in brief, as follows, viz.

THAT on Wednesday last the Hon. Jo Hobart, seconded by his Worship the Mayor of York, made a motion for an adjournment, but the importance of the subject demanded deliberation and engaged the attention of the house all the day; the next, viz. Thursday, previous to taking the motion of the question, Mr. Hamilton made an excellent speech, and was followed by a n for the question, the division stood as follow Ayes 32; Noes 40; Majority 18. That th Convention then went into a committee of the whole, and read the proposition of Mr. Smith, in amendment of Mr. Jay's motion made on the 11th inst. and a motion of Mr. Hamilton's, in amendment to Mr. Smith's; the hon. Mr. Dru then moved, that the consideration of Mr Smith proposition should be postponed in order to ta up Mr. Hamilton's—the division stood thus, a firmative 20—negative 41. The Committee to took up the proposition of Mr. Smith, who explained a wish to withdraw it, in order to bring forward the following urging as a reason its immaturity, the importance of the arguments made against it but Mr. Lansing declared he would again move it Mr. Smith relinquished it, so of consequence the both stood before the Convention. The amendments in the motion are nearly similar to those which have been recommended by those bodies which have adopted the constitution; with a certain mode of ratification, upon these conditions "They therefore assent to and ratify the Constitution, in the firmest confidence that opportunity will be speedily given to revise and amend the said Constitution, in the mode pointed out in the fifth article thereof; expressly reserving nevertheless to this state a right to recede withdraw from the said constitution, in case the opportunity be not given within ——— years. They further recommend that Congress be invested with power to lay and collect taxes, duties excise, call out the militia, &c. &c. in a uniform manner, than is pointed out by this Convention until the sense of the people be taken on the propriety of amendments to the Constitution, by some mode pointed out; and that a circular letter be addressed to all the states in the union, inviting these amendments and earnestly invite them to join with this Convention in requesting the Congress at their first meeting to call a convention of the states, to consider the amendments proposed by all the states. Friday was a day of silence and reflection. Saturday the question was taken, and the last proposition of Mr. Smith's preferred.——Thus far we have learnt, and rely think this proposition of Mr. Smith's will form the outlines of a ratification.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 22.

Nothing very material has transpired in Convention since our last, more than what we have extracted from their journal. The amendments to be recommended were read on Saturday, and the Convention agreed to discuss them by paragraphs. The propriety of some of them being doubted, caused some debate, and others passed unanimously. A committee, two on each side, consisting of Mr. M. Smith and Mr. Yates one, and Mr. Duane and Mr. Harrison on the other, for the purpose of arranging the amendments agreed to, was appointed. Yesterday much debate took place on some of the amendments. They adjourned till ten this morning.

In what mode the constitution will be adopted is yet uncertain. We may venture to say however, from the anxiety of some of the members to go to their families, and to gather their harvest they will determine the question in a very few days.

HARTFORD, July 28.

Fashion in Europe is reduced to reason—each one studies convenience and propriety—the may pole no longer totters upon flicks, nor the dwarf stoops to court heels—the maids content to wait patiently the allotments of Providence, and not make a premature display with corks and bishops —Even the beaux have laid aside the party colour ed stripes, saucer buttons, their harnefs buckles and their slippery. The few adorers of this tyrant instead of agreeing that is a reform call it the Hegira of fashion.

Extract of a letter from Albany, July 16.

"On the 8th inst. we had the most terrible storm of rain accompanied with wind, I ever before witnessed. The water descended with such rapidity from the hill west of the city, that it carried away a great quantity of lumber which was in Washington street, and in the course of an hour filled all the cellars except one, in State street below Mr. Tunnicliff's so that they run over—damaged 500 bushels of wheat, and other wise did considerable damage in market street, and at the North end of the town."

BOSTON, July 19.

Wednesday last, being the anniversary of commencement, at the University in Cambridge, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, his Excellency the Governor, his honour the Lieutenant-Governor, several members of the hon. council and senate, the hon. Mr. Bowdoin, hon. John Adams, Esq. late ambassador from the United States to the Court of Great Britain, and numbers of other gentlemen of distinction, arrived at Harvard hall, having been accompanied on their tour from Boston, by the Deputy-Sheriff of the county of Suffolk (the high sheriff by indisposition being unable to attend) and the Independent company of horseguards, under Lieutenant Gibbs. They were received by the Fellows of the Corporation Professors and Tutors, and conducted to the Philosophy room, where the board of overseers met. The business necessary to be done previous to the solemnities of the day, was here transacted, and about 11 o'clock they went in the usual procession to the meeting-house;—after which the following exercises were performed by the candidates for the degree of Batchelor of Arts.

A salutary Oration, by *John Phillips*.

An English Poem on the present prospect of America, by *Oliver Dodge*.

A forensick disputation upon this question, "*Whether the balance would be in favour of our existence was there no state but the present.*" By *Daniel Sanders* and *Amos Tappan*.

A conference in Greek—"*Upon the evil effects of avarice, and of prodigality on Society.*" By *James Gardner* and *Charles Jackson*.

A forensick disputation on this question—"*Whether a Republick is more secure of the continuance of its liberties where the officers in the higher branches of government are elected for several years, than when they are elected annually.*" By *Adam Gordon*, and *Abner Lincoln*.

A conference in English on this question—"*Whether a large emigration from Europe into the United States of America would upon the whole be for the real advantage of the States.*" By *Thomas Adams* and *Joseph Cabot*.

An English Oration, by *Benjamin Abbot*.

Several of the young gentlemen who were to have exhibited on this occasion, were prevented by sickness; and the usual syllogistick Disputations were dispensed with.

The President then informed his Excellency the Governor, that the exhibitions of the forenoon were finished, upon which his Excellency was pleased to make the following address to the President:

Reverend and learned Sir,

I CANNOT refrain expressing the high satisfaction, and exalted delight, I possess on the present occasion.

The evidence of genius and learning, this day exhibited by the young gentlemen who are now proceeding from hence into the world under the great, and well improved advantages of an University education, irresistibly carries my hopes and best wishes with them. I anticipate with great pleasure those future years, which will present them highly ranked amongst the ornaments and supporters of their country.

When we contemplate the pious and patriotick origin, as well as the vast advantage of this college—when we see the sons of Harvard, with those who have immediately drawn measures of useful learning from this source deep in the councils of state erecting and supporting a new, prosperous and powerful confederated Republic—improving the wealth and guiding the force of nations—when we see them respected in palaces abroad, and triumphing over cruel invaders at home—when we see by their learning here acquired, Religion stripped of that delusive and dangerous garb, which ignorance and superstition had wrapt her in; and exhibited in that simple and unaffected dress, in which alone she can honour the Deity, and bless mankind—we cannot but deeply revere our ancestors, and rejoice in the fair inheritance they have transmitted us.

I am obliged on this happy occasion, to indulge myself to be carried on the wings of imagination, to the time fast approaching, when such attention will be paid to this seminary, that new Colleges will be here erected—the useful professorships encouraged, and sufficiently endowed, while the domes shall be thronged by youths, thirsty for science, and our country enriched by profound erudition, be acknowledged by the world as a principal seat of the muses.

From you learning and known ability, respectable Sir, your fellow citizens have formed the most sanguine expectations, that while you hold the station you now fill with so much dignity, you will annually send forth men formed to guide the cabinet, direct the arms, and extend the commerce of their country; and those also, who by their precept and example, will honour our holy religion, and lay a foundation for the practice of the purest morals and patriotism, and thus perpetually transmit publick and private happiness from one generation to another.

The gentlemen then returned in procession to the hall, where a dinner was provided for their entertainment—and in the afternoon they again proceeded to the meeting-house, and the following exhibitions completed the business of the day.

An English Oration on the advantages of religion in civil society. By the Rev. *Henry Ware*.

The degrees of Batchelor of Arts, and Matter of Arts, were then conferred on a number of young gentlemen.

A. B. 1779, Andrew Bowers,
A. B. 1783,
Asa Ardrew,
A.B. 1783, Moses Warren,
A. B. 1774,
Cornelius Waters, Mr. *Dartmouth ad eundem*.

After which the degree of Batchelor of Physick was conferred on *George H. Hall*, A. M. and *John Fleet*, A. M.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on *Granville Sharp*, Esq. of London.

A valedictory Oration, spoken by Mr. *John Allen*. A concluding prayer by the President.

July 23. A gentleman of information from North-Carolina, informs that he left that state since its Convention were in session—and that he had such information from several gentlemen belonging to the convention as warranted him to assert, that a few days would give us the pleasing information of that state's having adopted the Constitution.

NORTHAMPTON, July 30.

On the 25th ultimo the Hon. Congress of the United States *resolved*, That the office of inspector of the troops in the service of the United States immediately cease and be discontinued, and the secretary of war report what mode may be most eligible for having the troops inspected for the future.

It was also on the same day *resolved*, That the contract made by John Adams, Esq minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America on this 13th of March, 1788, for the loan of one million of guilders, be and it is hereby ratified.

Resolved, I hat three fair copies of the contract, with the ratification in form of that agreed to on the first of February 1785, mutatis mutandis, endorsed on each copy, be made out and duly attested, and that the secretary for the department of foreign affairs transmit the same by several conveyances to T. Jefferson, Esq. minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at the Court of France.

Resolved, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars in addition to the fourteen thousand dollars already appropriated, be appropriated for defraying the expences of the treaties which have been or may be ordered to be held in the present year with the several Indian tribes in the northern department, &c. for extinguishing the Indian claims; the whole of the said twenty thousand dollars together with six thousand dollars, of the said fourteen thousand dollars be applied solely to the purpose of extinguishing Indian claims to the lands they already ceded to the United States, by obtaining regular conveyances for the same, and a purchase beyond the limit hitherto fixed by treaty: But that no part of the said sums be applied for any purpose other than those above mentioned.

A late writer on the usefulness of printing, furnishes among other the following observations:

"Among the various means of promoting useful knowledge, a periodical paper is not the most inconsiderable. Such a paper, well executed, would greatly contribute to refine the taste, correct the manners, and improve the virtue of the people among whom it circulates. To render such a paper as useful as possible, gentlemen of education and leisure must afford their aid by furnishing it with their own speculations.

"The clergyman may thus diffuse some important lesson of virtue beyond the narrow circle of a single parish, and may correct some foibles and follies, which though really hurtful to the individuals and society, yet seem hardly to deserve the more grave and solemn animadversions of the pulpit. The physician may thus communicate to his brethren of the faculty, some valuable discoveries which have occured in the course of his own practice, and by this method may relieve the distresses and prolong the lives of many of his fellow mortals, whom he never saw.

"By this vehicle the civilian may scatter round some useful and reasonable thoughts on society, government, liberty, finances, and other matters which nearly concerns the happiness of his contrymen.

"Men in private life, the merchant, the husbandman, the artificer, in their several professions, will often meet with occurrences, or make discoveries, which might be useful to mankind.

"The young gentleman who had finished his academical education and is now directing his studies in that profession, in which he hopes, one day to serve his fellow men, may find an agreeable amusement, in writing for a publick paper. Such an exercise, added to reading good authors and conversing with good company, will much embellish his style, and improve his talents at composition. When he considers that his performance is to be perused by the public, he will study justness of sentiment, order of thought and correctness of expression. When he considers that the author is unknown, his modesty will be relieved, and he will write with a manly freedom. Thus he will naturally be led to combine the several beauties and graces of good style."

LEVI SHEPHARD, is desirous that any who has a sufficient knowledge in manufacturing Duck, and will undertake to make it, would send in their proposals——1st, the price by the bolt.——2d, the number of bolts they will engage to make,——and 3d, the time they will engage to deliver it.——It is the opinion of the best judges, that this useful and necessary article may be manufactured in this part of the country to great advantage to the people, and in a short time become a most valuable article of commerce, as our country is so well suited to the raising of flax, and so little demand for it, either in its natural state or manufactured in any other form. The raisers of flax will do well to consider the present season, that it is necessary to water or that part of their flax they design to make into duck,——and should there be a disposition in any considerable number to undertake the manufacturing of duck, the flax raised in this manner will be in the best demand; and for an inducement for the people to engage in this manufacture, the Legislature have offered a bounty of eight shillings per bolt upon all that shall be made in this state.

All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment.

The VIRTUES of the NETTLE.

A Plant

IT has long been my sentiment that the most common gifts of Providence are the most useful, salutary and worthy of estimation. That this opinion has not been ill founded, I will at present, apply it to only *one* instance, of which I can speak with great confidence.

The *common stinging nettle*, apparently as useless and troublesome a plant as any that has been stigmatised with the name of *weeds*, is one of the most efficacious medicines we have in the vegetable kingdom: In the form of a *strong* decoction, or infusion, taken in the quantity of a pint in a day is a most valuable strengthener of general or partial relaxation. In that of a *weak* decoction or infusion, it proves an admirable alternative and deobstruent, in impurities of the blood, and in obstructions of the vessels. And in that of *expressed* juices, taken by spoonfulls, as the exigency of the case requires, it is the most powerful styptick in internal bleedings known. Externally applied, as *fermentation* or *poultice*, it amazingly discusses inflamation, and resolves swellings. In the common sore throat, *thus* applied, and internally, as a gargle, great dependence may safely be put in this common plant. I have been witness to its great efficacy therein in many instances.

FEMALE FORTITUDE!

Extract of a letter from Noyon, France, April 9, 1788.

"On the first of this month, at about 11 o'clock at night, four men were suffocated by the mephitick vapours occasioned by the opening of a common sewer, into which they unluckily fell. At that unseasonable hour, it would have been difficult to get proper assistance, and the necessary succour from the hands of the humane society; they must have inevitably perished had not a young woman of seventeen, servant to the family, begged to be let down in order to save them. This woman, whose name is Catharine Vassent, went down seven different times, and succeeded so far as to save two of them pretty easily; but in tying the third to a rope, which was let down to her for the purpose, she felt her breath failing her, and was very ill. In this terrible situation she had the presence of mind to tie herself by the hair to the rope and one may judge of the supprise and alarm of those who drew up the expiring girl, close tied by the side of a dying man. The moment she recovered her spirits she insisted on going down for the fourth, but it was to no purpose he was drawn up dead. The corporation of the town of Noyon, in order to bestow a small token of their approbation of the intrepidity of this estimable woman, made her a present of 600 livres 56l. lawful) immediately after the action, and agreed to give her 200 more on her wedding day. *Te Deum* was sung in the principal church, at which all the corporation attended in solemn procession, headed by the intrepid Vassent, who led by a ribbon the three men she had saved. The Salt Tobacco office granted her a board for those commodities and presented her with 240 livres besides. On the 5th, the town came to a resolution to have the civick crown, and a medal with the arms of the town, her name, and narrative of the action, conferred on her.

The duke of Orleans sent her 500 livres settled 200 on her for life, and has promised to provide for her husband, if he should prove a man worthy of her. His Highness has likewise sent 50 livres to each of the unhappy victims saved by the noble effort of the never to be forgotten Catharine, and 300 to the poor widow of the fourth man, who perished in that horrid place. The Bishop of Noyon has generously rewarded the young heroine, the sufferers, and the widow."

BALTIMORE, July 8.

On Saturday last, about four o'clock, P. M came on the most violent gust of wind and rain ever experienced here while the livid lightning and loud claps of thunder heightened the awfully majestic scene. The low roofed cot of the humble poor could not elude the lightening's forked dart, a fatal flash conducted by the chimney, entered the dwelling of Mr. Daniel Mont, (near the causeway, leading to Fell's Point) an honest industrious citizen, and in one moment transformed his venerable wife Elisabeth, his blooming daughter Pamela and his beauteous boy John, to pale lifeless corpses! A boy about eight years old, and his infant brother, were the only persons in the house who were spared—the former received a severe shock: but recovering soon and observing the fate of his helpless relatives, immediately gave the alarm to the neighbours who became the first witnesses of a scene the most melancholly and affecting that imagination can picture. It may prove a useful caution here to mention that the unfortunate sufferers were all situated near the chimney. The unhappy husband and father of this family is now absent, toiling for the substance of that wife and those children who no longer require his honest exertions.

O ye! whose hours in jocund train advance,
Whose spirits strike the song of gladness dance,
Who flowery vales in endless view survey,
Glittering in beams of visionary day,
Oh; yet while fate delays th' impending woe.
Be rous'd to thought, anticipate the blow:
Let like the lightning's glance the sudden ill
Flash to confound, and penetrate to kill.

Considerable damage has been substained by the storm in various quarters in the town. The roofs were torn from several buildings by the fury of contending winds and many trees blown down. It is feared the shipping and boats in the Bay have suffered by this war of element, as several boats in the harbour were overset, and the people with difficulty escaped drowning.

LONGEVITY.

IN the parish of Attleborough, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was a family of two brothers and five sisters. One brother was killed at the age of 22 years, by the falling of a tree. No one else of the family died, until the youngest sister was 73 years of age, at which time died a brother, aged 84, and on the same day a sister, aged 75. The other four are living, eldest of whom is 97, and their ages together amount to 342 years. In the same parish are now living 52 persons, each of whom is upwards of 70 years of age.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the 15th instant, a light bay MARE, black mane and tail, 8 years old, trots and paces, about 13 hands high, a streak in her face, her off fore foot larger than the other, and out of shape, the other three feet white, no shoas on, and no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said mare, and return her to the subscriber, or give notice where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded and all necessary charges paid, by

STEPHEN FRENCH.

Cummington, July 20, 1788.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Elijah Alvord, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months from the 15th day of May last, being allowed the creditors to said estate to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Caleb Alvord, innholder in Greenfield, on the last Mondays of August, October and December next, from one to six o'clock P. M.

Ezekiel Bascom,
Adam Wilman.

Greenfield, July 15, 1788.

Hudson and Goodwin,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, *Hartford*,

CLOTHIER'S Prest-Papers, of the best kind, by the gross or dozen.
Bonnet-Papers, by the gross, dozen or single.
Writing-Paper, by the ream or quire.
Common and small Wrapping-Paper.
Law's Collection of Music, by the dozen or single.
Webster's Institute, all parts, by the thousand, gross, dozen or single.
Dilworth's Spelling Book, by the dozen or single.
Watt's Psalms, by the gross, dozen or single.
Account Books of various sizes.
A few Books on Divinity, History, Physic, &c.

☞ Grain of any kind, Rags, Tan'd Sheep Skins, Bees Wax, or Public Securities, will be received in payment.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Heath, and county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, for which now remains due, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Town tax.
	£. d.	£. d. q.
Oliver Wheelock, alias, lot No. 4	6 0	18 6 2
John Lock, alias, lot No. 3,	4 6	13 6 2
John Watkins,		3 3 2
John Kendall,		3 3 0
Heirs		3 3 0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 28th day of August next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. Asaph White in said Heath, at three o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

Joseph Butler,	Collector for	1785.
William Buck jun.	do.	1786.
Asaph White,	do.	1787.
John Brown,	do.	1787.

Heath, June 9, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife RACHEL, being instigated by the wicked counsel of her hypocritical brethren, and contrary to the principles of true christianity and conjugal affection, has so far acted the part of an obstinate and rebellious wife, as to refuse her duty to me, by refusing to co-habit with me, her lawful married husband, who has used her with the utmost affection and tenderness, by providing for her support handsomely in a family way, for several months past—These are to forbid all persons in this state or county, to harbour or detain my wife upon any account whatever, without my consent or approbation, as they may depend on a prosecution being commenced against them for such unjustifiable conduct.

BENJ. COLE.

Conway July 5, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of unimproved lands in the town of Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the lists of assessment committed to us the subscribers, in a town, state, county, and minister tax, for the year 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, the sum annexed to each man's name, viz.

	£. s. d.
Willcocks and Grant,	0 5 8
Edward Walker, Esq.	0 14 9
Benjamin Converse,	0 13 2
Enoch Shepherd,	1 17 11
Jonathan Bacon,	1 7 2
Willcocks and Grant,	0 3 1
Enoch Shepherd,	1 0 4
Edward Walker, Esq.	0 15 5
Seth Taylor,	0 4 3
Benjamin Converse,	0 12 8
Benjamin Converse,	0 3 0
Doct. Samuel Mather,	0 2 3
Roswell Benjamin,	0 2 1
David Crow,	0 2 6

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 25th day of August next, so much of said lands will then be sold as Publick Vendue, at the house of Maj. Thomas James Douglass, innholder in said town, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes with intervening charges.

Daniel Kirkland,	Collector for	1783
Jonathan Lovell,	do. for	1784.
John Gilswold,	do. for	1785. & 86.
Isaac Williams,	do. for	1787.
James Convers,		

July 1788.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOSEPH PRATT, late of Shutesbury, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in and support their claims; we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of the widow Abigail Pratt, in said Shutesbury, on the first Mondays of August, October and December next, from two to six o'clock P. M.

THEOPHILUS CROCKER,
MATTHEW PRATT.

May 7, 1788.

RUN away from the subscriber, *John Wilkes*, about 17 years old, bound to me, ten years past by the Select men of Boston. Whoever brings his servant to me, shall be paid two continental Dollars, or six pence in Coppers, by

THOMAS FRENCH.

Conway July 7, 1788.

For Sale at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

PIKE's new System of Arithmetic—Psalm Books—Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d and 3d part—Writing-Paper—Blank Account Books—Primers—Baron Stuben's Military Exercise—Blanks of various kinds, &c.

Cash or any of the above articles given for clean cotton and linen RAGS.

July 8, 1788.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

The Justifying Memorial
OF
WILLIAM WEST.

One of the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Goal Delivery in and throughout the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, and "ONE OF THE COMMITTEE."

Setting forth the causes of his unconstitutionally raising a body of armed men, and parading them in hostile array before the town of Providence on the 4th of July, A. D. 1788, in order to interrupt the Peace and to subvert the unalienable privileges of freemen.

From the UNITED STATES CHRONICLE.

ON the 24th day of June last the account of New-Hampshire's adopting the Constitution reached the town of Providence, when a number of the leading men in the town caused the bells to be rung on the occasion, and repaired to Bacon-hill, where they spent part of the day in joy and festivity expressive of their feelings on this occasion; but not contented with thus seeking themselves in mirth and merriment, they soon concluded to have one general celebration of the adoption of the new constitution, and the independence of America, on the 4th of July inst. it being the anniversary of American Independence, which celebration was to be on the Plain to the northward of the bay or cove; here they proposed to have an elegant feast, consisting (among other things) of an Ox roasted whole: To this celebration, or feast, they proposed to give a general invitation to the town & country. Accordingly in next Saturday's Gazette and Thursday's Chronicle was inserted a general invitation to the town and country to assemble on this occasion;—and likewise special invitations were sent to his Excellency the Governour, the Deputy Governour, and Assistants, the hon. Senior Court, the Treasurer, Secretary, and Attorney General of the State, besides which the inhabitants of the town of Providence were additionally invited by beat of drum, and public outcry through the streets.

The country at large seeing preparations for so public a celebration of the adoption of the same constitution which had already received the disapprobation and disgust of at least four fifths of the individual inhabitants of this state, as well as of the legislative Authority of the State, did thereupon at once perceive, that said entertainment, in such a public manner, was intended as a public insult upon the legislative authority of the state, as well as the body of the people at large; and that the invitation to the particular officers, as well as the general invitation to the country, was intended as an aggravation of the insult; and that the celebration of Independence as part of the occasion of said festival, was counted in said invitation merely for the purpose of alluring the country to join with the designing few at the social board, and thereby take occasion to represent to the other states, that town and country had joined to celebrate the Adoption of said constitution, and insinuate that the opposition of this state to the constitution was given up:—On which considerations the country were roused with indignation and resentment against the artful and designing few, who would thus publickly insult the dignity of the state, and at the same time shew craftily endeavour to allure the unwary ignorantly to assist them in the prosecution of their nefarious schemes, and were determined if possible to prevent the celebration of the feast on the proposed principles, to support the dignity of the State:—Whereupon on the night previous to the intended celebration, they assembled in arms, to the number of about 1000 men, near the Plain where the Ox was then roasting, and early in the morning of the 4th instant, numbers from all quarters of the country adjacent were collecting and had not a compromise taken place between the town and country, it is reasonably supposed there would not have been less than 3000 men assembled under arms, by 12 o'clock of the same day. About 11 o'clock in the evening of Thursday, the town sent a committee to enquire what the country demanded, whereupon they were informed that the country had no objection to the celebration of any occasion except that of the new constitution, or its adoption by any of the states; on which it was agreed, that a committee from each party should meet in the morning, with an endeavour to accommodate matters to the satisfaction of the country; accordingly the Committees were chosen and met about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. The committee from the town consisted of John Bowen, David Howel, Welcome Arnold, John I. Clarke, and Benjamin Bourn, Esquires, Col. Zephaniah Andrews and Mr. John Mason—The committee from the country consisted of William West, Esq. Capt. Andrew Waterman, Abraham Matthewson, John Westcott, and Peleg Fisk, Esquires, Col. John Sayles, and Capt. James Aldrich—and upon their conferring together about an hour, it was agreed on the part of the town, that they would not celebrate the day, on account of the adoption of the new constitution by nine states, or on account of said constitution in any respect whatever; that no salutes should be fired, or toasts drank, in honor of said constitution, or in honor of any state or states which have adopted said constitution; that they would honor the day by the discharge of 13 cannon, and 13 vols; that the celebration of the day should be in honor of the Independence of America, and that only; and that they would not publish nor cause to be published any account contrary to said agreement—In consideration whereof, it was agreed on the part of the country, that the men under arms should withdraw from the field and suffer the town to go on with their feast according to said agreement, in peace and quiet. Then one member from each committee went to the troops under arms, and declared to them the particulars of the aforesaid agreement, whereupon they retired in pursuance of said agreement:—A part of them repaired to the house of Col. Joseph Hoyle, where they celebrated the anniversary of Independence, with joy and festivity; and under a discharge of musketry, the following toasts were drank, viz.

1. Confusion to all usurpers and tyrants throughout the thirteen States.
2. The old confederation, with proper amendments.
3. May the sons of freedom in America never submit to despotic government.
4. May each state retain their sovereignty in the full extent of republican government.
5. The Governor and Company of the State of Rhode-Island.
6. Long life and happiness to the opposers of tyranny.
7. May the people be inspired with firmness and resolution to support the laws and dignity of the State.
8. May we have well regulated militia in lieu of standing armies.
9. May agriculture with industry flourish throughout America.
10. Success to American arms in every righteous cause.
11. May manufactures in every branch be promoted by the landholders.
12. Never let the Americans be afraid to assert their just rights.
13. May the Merchants and Landholders be convinced their interest depends on the support of each other.

WILLIAM WEST,
(one of the Committee.

July 8, 1788.

NEWPORT, July 17.

A Correspondent is happy that WILLIAM WEST, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court in this State, has published the reasons of his collecting and heading a body of men, some of whom appeared in arms, to prevent the inhabitants of the town Providence from demonstrating their joy at the ratification of the Ninth Pillar by the state of New-Hampshire.—This hon. Judge is now before the public. We tremble for the gallant General—the wise Judge. You may, being in a desperate situation, take pleasure in leading forth a mob—venture to prohibit other celebrations, and with the sword suspended over the head of a fellow citizen, threaten him with immediate death, should he feel a federal flame glowing within him. Your wisdom may dictate a line of conduct which, to your own fancied knowledge, you may deem equally judicious, as brave; but remember, that as you have some forth to vindicate your conduct, with those under your command, the whole affair will be unravelled: and, though Prudence, with her fears may heave a political sigh, and think it best to be quiet, yet be assured that strictures will be passed on your unpreced ented conduct, lash will succeed lash, and your true character stripped of every false covering, will be exhibited to the public, who will either acquit or condemn you.

Extract from an ESSAY on FEMALE EDUCATION.

"IN all nations a good education is that which renders the ladies correct in their manners, respectable in their families, and agreeable in society.—That education is always wrong, which raises a woman above the duties of her station.

"In America, female education should have for its object what is useful. Young ladies should be taught to speak and write their own language with purity and elegance; an article in which they are often deficient. The French language is not necessary for ladies. In some cases it is convenient, but in general, it may be considered as an article of luxury. As an accomplishment it may be studied by those whose attention is not employed about more important concerns.

"Some knowledge of Arithmetic is necessary for every lady. Geography should never be neglected. Belles Lettres learning seems to correspond with the dispositions of most females. A taste for poetry and fine writings should be cultivated; for we expect the most delicate sentiments from the pens of that sex, who are possessed of the finest feelings.

"A course of reading can hardly be prescribed for all ladies. But it should be remarked that this sex cannot be too well acquainted with the writers upon human life and manners. The Spectator should fill the first place in every lady's library. Other volumes of periodical papers though inferior to the Spectator should be read; and some of the best histories.

"With respect to novels so much admired by the young, and so generally condemned by the old, what shall I say?—Perhaps it may be said, with truth, that some of them are useful—many of them pernicious—and most of them trifling. A hundred volumes of modern novels may be read, without acquiring a new idea. Some of them contain entertaining stories, and where the descriptions are drawn from nature, and from characters and events in themselves innocent, the perusal of them may be harmless.

"Were novels written with a view to exhibit but one side of human nature, to paint the social virtues, the world would condemn them as defective: But I should think them more perfect. Young people, especially females, should not see the vicious part of mankind. At any rate, novels may be considered as the toys of youth. They are the rattle boxes of science. The mechanick gets his pence for his toys, and the novel writer for his books; and it would be happy for society if the latter were in all cases as innocent play things as the former.

"In the large towns in America, musick, drawing and dancing constitute a part of female education. They however hold a subordinate rank; for my fair friends will pardon me when I declare that no man ever marries a woman for her performance on the harpsicord, or her figure in a minuet. However ambitious a woman may be to command admiration abroad, her real merit is known only at home. Admiration is useless, when it is not supported by domestic worth. But real honour and permanent esteem, are always secured by those who preside over their own families with dignity.

"Nothing can be more fatal to domestic happiness in America, than a taste for copying the luxurious manners and amusements of England and France. Dancing, drawing and musick, are principal articles of education in those kingdoms; therefore every girl in America must pass two or three years at a boarding school, though her father cannot give her a farthing when she marries. This ambition to educate females above their fortunes pervades every part of America. Hence the disproportion between the well bred females and the males in our large towns. A mechanick or shop-keeper in town, or a farmer in the country, whose sons get their living by their father's employments, will send their daughters to a boarding school, where their ideas were elevated and their views carried above a connection with men in those occupations. Such an education, without fortune or beauty, may possibly please a girl of fifteen, but must prove her greatest misfortune. This fatal mistake is illustrated in every large town in America. In the country, the

number of males and females is equal—but in town, the number of genteelly bred women is greater than of men: and in some towns, the proportion is, as three to one.

"The head of young people of both sexes are often turned by reading descriptions of splendid living, of coaches, of plays, and other amusements. Such descriptions excite a desire to enjoy the same pleasures. A fortune becomes the principal object of pursuit—fortunes are scarce in America, and not easily acquired—disappointment succeeds, and the youth who begins life with expecting to enjoy a coach, closes the prospect with a small living, procured by labour and economy.

"Thus a wrong education, and a taste for pleasure which our fortunes will not enable us to enjoy, often plunge the Americans into distresses, or at least prevent early marriage. Too fond of show, of dress and expenses the sexes wish to please each other;—they mistake the means, and both are disapointed.

VIENNA, (Germany) May 10.

In the subsequent accounts received from Prince Lichtenstein of the late attempt to storm Dubican, the bestows great commendations on the bravery and order of the Austrian troops, declaring that had not Major-General Schlaun, on whom the command of that detachment devolved, upon Maj. General Khan's being wounded, been mortally wounded himself, he would certainly have forced his way into town.

In the general action which followed this unsuccessful attempt, the Turks advanced so near the bayonets of the Austrians as to be able to reach them with their spears. Neither side seemed inclined to give way, till the arrival of Major Schubirtzer, with a squadron of the Kinsky light horse, when the Turks were totally routed.

The loss of the Austrians in these actions amounted to two Lieutenant-Colonels, one Captain, 117 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 67 horses, killed; and three Lieutenant-Colonels, two Captains, four Lieutenants, 391 non commissioned officers and privates, and 67 horses, wounded. Ten privates were missing, and two pieces of cannon were taken by the Turks during the attack.

The loss of the Turks is computed at upwards of 900 men killed, and the Austrians took one Turkish standard.

Advices from Lieutenant-General Fabricius, who commands the army at Transylvania, mention that on the 26th and 27th of April, several bodies of Turks, amounting together to 2500 men attacked different parties of the Austrian troops, posted in the neighbourhood of Terzburg—but finding they could gain no advantage they retreated, leaving 46 men slightly wounded.

LONDON, May 21.

THE effect of the French King's orders of the 8th inst at the *Bed of Justice*, held at Versailles, is—a REBELLION in some of the provinces.

In former papers we have related the strong resolutions and protests of the parliament of Thoulouse.

The Comte de Perigord, one of the first families in France, and who commanded there, had been expelled the city on endeavouring to inforce the King's commands, and the gates of the town are kept that against him. Two regiments quartered there under his command, are likewise withdrawn from the garrison, as the commandant did not choose to expose them, knowing that so small a force would be totally insufficient. He has written to Court desiring a reinforcement of 10,000 men, without, we learn, was his opinion, that nothing could be effected. In Britany, a great part of the province is in actual rebellion. The Commandant at Rennes had ordered the regiment of Soubise to marche; but the troops refused and laid down their arms. He has likewise dispatched two couriers to Versailles, fearing from the state of the province that one might miscarry, desiring an immediate supply of troops.

On the 12th and 13th inst. a large body of troops, both horse and foot, with a prodigious number of General and other officers were met marching in great haste from Paris towards Bourdeaux. The road was covered with carriages of every description, and appeared a scene of much confusion.

The King's orders of the 8th were to be put in force there the 15th instant; and it is imagined they will be resisted in the same manner as at Thoulouse.

In Paris—the people are more quiet,—but it is only because of the large body of troops in its vicinity. They have been dispersed with much circumspection in every quarter of the town for fear of any tumult.

At Versailles——where the King is, the palace is surrounded by a double sentry of guards, and some additional regiments are posted in the neighbourhood.

Besides the resolution of the Parliament of Paris, the 9th instant, not to accept of any seat in the *Court Plenierre*, the *grand chambre* of Parliament and several Peers have refused giving their assistance at it; and they have declared further that no power shall oblige them to it, as the existance of the Court is a violation of their privileges.

His Majesty was to declare his further intentions last Thursday.

Extract of a letter from Orient, dated May 20.

"You know the people always savour the proceedings of the Parliaments, because they are their natural protectors. It is said, that on the 4th inst: there was great disturbances in all the towns where Parliaments usually assemble. On the day they were informed at Thoulouse of the King's orders, it was reported there were 900 men killed: But this account is not confirmed. At Rennes, they were upon the brink of cutting one another's throats, which the prudence of the officer who commanded the troops, prevented by thus addressing the armed citizens: My friends, I am as good a patriot as you; our interests are mutual; why then destroy ourselves when we are brothers? Upon this uncovering his breast, he continued, if a victim is the thing you want, I am prepared—Strike!—By this the Rennois, were appeased, who carried him in triumph into the town. However, they are still dissatisfied, which may in the end prove fatal."

May 25. They write from Bourdeaux, that when the Messenger arrived at that place with the edict from the King of France, announcing his will respecting the Parliament, the citizens, who were apprized of his errand, threw him over the walls of the town, and in the vehemence of their rage, were proceeding to stone him to death. The military were ordered to interpose; but they remained entirely neutral, and it was only through the influence of returning pity that the man was permitted to escape to recount the unfavourable reception that attended him.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 10.

We are happy to inform the citizens of this state that a gentleman is lately arrived from Philadelphia, who purposes establishing immediately a manufactory for making negro cloths, jeans and corduroys, which will in a short time be able to supply this state with negro clothing to the amount of 50,000l. sterling, from the cotton and wool raised in this state.

Extract of a letter from Georgetown, July 8.

"Sunday last we had a tremendous storm of rain, hail and wind accompanied by thunder & lightning, which did a great deal of damage.—About 11 o'clock in the forenoon Messrs. Albert Roux and Co's house on the bay, was struck by lightning and set on fire, which communicated to some gunpowder in the store and cellar, and caused an explosion which entirely demolished the building. Capt. Roux, Mr. Lewis Roux, Capt. Moore, a young man who attended the store, and a negroe were buried in the ruins for some time, but were providentially extricated from their perilous situation, without sustaining any other injury than receiving a few slight bruises; and the papers, books of accounts, goods &c. the property of Messrs. Roux, were luckily saved. The activity of the inhabitants who flocked from all quarters and cheerfully lent their assistance, prevented the fire from extending any further. During the storm a new erected house was thrown down, and several others were unroofed."

BALTIMORE, July 18.

That private vices, the luxury and extravagance of individuals, are public benefits, has been confidently asserted, yet no theoretical paradox was ever more false. Luxuries, indeed, employ many hands, but all hands in employment conduce not alike to the service of the state. Those employed on the natural staples are of the first rate service; but those engaged on luxuries often require materials which contribute to turn the balance of trade against the country where they reside; and as the sale of their labours depends upon fashion and caprice, not upon the real wants of life, they are apt to be thrown out of employ and to become a dangerous burden on the commonwealth. Nor is all which is spent by individuals, gained as some say by the public. A young merchant who dissipates 10,000l. in debauchery among sharpers and courtezans, people of no labour, does not advantage the public in any degree equal to the loss which it sustains in the distresses of his industrious creditors. Nor is even this all; where private luxury is cherished as a public benefit, a general national corruption of manners, the most dreadful political disease, will be sure to prevail, sure to reduce the most flourishing states to the most critical weakness.

On Wednesday last, at the criminal Court of and for this county, Patrick Cassidy, Samuel Wilson, John Webb, and Thomas Watson, have been convicted of felony, and of returning from exile contrary to the condition of their respective pardons for capital offences, received sentence of death—John Allen also received sentence of death for burglary.

The same day 27 men and 8 women were sentenced to hard labour for robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

A tradesman in this city complained two years ago to an iron merchant, that he could not pay his rent. The merchant asked him how much rum he used in his family in a day. Upon his answering this question, the merchant immediately shewed him that his rum in a year came to more money than his house rent. The calculation so shocked the tradesman, that he determined from that day to buy and drink no more spirits of any kind. In the course of the ensuing year he paid his rent, and bought a suit of clothes out of the savings of his temperance. He is now in a thriving way, respected and trusted by all who know him.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

Extract of a letter from Danville (Kentucky) dated June 4, 1788.

"The news from this country is exceedingly unfavourable. The Indians have done no more mischief this year, than for the last four years past. Scarce a boat can pass below Limestone but what is attacked by them; six or seven have been taken, some valuable lading; by a prisoner who escaped from them we are informed, that the Indians have procured a boat or rather a kind of a floating battery, with the sides built high and bullet proof; this boat is stationed near the mouth of the great Miami. They lately took a boat in which was a Capt. Ashby and his family—a son of Capt. Ashby's having been very spirited in the opposition, the savages immediately put him to death, cut out his heart and broiled it, which they afterwards devoured in the presence of the unhappy father, who has since made his escape from them and come in.—This is a piece of savage fury that I never heard of being practised before. They frequently make their appearance round our frontiers; but not with the same success as on the river; three of the wretches were killed last week. Five Indians had penetrated into the country within a few miles of Col. Benjamin Logan's, but two of them forfeited their lives for their temerity. Our crops are fine, and species of provision in great abundance."

July 24. Yesterday the GRAND PROCESSION, in honour of the Constitution of the United States, paraded to and fro, and walked up and down, in this city, to the novel entertainment of all classes of people. The Procession made a very pompous appearance, and was conducted in a regular and decent manner. It paraded at eight o'clock, A. M. in the fields; at ten a salute of 13 guns was fired from the procession ship, when it began to move down Broad way, and proceeded through Great Dock street, Hanover square, Queen, Chatham, Arundale & Bullock streets, to the parade des seize champeetre where two bullocks and a mutton had been roulled whole for their regale, &c. together with hams, &c. &c. These were served upon ten extensive tables, which were prepared for the purpose, and which projected in direct angles from one common centre, where was situated, a little elevated, the seat of Congress and civil establishment magistrates, strangers of distinction, &c. who had a complete view of the ten seats; the seats were all canopied with canvass, which in some measure, screened the guests from the rain, which unluckily fell at different periods of the day.

In the evening a very ingenious transparent painting, representing General WASHINGTON, to the life was exhibited by Mr. Wright, in Maiden lane, which attracted the attention of many citizens, particularly the fair. There was also exhibited at the corner of Wall street, inclosed in a circle of about two feet in diameter, thirteen stars, ten of which were brilliant; one (designed for New-York) half illuminated; and two almost obsolete, with the initials of North Carolina and Rhode-Island.

PORTSMOUTH, July 26.

Last Wednesday evening, a melancholy circumstance occurred in East-Kingston, in this state; a man by the name of Morrill, who has for some time past been subject to fits of insanity, in a paroxism of his disorder, attempted to kill his wife, with an ax—his son about 19 years of age, seeing his father in pursuit of his mother, ran to her assistance; but before he came up to them he had aimed a blow at her head, which fortunately for her, and the fell to the ground—the edge of the axe entered the side of her head and produced a wound several inches in length and nearly two inches in depth. He then turned to his son, and gave him a blow upon the head with the ax, which penetrated quite through the skull. Then dropping the ax, he seized them by the hair, and was knocking their heads together, when some neighbours happily came to their relief. They are both in a dangerous situation—but it is expected the woman will recover.

SALEM, July 29.

Last Friday, a female stranger died at the Bell Tavern, in Danvers; and on Sunday her remains were decently interred. The circumstances relative to this woman are such as excite curiosity, and interest our feelings. She was brought to the Bell in a chaise, from Watertown, as she said, by a young man whom she had engaged for that purpose. After she had alighted, and taken a trunk with her into the house, the chaise immediately drove off. She remained at this inn till her death, in expectation of the arrival of her husband, whom she expected to come for her, and appeared anxious at his delay. She was averse to being interrogated concerning herself or connexions; and kept much retired to her chamber, employed in needle work, writing &c. She said, however, that she came from Westfield, in Connecticut; that her parents lived in that state—that she had been married but a few months—and, that her husband's name was Thomas Walker; but always carefully concealed her family name. Her linen was all marked E. W.——About a fortnight before her death, she was brought to bed of a lifeless child. When those who attended her apprehended her late, they asked her, whether she did not wish to see her friends? She answered she was very desirous of seeing them. It was proposed that she should send for them; to which she objected, hoping in a short time to be able to go to them. From what she said, and from other circumstances, it appeared that she belonged to some country town in Connecticut: Her conversation, her writings, and her manners, bespoke the advantage of a respectable family and good education. Her person; her deportment, amiable and engaging; and, though in a state of anxiety and suspense, she preserved a cheerfulness, which seemed to be not the effect of insensibility, but of a firm and patient temper. She was supposed to be about 35 years old. Copies of letters, of her writing, dated at Hartford, Springfield, and other places, were left among her things. This account is given by the family in which she resided; and it is hoped the publication of it will be a means of ascertaining her friends of her fate.

BOSTON, July 31.

We have the pleasing satisfaction of announcing to the public, the erection of the ELEVENTH PILLAR of the GRAND FEDERAL EDIFICE, by the Convention of the State of New-York. This important intelligence was received by a gentlemen of undoubted veracity, who arrived in this town yesterday, from Providence. He informs, that the New-York Packet arrived there on Tuesday morning, with the pleasing account of the ratification of the Constitution, *unconditionally*, by a majority of FIVE; in consequence of which the town of Providence discovered every demonstration of joy.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence, to his friend in this town, dated July 29, received last evening.

"It is with infinite pleasure I inform you, that the state of New-York makes the ELEVENTH PILLAR of the Union, as you will see by the following extract of a letter, just received from my correspondents there.

New-York, July 27, 1788.

Dear SIR,

"Knowing you to be a true federalist, permit us to communicate to you with consummate satisfaction, the pleasing advice of the ADOPTION of the NEW CONSTITUTION in our Convention, by a majority of FIVE; this event happened the 25th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. and what makes our sensations more exquisitely alive with joy, is, that it was *unconditionally*."

WORCESTER, July 17.

A melancholy accident happened the week before last at Brimfield. Mr. Abel Burt of that town had occasion to raise a crotch for a well-pole; the crotch was heavy, and furnished with large pegs for the purpose of going to the top of it; as it was pleasure: He had not help sufficient to raise the crotch to its proper place and in the height of his exertions, unfortunately fell, in the fall, one of the pegs, which were all squared at the points, caught the calf of one of his legs, and went quite through it. Assistance was afforded as speedily as possible, and for a few days there were hopes of his surviving the misfortune, but a mortification took place, which, in the bloom of life put a period to his existence.

MIDDLETOWN, July, 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to a gentleman in this city, dated June 6, 1788.

"We have a very cruel war between this state and the Creek Indians, and never perhaps was one conducted worse. Not the least opposition is made to the Indians. They every week carry off more or less negroes or whites, and kill when ever they please. The people, sometimes turn out and follow them a few miles, and return home, and wait for another attack. Yesterday they came and killed a man as he was ploughing in the field about 200 yards from the house. They stabbed and scalped one of his sons, a child 6 or 7 years of age and left him; it is hoped he will recover. They then took another son of his and three daughters and carried them off.

"Our situation as a state is now felt severely. Instead of that compact manner New-England is settled in, we are only a margin near 400 miles in length and no breadth, as the greater part is only here and there a plantation upon the rivers; and an enemy may take their choice where to attack us. If the federal constitution does well we shall share its blessings; and it is a fact we want them very much.

"There is great clamour at this time for calling the legislative to pass an installment all before nine states have adopted the constitution; but the house cannot be called without the pleasure of the executive, and I surely shall use what little influence I may have with that honourable body against it."

NORTHAMPTON, August 6.

We hear from Skipmack, a part of Springfield, that on Sunday evening last, a large barn, belonging to Mr. ——— Cooley, of that place, was struck by lightning and consumed to ashes, together with the grain produced from 40 acres of land, and a quantity of hay, which was contained therein.

The same evening, a barn belonging to Mr. William Judd, of this town, containing a few loads of hay only, was also consumed by lightning.

The United States of America, says a correspondent, present a most comfortable prospect to the European world, since the adoption of the federal constitution. In every nation of the *old* world, RELIGIOUS LIBERTY is denied to some of their subjects or citizens. The *established* church in each is the favourite of their respective governments. The most virtuous, the most learned, and the most judicious dissenter, in Great Britain or Ireland, is excluded from a share in the government, unless he will sacrifice his virtue by complying with TESTS and CEREMONIES, which he considers as impious or unmeaning. Numberless attempts have been made to unshackle that numerous, and learned and pious body of people, the British dissenters, but in vain. This, then, is their country. Over the face of this country, settlements were scattered, in the last and present century, by the forefathers and relations of those very dissenters. The Presbyterians, the Quakers, the Congregationalists, the Anabaptists, the Roman Catholics, and several other churches all of whom now enjoy the most perfect religious liberty, free from the jealousy & oppression of an established church, and all of whom have the freest access to places of honor or profit in the government. The new federal constitution confirms and secures to all, for ever, these great blessings, by providing, in the most clear and positive terms, that no religious test shall ever be required of any officer of the United States. In addition to this most comfortable fact, all manufacturers in Europe, who find themselves distressed for want of employment, will find certain and great profit from introducing their various branches here. The distance of America from any manufacturing country sold out to all, who may incline to come hither, one great and certain advantage, which cannot be taken from them. The expences of importing, and the duty on importation, amounts to one fifth or twenty per cent. on the whole value or first cost in Great-Britain, or Ireland. Suppose a piece of goods to be worth five pounds sterling in Great-Britain, and that the raw materials cost two pounds ten shillings, then the labour and profit of making is two pounds ten shillings; but as it costs one fifth to bring and sell it here, the manufacturers have three pounds ten shillings here for the raw materials, instead of two pounds ten shillings only in Europe. If these facts are properly considered by men of sense in Europe, there can be no doubt but that we shall see numbers of new branches introduced from thence.

Cash for water-roted

FLAX.

ONE half Cash, and the other half in DRY GOODS at cash price, will be paid for one thousand weight of water roted Flax, by

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, August 4, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a small bay MARE, about 5 years old, a star in her forehead, and three white feet. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay costs and take her away.

ELIJAH CLAP, jun.

Southampton, July 19, 1788.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, out of the inclosure of Mr. Jonathan Wales, in Westhampton, on the 30th July last, a forrel MARE, 5 years old, 14 hands high, a streak in her face, trots and paces, carries her head high and shod before, and no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Mare and return her to the subscriber, or give notice where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid, by

PHINEHAS CLARK.

Easthampton, August 5, 1788.

LEVI SHEPHARD, is desirous that any who has a sufficient knowledge in manufacturing Duck, and will undertake to make it, would send in their proposals——if, the price by the bolt, ——and the number of bolts they will engage to make,——and 3d, the time they will engage to deliver it——It is the opinion of the best judges, that this useful and necessary article may be manufactured in this part of the country to great advantage to the people, and in a short time become a most valuable article of commerce, as our country is so well suited to the raising of flax, and so little demand for it, the raising in its natural state or manufactured in any other form. The raise of flax will do well to consider the present season, that it is necessary to water or that part of their flax they design to make into duck,——and should there be a disposition in any considerable number to undertake the manufacturing of duck, the flax rotted in this manner, will be in the best demand, and for an inducement for the people to engage in this manufacture, the Legislature have offered a bounty of eight shillings per bolt upon all that shall be made in this state.

Just published, and now selling by the Printer hereof, price 1s.

AN ESSAY on CHRISTIAN BAPTISM, which solves all the common doubts on that subject, and in which it is said are some new sentiments.

All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment.

HARTFORD, July 22.

Canterbury, July 8, 1788.

On Wednesday the 2d inst. about 3 o'clock P. M. appeared in the N. E. a cloud unusualy dark and threatening, and increasing and sending down toward the east until about five, when it there met a cloud which rose about the same time in the S. W. and moved round into the eastern part of the horrizon. The conflict of these two clouds were such, as might be expected when the artillery of heaven meet, charged with thunder and lightning, hail and rain: the appearance and effects of their meeting were terrible beyond description. At first the thunder was low and at a distance, it continually increased and drew near until the heavens appeared in a violent commotion, the rain and hail descended with rapid force; they poured down in such vast quantities and with such violence, that within the short space of an hour, during the height of the storm it was judged they fell on a level, at the depth of two feet; the meadows were soon flowed, valleys filled and the smallest streams magnified into great torrents. The hail was much more dreadful, and destructive than the rain; many of the hail stones extremely hard and of the bigness of a large musket ball. In some places where the hail was washed by the water, and driven by the wind it lay at the depth of three feet; and notwithstanding, the heat of the succeding days were to be seen in large quantities one foot in depth five days after the storm. The extent of the storm was about four miles from E. to W. and two miles in breadth from N. to S. its continuance about two hours: the center of its violence in the western part of the town. Though the thunder and lightning was very hard, yet no damage, or any effects of them have yet been seen; probably for this reason, that by the contact of the two clouds, the electrick fluid was attracted from one, to the other; and consequently did not pass from the clouds to the earth, the effects of rain and hail are to be seen, and lamented in breaking the windows of houses, in washing away the roads, in removing small bridges, in ruining gardens, orchards and rich meadows, and many promising fields of rye, corn, flax, and barley. The labour of the husbandman which had escaped the wheat insect, was soon cut off. Many fields of grain ready to meet the joyful hand of the reaper, were lost in the deluge; and many families saw the hope of their support suddenly disappointed:—While we relate the sad calamity, the benevolent heart sheds a sympathetick tear with the unhappy sufferers: the Philosopher considers the causes of the various convulsions in the heavens; and the devout christian, awed by a sense of the supreme Being, with wonder contemplates the dreadful majesty of heaven and earth in these displays of his almighty power, and fears to transgress his sacred laws.

WORCESTER, July 24.

Woodstock, July 6.

UPON hearing that nine states had adopted the federal Constitution, about 40 young ladies in the town of Woodstock, north parish, early in the morning of the 2d day of July, met at the house of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, with their spinning whee's, to manifest their pleasure upon so joyful event. They spent the whole day in spinning, and many of them found their own flax. In the afternoon about 25 more ladies joined them, with their yarn ready spun, the whole of which at night amounted to 136 scores of linnen and tow yarn, about equal quantities, all of which they generously presented to Mrs. Johnson. The same afternoon a number of young men went with their tools and built an ox cart for Mr. Johnson, all new except the wheels, which they presented to him as a gift. In the evening the gentleman subscribed sufficiently to put the whole in cloth. Another circumstance worth notice is, that the ladies carried in provisions of all kinds more than enough to dine the whole, and furnish an elegant entertainment in the afternoon for the company, through the day. The American spinning wheel was the toast of the day, and the general wish seemed to be, that the clergy may receive as great advantages from the New Federal Government as Civilians.

United States in CONGRESS Assembled.
May 22d, 1788.

THE Committee consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Brown, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Dane, relative to public and unsettled accounts having reported.

That, on carefully examining the subject referred to them they find that during the late war, and especially in the early period, of it, many millions of dollars were advanced by the United States to sundry persons, of the expenditures whereof proper accounts have not been rendered: and though the persons who have been entrusted with public monies have been frequently called upon to settle their accounts by the acts and officers of Congress, yet in many cases they have not produced or exhibited to the proper officers any documents or vouches on which regular settlements can be made.—That several accounts of very considerable extent have been taken up, and so far passed on, that balances appear to be stated generally and in some cases payments made, though it does not appear that the proper statements were of the articles which composed those accounts, or that the regular vouchers were produced to support the charges in them. Accounts thus imperfectly stated and unsupported, the Committee conceived are justly liable to revision; and particularly so, as it does not appear that the parties have at any time considered them as being finally settled. —That from a general view of the subject the Committee are induced to think and believe, that the United States have already suffered very great inconvenience, by inexcusable negligence and unauthorised delays, in persons entrusted with public monies, in not rendering and settling their accounts; and that it is become highly expedient that decisive measures be speedily adopted for closing the unsettled accounts of the late war—and therefore the Committee are of opinion, that the Board of Treasury be directed, to cause suits to be commenced, in behalf of the United States, against all persons who stand charged with public monies or other property; and that they cause the same to be commenced within three months from this date against all those persons who have been already specially required to settle their accounts by the proper officers, and who shall not within that time adopt and pursue measures effectual, in the opinion of the said Board, for settling the same; and within five months from this date, against all other persons so charged, and who shall not within that time adopt and pursue like measures: And, that when any material questions shall arise concerning any doubtful or partial settlements of accounts, which may have been made, or concerning the operation of any particular suits, the said board be directed to state to Congress, particularly, the circumstances of the case, with their opinion thereon.

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Published by order of his Excellency the Governor.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

ANECDOTE.

ONE evening, while the Count d'Artois and the Duke de Chartres were playing very deep with General Smith, at Paris, a petition was brought up from the widow of a French officer, stating her various misfortunes and praying for relief. A plate was handed round, and each put in one, two, or three Louis d'Ors a piece; but when it was held to General Smith, who was just going to throw for a stake of 500 Louis d'Ors, he said, stop a moment if you please, sir; here goes for the widow! he threw, was successful, and instantly swept the whole into the plate, and sent it down to her. The above anecdote is a fact, and therefore deserves to be recorded in honor of the benevolent gamester.

Hudson and Goodwin,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, *Hartford*.

CLOTHIER'S Press-Papers, of the best kind, by the gross or dozen.
Bonnet-Papers, by the gross, dozen or single.
Writing-Paper, by the ream or quire.
Common and small Wrapping-Paper.
Law's Collection of Musick, by the dozen or single.
Webster's Institute, all parts, by the thousand, grose, dozen or single.
Dilworth's Spelling Book, by the dozen or single.
Watt's Psalms, by the gross, dozen or single.
Account Books of various sizes.
A few Books on Divinity, History, Physic, &c. & Grain of any kind, Rags, Tan'd Sheep Skins, Bees Wax, or Public Securities, will be received in payment.

RUN away from the subscriber, *John Wilkes*, about 17 years old, bound to me, ten years past by the Select men of Boston. Whoever brings said servant to me, shall be paid two continental Dollars, or six pence in Coppers, by

THOMAS FRENCH.

Conway July 7, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Heath, and county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, for which now remains due, as follows, viz.

	State tax	Town tax
	£. d.	£. d. q
Oliver Wheelock, atlas, lot No. 4,	0 0	11 6 2
John Lock, alias, lot No. 3,	0 6	8 3 2
John Watkins,		3 1 0
John Kendall,		3 1 0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 28th day of August next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. Asaph White in said Heath, at three o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

Joseph Butler,	Collector for	1785.
William Buck, jun.	do.	1786.
Asaph White,	do.	1787.
John Brown,	do.	1787.

Heath, June 9, 1788.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Elijah Alvord, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months from the 15th day of May last, being allowed the creditors to said estate to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Caleb Alvord, innholder in Greenfield, on the last Mondays of August, October and December next, from one to five o'clock P. M.

Ezekiel Bascom,
Adam Wetmore.

Greenfield, July 25, 1788

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SAMUEL CRANSON, late of Ashfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and seven months from the 8th day of July inst. being allowed the creditors to said estate to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. Seth Wait, innholder in Ashfield, on the third Tuesdays of November and January next, from one to five o'clock P. M. after which no accounts will be allowed.

EPHRAIM WILLIAMS.
LOT BASSETT.

Ashfield, July 9, 1788.

STRAYed or stolen from the subscriber on the 15th instant, a light bay MARE, black mane and tail, 8 years old, trots and paces, about 13 hands high, a streak in her face, her off fore foot larger than the other, and out of shape, the other three feet white, no shoes on, and no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said mare, and return her to the subscriber, or give notice where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded and all necessary charges paid, by

STEPHEN FRENCH.

Cummington, July 20, 1788.

AUGUST 1788. THE NUMBER 102.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

NEW-YORK, July 28.

ON Saturday evening about 9 o'clock arrived the joyful tidings of the adoption of the New Constitution at Poughkeepsie, on Friday, July 25, Yeas 30, Nays 25, Majority 5.——The bells in this city were immediately set a ringing, and from the Fort and the Federal Ship Hamilton, were fired several salutes. The Merchants at the Coffee House testified their joy by repeated Huzzas; and a large body of citizens, headed by a number of the first characters present to the houses of the members of the Convention and gave three cheers, as a testimony of their approbation of the glorious EVENT brought about by their united, unremitted, and toilsome exertions. In short, a general joy run through the whole city, and several of those who were of different sentiments drank freely of the Federal Bowl, and declared that they were now perfectly reconciled to the New-Constitution.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Poughkeepsie, dated Friday, July 25, 1788.

"On Wednesday the Convention finished the consideration of amendments, and took up the proposition of adopting the Constitution with three conditions annexed. Mr. Jones moved to insert the words *in full confidence* instead of the words *upon condition*. Then Melancton Smith arose, and declared his determination to vote against a condition. He urged that however, it might otherwise be presumed, he was confident in his principles and conduct. He was as thoroughly convinced then as he ever had been, that the Constitution was radically defective, amendments to it had always been his pursuit, & until Virginia came in he had reason to believe they might have been obtained previous to the operation of the Government. He was now satisfied they could not, and it was equally the dictate of reason and of duty to quit his first ground, and advance so far as that they might be received into the union. He should hereafter pursue his important and favourite object of amendments with equal zeal as before, but in a practicable way which was only in the mode prescribed by the constitution. On the first suggestion of the plan then under consideration, he thought it might have answered the purpose;—but from the reasonings of gentlemen in opposition to it, and whose opinions alone would deservedly have weight in the national councils as well as from the sentiments of persons abroad, he is now persuaded the proposition would not be received, however doubtful it might appear, considered merely as an abstract and speculative question. The thing must now be abandoned as fallacious, for if persisted in, it would certainly place in the event, only a dreadful deception to those who were serious for joining the union.—He then placed in a striking and affecting light, the situation of this state in case we should not be received by Congress, convulsions in the southern part, factions and discord in the rest.—The strength of his own party who were seriously anxious for amending the government would be dissipated, their union lost, their object probably defeated, and they would, to use the simple figurative language of scripture, be dispersed like sheep on a mountain. He therefore concluded that it was no more than a proper discharge of his public duty as well as the most advisable way of obtaining the great end of his opposition to vote against any proposition which would not be received as a ratification of the Constitution.

"He was followed by G. Livingston, who spoke something to the same effect. Judge Platt arose, and only observed, that what he should do would be the dictate of his conscience, and that he should always obey firmly the determination of his judgment.

"In reply to this the President observed, that whatever his opinion might be, he stood there as a representative of the county of Ulster: that he should therefore pursue what he believed to be the sense of that county, and vote for the conditional adoption.

"The question was then taken, and carried by a majority of two against a conditional adoption. There were 60 members present besides the chairman.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 29.

SATURDAY, July 29, 1788.

WE the delegates of the people of the State of New York, duly elected and met in Convention, having maturely considered the Constitution for the United States of America, agreed to on the seventeenth day of September, in the year 1787, by the convention then assembled at Philadelphia, (a copy whereof precedes these presents) and have also seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of the United States, DO declare and make known,

That all power is originally vested in and consequently derived from the people, and that government is instituted by them for their common interest, protection and security.

That the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are essential rights which every government ought to respect and preserve.

That the powers of government may be resumed by the people, whenever it shall become necessary to their happiness: That every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by the said constitution clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States, or the departments of the government thereof, remains to the people of the several states or to their respective state governments, to whom they may have granted the same—and that those clauses in the said constitution, which declare that Congress is intitled to any powers not given by the said Constitution; but such clauses are to be construed either as exceptions to certain specified powers, or as inserted merely for greater caution.

That the people have an equal, natural and unalienable right freely and peaceably to exercise their religion according to the dictates of conscience, and that no religious sect or society ought to be favoured or established by law in preference of others.

That the people have a right to keep and bear arms: That a well regulated militia, including the body of the people capable of bearing arms, is the proper natural and safe defence of a free State: That the militia should not be subject to martial law except in time of war, rebellion or insurrection.

That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in cases of necessity; and that at all times the military should be under strict subordination to the civil power.

That in time of peace no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, and in time of war, only by the civil Magistrate, in such manner as the laws may direct.

That no person ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, or be exiled or deprived of his privileges, franchises, life, liberty or property, but by due process of law.

That no person ought to be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb for one and the same offence, nor unless in cases of impeachment be punished more than once for the same offence.

That every person restrained of his liberty is intitled to an enquiry into the lawfulness of such restraint, and to a removal thereof, if unlawful; and that such inquiry and removal ought not to be denied or delayed, except when on account of public danger the Congress shall suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

That (except in the government of the land & naval forces, and of the militia when in actual service, and in cases of impeachment) a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury ought to be observed as a necessary preliminary to the trial of all crimes *cognizable by the Judiciary of the United States*: and such trial should be speedy, public, and by an impartial jury of the county where the crime was committed; and that no person can be found guilty without the unanimous consent of such jury. But in cases of crimes not committed within any county of the United States, and in cases of crimes committed within any county in which a general insurrection may prevail, or which may be in the possession of a foreign enemy, the inquiry and trial may be in such county as the Congress shall by law direct, which county, in the two cases last mentioned, should be as near as conveniently may be to that county in which the crime may have been committed. And that in all criminal prosecutions the accused ought to be informed of the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with his accusers and the witnesses against him; to have the means of producing his witnesses, and the assistance of council for his defence, and should never be compelled to give evidence against himself.

That the trial by jury, in the extent that it obtains by the common law of England, is one of the greatest securities to the rights of a free people, and ought to remain inviolate.

That every freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his papers, or his property; and therefore that all warrants to search suspected places, or seize any freeman, his papers or property, without information upon oath, or affirmation of sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive; and that all general warrants (or such in which the place or person suspected are not particularly designated) are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together, to consult for their common good, or to instruct their Representatives; and that every person has a right to petition or apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

That the freedom of the press ought not to be violated or restrained.

That there should be once in four years an election of the President and Vice President; to that no officer who may be appointed by the Congress to act as President in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President and Vice President, can in any of those contingencies act beyond the termination of the period for which the last President and Vice President were elected.

That nothing contained in the said constitution to be construed to prevent the Legislature of any State from passing laws at its discretion from time to time to divide such State into convenient districts, and to apportion its representatives to and among such districts.

That the prohibition contained in the said Constitution against *ex post facto laws* extends only to laws concerning crimes.

That all appeals in cases determinable according to the course of common law, ought to be by writ of error, and not otherwise.

That the judicial power of the United States, in cases in which a State may be a party, does not extend to criminal prosecution, or to authorise any suit by any person against a State.

That the judicial power of the United States, as to controversies between persons of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, is not construed to extend to any other controversies between them except those which relate to such lands so claimed under grants of different States.

That the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, or of any other Court to be instituted by the Congress is not in any case to be enlarged, enlarged or extended by any fiction collusion and mere suggestion.

And,

That no treaty is to be construed so to operate as to alter the constitution of any State.

Under these impressions, and declaring that the rights aforesaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the explanations aforesaid are consistent with the said Constitution; and in confidence that the amendments which shall have been proposed to the said constitution, will receive an early and mature consideration; WE the said delegates, in the name and in the behalf of the people of the State of New-York, do, by these presents assent to and ratify the said Constitution. *In full confidence nevertheless*, that until a convention shall be called and convened for proposing amendments to the said constitution, the militia of this State will not be continued in service out of this State for a longer term than six weeks, without the consent of the Legislature thereof. That the Congress will not make or alter any regulation in this State respecting the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators or representatives, unless the legislature of this State shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance be incapable of making the same—and that in those cases, such power will only be exercised until the legislature of this State shall make provision in the premises—that no excise will be imposed on any article of the growth, productions or manufactures of the United States or any of them, within this State,

ardent spirits excepted—And that congress will not lay direct taxes within this State, but when the monies arising from the impost and excise shall be insufficient for the public exigencies, nor then, until Congress shall first have made a requisition upon this State, to assess, levy, and pay the amount of such requisition, made agreeable to the census fixed in the said Constitution, in such way and manner as the Legislature of this State shall judge best; but if in such a case, if the State shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant to such requisition, then Congress may assess this States proportion, together with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time at which the same was required to be paid.

DONE in convention, at Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, in the State of New-York, the 26th day of July, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

By order of the Convention,
GEO. CLINTON,
President.

Attested,
JOHN M'KESSON, } Secretaries.
ABM. B. BANCKER, }

Occurrences in Convention the same day, before the Constitution was ratified.

The question being called, and the yeas and nays required, Mr. Livingston rose, and made the following address.

Mr. President,

I hope for indulgence from this honourable house that I may briefly state the reasons which actuate me, for taking the part I do in the business before us—The great and final question on the constitution is now to be taken. Permit me sir again to say, that I have had a severe struggle in my mind, between duty and prejudice.

I entered this house, as fully determined on previous amendments (I sincerely believe) as any one member in it. Nothing sir, but conviction that I am serving the most essential interests of my country, could ever induce me to take another ground, and differ from so many of my friends on this floor.—I think sir I am in this, pursuing the object I had at first in view; the real Good of my Country. With respect to the Constitution itself, I have the same idea of it I ever had—that is, there is no safety under it, unless amended. Some time after we first met sir, a majority of those in this house who oppose it, did determine not to reject it. Only one question then remained—which was the most eligible mode to ensure a general Convention of the States, to reconsider it, to have the essential amendments ingrafted into it?

I do not here mean to go into the reasons which have repeatedly been urged on this head—but only to say, that on the most mature and deliberate reflection on this momentous occasion, the result of my judgment is—that the adoption on the table, with the bill of rights and amendments contained in it, and the circular letter to the different States accompanying it, is, considering our present situation with respect to our sister States, the wisest and best measure, we can possibly pursue. I shall therefore vote for it.

As an American, I am proud of my country—as a white, I love it, and feel the duty of guarding its rights and freedom to the utmost of my power—and sir, considering my situation in this house—as a representative of a respectable county—I feel the weight of duty increasing in a redoubled proportion.

Sir, I know I was elected a member of this Convention, from a confidence the people had in my integrity. And sir, I trust, I am giving them an unquestionable evidence of it. The people of the county I have the honour to represent, are in general, thinking and sensible—and I have not the least doubt, but that they soon will if they at present do not, see the propriety of the measure here pursued.

But sir, I would beg leave to mention another consideration, of a nature infinitely superior to any thing, which possibly can be put in competition with it, as a motive of action—an approving conscience, and an approving God.—I must hereafter stand at a bar, where if the most trifling conduct must be accounted for (and which I fully believe) surely this most important transaction of life will be strictly scrutinized:—To that awful being, who will there preside; I would with due submission and humility, appeal for the rectitude of my intentions. I hope sir, the house will pardon me, for having been so personal in this address; I owe it sir to them as well as to myself—especially to a part of one side of the house, who I have no doubt, are actuated by the purest motive—and are equally conscientious with myself, on this occasion—and with whom, and every friend to his country, I will steadily persevere, in every possible means to procure this desirable object, a revision of the Constitution.

For a consistency in conduct; to this honourable house, to my constituents, and to my country on this occasion, with the utmost cheerfulness do I submit myself.

Mr. Livingston having concluded, Mr. Wisner from Orange, made a short address; after stating a few reasons, having reconsidered the above ratification, said he should not give his assent to

The yeas and nays being then taken, it was carried in the Affirmative in the following manner, viz.

For the Affirmative.

Mr. Jay, Mr. Hobart, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. R. Livingston, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Duane, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Low, Scudder, Mr. Havens, Mr. I. Smith, Mr. Jones, Mr. Sheneck, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Carman, Mr. Lefferts, Mr. Vanderwort, Mr. Buncher, Mr. Ryerss, Mr. L. Morris, Mr. P. Livingston, Mr. Hatfield, Mr Van Cortlandt, Mr. Crane, Mr. Sarls, Mr Woodhull, Mr. Platt. Mr. M. Smith, Mr. G. Livingston, Mr. D'Witt.

For the Negative.

Mr. R. Yates, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Osthoudt, Mr. I Thompson, Mr. Tredwell, Mr. Cantine, Mr. Schoonmaker, Mr. Clark, Mr. J. Clinton, Mr. Winkoop, Mr. Haring, Mr. Wisner, Mr. Wood. Mr. Swartwout, Mr. Akins. Mr. Harper, Mr Frey, Mr. Veeder, Mr. Staring. Mr. Parker. Mr. Williams, Mr. Baker, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Van Ness, Mr. *Bay*, Mr. *Edgate.*

For the Affirmative, 30
For the Negative, 27

After ratifying, his Excellency the President, according to notice given last Thursday, recalled the Convention very politely: The purport of which was, that until a Convention was called to consider the amendments now recommended by this Convention, the probability was, that the body of the people who are opposed to the Constitution, would not be satisfied—he would however, as far as his power and influence would extend, endeavour to keep up peace and good order among them: To which the members and spectators were very attentive—and more than a common pleasantness appeared in their countenances.

A circular letter, addressed to the Executives of the other States, was then read, and agreed to, earnestly requesting them to co-operate with this State in obtaining a consideration of the amendments annexed to the said ratification, by a convention to be called for the purpose. The said letter was then signed by all the members present, and the Convention adjourned.

The amendments recommended, will be published as soon as possible.

LONDON, May 27.

Authentic advices from France, received yesterday, state, that the opposition to the king's orders advances so rapidly, and has already formed so formidable a shape, as to give the most rational hope of his being able to rescue the country from the doom with which it was menaced.

At Bourdeaux the orders were opposed without any public clamour. The protest was entered with great firmness; and the assembly are so unanimously fixed in their opposition, as to give confidence to the province that they will act as they ought.

In Bretagne a measure of exemplary spirit has been almost unanimously taken. The nobles have made a solemn resolution, that any person of that province who shall accept of any office in the Court Pleniere, as devised by the king, shall be forever infamous, and incapable of holding any office, or enjoying any privilege of rank to which might he otherwise be entitled in that great province.

At Besancon an incident happened, which touched the sensibility of the citizens, and confirmed the resolution more than the most tumultuous uproar could have done. M. le Comper de St. Vaux, the commandant, went to the assembly who were met to oppose the registry of the edict, while the house was surrounded by an indignant people. He went to this scene without guards, without assistance of any kind, and having ordered the king's arret to be read, he burst into tears and left the assembly.

Every province of France, and every court concur in the opposition. Even Chartres protested against the orders, and the edict was enregistered by force.

The consequence of this begins to manifest itself. We have good authority for saying, that a negociation is actually begun between the court, and the leaders of the opposition, to give to France, what it always claimed, but never truly enjoyed, an independent representation in the Court Pleniere. The outline of the plan has transpired, and its aspect is good, though undoubtedly like all other compacts, where the strength of the parties are not equal, it is defective in reciprocity. According to this scheme the power of representatives would consist of about 200.

The letters addressed to the French King, by the different peers of France, mention his late proceedings, "a total subversion of the established constitution!"

A letter from Rouen in France says, that the members of Parliament are made Iprisoners in their own houses, a centinel being placed at each of their doors. No person is allowed to go in without being first examined, and suspicious persons searched.

Saturday arrived the mail from Holland, by which we learn, that the Duke of Brunswick died suddenly on the 20th of this month, at his palace at Eysenach, in the 70th year of his age; and that the disturbances still continue at Brabant, to such a degree that the Bishop of Ruremond arrived himself on the night of the 8th, expressly at Versailles, to communicate the news to his most christian majesty. The good Bishop had travelled with such expedition, that he had performed the journey from Rennes on horseback, in 36 hours.

Yesterday goods to the amount of 60,000l. were entered at the custom house for Charleston, S.C.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

Last Wednesday night came on the severest storm ever experienced here at this season of the year. The wind at E. N. E. blew with unabated fury (accompanied with heavy rain) for upwards of twelve hours, which occasioned a most dreadful inundation of the sea, that deluged all the wharves, floors and low grounds near the Boson and at Fell's point, producing a scene of horror and devastation not to be described. The industrious merchant beheld with unavailing regret the fruits of his toil and enterprise, in one moment destroyed by the rage of combined elements. Immense quantities of sugar, rice, salt, dry goods and other valuable merchandize were entirely ruined. The damage cannot at present be ascertained with precision; but it is estimated at fifty thousand pounds specie. While the contemplative mind, reflecting on the awfulness of the scene which displayed the amazing power of the God of nature, and the feebleness of man, gratitude toward him, who "rules the whirlwinds and directs the storm," must have been excited in every feeling breast that the wind and waves were mercifully restrained from further ravages.

An Account of the disturbances in the State of Franklin.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington-county to his friend in Philadelphia, dated June 28

"The convulsions that have taken place in Franklin State has raised it to the foundation, and is totally given up by its warmest friends. The manner it was brought about was a family quarrel between a Col. Tipton and their Governor Savere, like that of the disciples of old, who should be greatest. Tipton was warmly in favour of the new state at first setting out, but not getting highest in commission he appetizated and got authority from the old state to enforce the laws of North-Carolina. This made the Governour and him sworn enemies. They met, and stood some time with their rifles cocked at each other's breasts, damning each other to fire; they however they mutually declined. The minds of many who were warmly in favour of the new state became inflamed, they got under arms and joined the governor in supporting the new government, and besieged Tipton in his house, by a large majority of the people being tired of the new state, and under the influence of Tipton collected, numbers of whom I am acquainted with, as I live within a few miles of the field, made a rapid march, came on Savere about break of day and completely surprised him, raised the siege, and Tipton's men sallying out of the barracks a smart skirmish ensued, but being overpowered by numbers, and taken off their guard, Savere's party gave way and some were made prisoners; unfortunately some good men fell a sacrifice to the ambition of designing men. The governor fled below the mouth of French Broad out of the lines of Carolina where his warmest friends live. Matters seem now pretty well settled, and the laws of the old State established.

"Unhappily an Indian war is broke out, which will bring direful consequences to the frontiers. The fault however is on the side of the whites. Our people were settled within a small district of the Cherokee towns; and still kept encroaching. A fine body of land lying about the town which our people could not well come at without picking a quarrel with the Indians, and there being some people killed and some horses fled (which from the best information was done by the Creeks) General Martin, who is Superintendant of Indian affairs for that state, was sent to their towns to know whether they were the transgressors; but our people had not patience to wait the issue, but fired on the town while he was in it. He laid the blame on some headstrong young men, and got them pretty well quieted, and they resumed their business; but shortly after they again fired on the town, killed an Indian squaw, and wounded others—upon which the General was made a prisoner and charged with deceiving them, but as he is a gentleman of excellent address, he found means to persuade them of his innocence, and they let him go; but as him had any of their men been killed his life must have gone for theirs. This I had from a General with whom I am very intimate. He shewed me letters he had received from a Mr. Avery, chief of the Creeks, who is a high fellow, writes sensibly, is half blood, and has had a general education. He is the son of a Scotchman. He informs the General that he has buried the red hatchet as to the settlements of Cumberland having satisfactorily retaliated for some of

people who were killed at a French store, near the Mussel Shoals. He appears to have a great enmity to Georgia, and says if Congress do not immediately send commissioners in their behalf, he will march 5000 men into that country, and lay it waste—and many other high threats. But to return to the Cherokees, they left that town to which the whites had approached so near and burnt it; upon which governor Savere embodied about 100 men and went to one of the principal towns, completely surprised them, and from different accounts killed upwards of 40 men besides women and children, and burnt their town; and proceeded from thence to another town and destroyed it. Several of their chiefs fell, viz, the Hinging, Mad, the Turel, &c. several fled to their council house and were burnt; others took to the river and were shot, so that they were completely defeated, and he is now returned without the loss of a man killed or wounded. He is shortly to set out against the Chickenagoe towns. This information I believe you may depend upon, as I have been particular in collecting it from several who are just from thence. And there is an expedition of 1000 men under Gen. Martin, to go against them immediately after harvest. From a number of gentlemen in Kentucky, we learn there have been very troublesome times there with the Indians—a company was fired on lately going through the wilderness but no damage done."

BOSTON, August 6.

It is yet doubtful at which place the new government will commence proceedings, New-York or Philadelphia. The latter cannot much expect the honour, seeing they once permitted a lawless rabble to insult the sovereign power of the union, with impunity.

'*Ill got gain never prospers*'—says poor Richard. From St. John's, in New-Brunswick, we learn, that on the 11th ult. a large store, belonging to Benedict Arnold, was destroyed by fire. The loss is computed at 5,500 sterl. £. all soon. was the *bribe* Arnold received, it seems that his master—Satan—has now demanded the principal, and soon as interest on the price of his apostacy. A son of Mr. Arnold was so much burnt, that his life was despaired of.

The Convention of North-Carolina did not meet until the 21st ult. although erroneously mentioned in the papers to meet on the 4th.

NORTHAMPTON, August 13.

The confederacy formed between the Emperor of Germany and the Empress of Russia, is one of the most formidable recorded in the annals of mankind: And what renders it more remarkable, it seems to have been framed upon no principle of national justice or security: but with the savage resolution (almost openly avowed) of extirpating an established, and to them inoffensive, potentate from the political system of Europe; who holds in his dominions upon, at least as just and honourable a tennure, as they can possibly boast of.—These powerful confederates, though differing in sex and character, are congenial at least in the sentiments of exorbitant ambition. The Russian, with a masculine vigour of mind, has alternately sullied and adorned, by her vices and virtues, the throne of her barbarian predecessors; while the Austrian, less bold and firm in his conduct, but untainted with the weakness of superstition, has hitherto confined his political enterprises chiefly to dilapidations of the church. The Imperial associates have at length commenced their operations: but, by the accounts hitherto received, without much success. Their force, though inferior in point of number to the army of Xerxes, infinitely exceeds in its vigour and discipline. But the political alliance of Russians and Austrians cannot boast the unanimity of the Persian multitude: and, should dissension once find its way into the confederated camps, adieu to all the flattering hopes of conquest and renown. Their enemies, it must be admitted, are not inspired with that ardent love of liberty, which actuated the Grecian republicks of old against the Persian invader but they are animated in battle with an enthusiasm unknown to the troops of other nations.—The union of two potentates is an alliance of interests, not of affection; and, independently of the numerous accidents by which the success of their enterprise may be affected, it will be found no easy task to conduct the operations of an offensive war upon any determinate plan, that will suit alike the extreme avidity of both parties. They have excited the attention of the world by their military preparation, and may at last provoke its derision.

A society for the abolition of the Slave-Trade, hath lately been instituted at paris—in imitation of the same in Philadelpia and London. The society is composed of about 300 members—and among others, in the list of names, we with pleasure see those of the Marquis de la Fayette, Mr. St. John de Crevecœur, Mr. De-Warville, and many other nobleman and gentleman—and many merchants of distinction.

DIED, at Williamsburgh, on the 30th ult. Mr. *Aaron Groves*, aged 81—had 14 children, 85 grand-children and 34 great grand-children.

——In this town, yesterday morning, Mrs. *Sybel Pomeroy*, consort of Major *Daniel Pomeroy*, in the 48th year of her age—Her funeral will be to-morrow at 2 o'clock, P. M.

From the CENTINEL.

Pennsylvania, July 16, 1788.

ON Friday last, before the Supreme Judicial Court, came on the trial of John O'Neil, for the murder of Michael Clary of Bristol, in the county of Lincoln, his friend and benefactor. Perhaps there never was a murder attended with a more shocking train of aggravated circumstances than this. O'Neil was one of those Irish convicts who landed, not long since, upon the eastern shores; and straggled about for some time, until Clary, out of compassion, took him home to his house. Clary was somewhat advanced in years, and having no family, which perhaps induced him the more to take into his bosom his murderer. They had lived together about six weeks, when O'Neil formed a design of enjoying Clary's estate; and for that purpose he forged a will, purporting to be a will from Clary to O'Neil; and left he should not write one binding enough, he went several miles and got somebody to examine it, and said that Clary had ordered him to write his will, which he was induced to make, as he apprehended he was drawing near his end. The person to whom he exhibited this will made several alterations in it, and added something which he thought necessary, without suspecting the vile intentions of O'Neil. This was only a few days before he perpetrated the horrid murder. The day before this tragical event, O'Neil, the more to conceal his intentions, went several miles and told some of Clary's friends that he did not think he would live long, for he was very sick. The same evening he returned home (which was the 15th day of February last) and put into execution his horrid purpose. It is some what uncertain how or in what manner he murdered him: However, the wound on the back of the head, which doubtless put an end to his existence, was made either by the pole of an axe or a spit which were found in the house. The next morning O'Neil put on Clary's clothes, and went about 15 miles before he informed any body of Clary's death; when he came to some of Clary's friends, he informed them that he died the evening before of a wound which he received by a fall on the ice; and that before he died he ordered him to take his money and purchase him a suit of cloths, and six gallons of rum for the funeral; and not to suffer any body to know of his death or attend his funeral but only a particular friend or two. On their arrival at Clary's house, without suspecting any thing of the murder, they soon discovered marks of violence sufficient to convince them that an inquest should be summoned; which was immediately done, and they brought in their verdict, 'wilful murder.' Upon questioning O'Neil concerning Clary's death, he avowed his innocence, and alledged that the evening before, Clary being somewhat unwell, went out to go to some of the neighbours and fell upon the ice, and bruised the back part of his head. That upon his return home, he went to a brook to get some water and plunged in and wet himself and likewise made another wound on his chin. Now upon examining the body, it appeared that the wounds had been carefully washed, his shirt taken off and blood washed out, but put on wrong side out; so that there was every circumstance possible to convince the world that O'Neil was the murderer. Upon this ground he was apprehended and kept in close confinement until his trial.

This being the first capital crime in the county, it drew together a numerous concourse of spectators; the solemnity of the occasion was still heightened by the able and spirited defence made by General Lightgow, who was assigned by the Court as counsel for the prisoner. The trial took up the most part of the day: and when the jury returned they declared they could not agree. One of them, a good man, seemed to think that he ought not to give his voice against the prisoner, because there was no positive evidence. The jury were then asked by the Court, whether they would wish to ask any questions on the subject? Their answer was they did not.—The Chief Justice then very ably stated to them what evidence was sufficient for conviction—After which the jury went out, and soon returned again, with their verdict, "guilty."

On Tuesday last he received sentence of death without the least perturbation of mind.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
By his EXCELLENCY
John Hancock, Esq.
Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A Proclamation,

For Prorogoing the General Court.

WHEREAS the General Court of this Commonwealth stands prorogued to Wednesday the third day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to meet at the State House in Boston, but there being nothing at present in prospect that will require their meeting at that time:—

THEREFORE I HAVE thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council, further to prorogue the said General Court, and the same is accordingly prorogued unto Wednesday the eighth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then to meet at the State House in Boston; whereof all the Members of the said Court, are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

And the Sheriffs of the respective counties, their Deputies, and Constables of the several towns, are required to publish this Proclamation within their respective districts.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber in Boston, this sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, and in the thirteenth year of the Independance of the United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's Command,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Solomon Allen,

Has for sale, at the Store lately occupied by Southworth Cole, near the liberty-pole in Chesterfield

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the hogshead or less quantity—New-England Rum, Molasses, Salt, Sugar, Brandy, Gin, Indigo, Snuff, Crockery Ware, Felt Hats, the best of Bohea Tea at 3/4 per pound for cash, less by the hundred weight—Shoe-thread, Stickies, &c.

The above Articles will be sold as cheap as at any store in the county——All sorts of kinds of Produce will be received in payment.

Said ALLEN wants to purchase Two Thousand bushels of Flax Seed—one half he will pay in Cash, and the other half in Goods, and the highest price given.——Also wants to purchase a number of Cattle for bartering and shipping.

August 1, 1788.

GINSENG.

WANTED a quantity of good and well-dried GINSENG—also a quantity of Red and White CLOVER SEED—for which articles a generous price will be given in any kind of Goods, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

N. B. The best method of curing this Root, will be to string and hang it in an upper room, otherwise out of the sun, where it may have a free air.—This may serve as a caution against curing of the root by the heat of the fire, as it will absolutely ruin it for any market in America.

Greenfield, August 11, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Ashfield, that their lands are taxed in two State taxes and four Town taxes for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	State taxes.		Town taxes.		
	l.	d.	l.	d.	q.
34 division,	18	6	1	8	0
Lot No. 18	18	6	1	8	0
17	18	6	1	8	0
37	18	6	1	8	0
17	18	6	1	8	0
half 17	9	3	0	14	2

A list of land now owned by Samuel Burton, State tax 2l. 13s.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday the first day of October next, so much of said lands will be taken and sold at public vendue, at the house of Seth Wait, in Ashfield, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interest and charges.

DANIEL BRIDING, Collector.

Ashfield, July 21, 1788.

All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof,

are requested to make payment.

The following ODE, composed by Francis Hopkinson, Esq. was printed at the federal press, during the grand Procession in Philadelphia, on the 4th inst. and distributed among the people.

The ODE.

O H for a muse of fire! to mount the skies
and to a lofty song proclaim—
Behold! behold! an empire rise!
An Era new, time as he flies,
Hath enter'd in the book of fame.
On Alleghany's towering head
Echo shall hand the tidings spread,
And o'er the lakes, and misty floods around,
An Era NEW resound.

See! where Columbia sits alone,
And from her star bespangled throne,
Beholds the gay procession move along,
And hears the trumpet, and the choral song,
She hears her sons rejoice,
Looks into future times, and sees
The num'rous blessings heaven decrees,
And with true plaudit hears the gen'ral voice.

"'Tis done! 'tis done! my sons," she cries,
"In war are valiant, and in council wise;
"Wisdom and valor shall my rights defend,
"Science shall flourish, genius stretch her wing,
"In native strains Columbian muses sing,
"Wealth crown the arts, and justice clean her scales,
"Commerce her pond'rous anchor weigh,
"Wide spread her sail,
"And in far distant seas her flag display.

"My sons for freedom fought, nor fought in vain;
"But found a naked goddess was their gain:
"Good government alone can chuse the maid,
"In robes of social happiness array'd."
Hail to this festival! all hail the day!
Columbia's standard on her roof display;
And let the PEOPLE's motto ever be,
"UNITED THUS and THUS UNITED FREE."

This ode together with one in the German language fitted to the purpose, and printed by Mr. Steiner, was thrown among the people as the procession moved along. Ten small packages, containing the foregoing ode and the list of toasts for the day, were made up and addressed to the ten States in nation respectively;——these were tied to ten pigeons, which at intervals arose from Mercury's cap, and flew off with the acclamations of an admiring multitude.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I AM an old man my case is quite common,
I want me a wife, a likely young woman.
I late had an old one, but three months ago,
She sicken'd and died, and left me in woe;
I whined, had a sermon preach'd when she was buried,
Were my old wig a fortnight, then long'd to be married.
If any one knows where a wife's to be had,
Such as seventy wishes when reason is dead;
A girl that will warm my old bones in the winter,
Let them leave the intelligence with Mr. Printer.

Remarkable encounter of a white man with two Indians.

Westmoreland April, 26.

I Wrote you a note a few days ago, in which I promised you the particulars of an affair between a white man of this country, and two Indians; now I mean to relate the whole story, and it as follows.

The white man is upwards of 60 years of age—his name is David Morgan. This man had through fear of the Indians fled to a fort near the east side of Monongahela river. From thence he sent some of his younger children to his plantation, which was about a mile distant, there to do some business in the field. He afterwards thought fit to follow and see how they fared. Getting to his field and seating himself upon the fence within view of his children he espied two Indians making toward them—on which he called to his children, to make their escape. The Indians immediately bent their course towards him; he made the best haste to escape away, that his age and consequent infirmity would permit; but soon found that he would be overtaken, which made him think of defence. Being armed with a good rifle he faced about, and found himself under the necessity of running four or five paces toward the Indians, in order to obtain a shelter behind a tree.

This unexpected manœvre obliged the Indians; who were close by, to stop, where they had but small timber to shelter behind, which gave Mr. Morgan an opportunity of shooting one of them dead upon the spot. The other taking the advantage of Morgan's empty gun, advanced upon him, and put him to flight the second time, and being lighter of foot than the old man, soon came up within a few paces, when he fired at him, but fortunately missed him. On this Mr. Morgan faced about again, to try his fortune, and clubbed his firelock. The Indian by this time had got his tomahawk in order for a throw, at which they are very dextrous. Morgan made the blow and the Indian the throw, almost at the same instant, by which the little finger was cut off Morgan's left hand, and the one next to it almost off, and his gun broke off by the lock—Now they came to close grips——Morgan put the Indian down; but soon found himself overturned, and the Indian upon him, feeling for his knife, and yelling most hideously, as their manner is when they look upon the victory to be certain. However, a woman's apron, which the Indian had plundered out of a house in the neighbourhood, and tied on him, above his knife, was now in his way, and so hindered his getting at it quickly, that Morgan put one of his fingers fast in his mouth, and deprived him of that hand, by holding it, and disconcerted him considerably by chewing it—all the while observing how he would come on with his knife.—At length the Indian had got hold of the knife, but so far towards the blade, that Morgan got a small hold of the hinder end; and as the Indian pulled it out of the scabbard, Morgan giving his finger a severe screw with his teeth, twisched it out through his hand, cutting it most grevioufly. By this time they had both got partly upon their feet, and the Indian was endeavouring to disengage himself; but Morgan held fast by the finger and quickly applied the point of the knife to the savage owner; a bone happened to be in the way, prevented its penetrating any depth; but a second blow directed more towards the belly, found free passage into the bowels.—The old man turned the point upwards, made a large wound, burying the knife therein, and so took his departure instantly to the fort, with the news of this adventure.

On the report of Mr. Morgan, a party went out from the fort, and found the first Indian where he fell—the second, not yet dead, at one hundred yards distant from the scene of action, hid in the top of a fallen tree, where he had plucked the knife out of his body, after which had came out parched corn, &c. and had bound up his wound in the apron aforementioned——on first sight he saluted them with, How do do broder, how do do broder? but alas, poor savage, their brotherhood to him extended only to tomahawking, scalping, and to gratify some particular feelings of their own, skinned them both—and they have their skins now in preparation for drumheads.'

From the Pensylvania Gazette.

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS.

SPIRITUOUS liquors have been lately proved to be ruinous to the bodies, souls and estates of the citizens of America. But there is a fact lately come to light, which proves that they are equally ruinous to our country.

It appears from pretty accurate calculations, that in the course of the years 1785 1786, and 1787, TWELVE MILLION OF DOLLARS have been expended by the United States in purchasing West-India spirituous liquors. How much more has been spent in home distilled spirits, I cannot pretend to determine, probably near one half that sum.

What profit have the United States derived from the expenditure of this immence treasure? None at all—on the contrary, it has entailed diseases, idleness, poverty, and debts upon them.

The experience of many farmers has already proved, that spirituous liquors are altogether unnecessary for reapers and labourers. They enjoy more health and better spirits upon beer, and cyder, and molasses and water.

Should the United States proceed in consuming such immence quantities of spirits, the following consequences cannot fail of taking place.

1st. The country must soon be exposed to publick vendue, bought by British agents, and owned by British merchants; for besides the money that is spent in spirituous liquors, they become a kind of decoy.——They allure people to riotes, and tempt them to buy many articles of British manufacture, for which they have no occasion, hence arise, an increase of our debt to Britain, and a check to the manufactures of our country.

2d. The human body will degenerate so much in size, strength, figure and beauty from the use of spirituous liquors, that travillers who visit our country will be at a loss to determine what species of animals we belong to. We shall become a kind of link, between men and munkies.

I beg gentleman, you would give this small essay, containing a most important fact, a place for four weeks in your paper. If any expence attends its re-publication so often, it shall be paid by one of your constant readers. HORTENSIUS

Germantown, July 17.

Hudson and Goodwin,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, *Hartford.*

CLOTHIER's Prest-Papers, of the best kind, by the gross or dozen.
Bonnet-Papers, by the gross, dozen or single.
Writing-Paper, by the ream or quire.
Common and small Wrapping-Paper.
Law's Collection of Music, by the dozen or single.
Webster's Institute, all parts, by the thousand, grace, dozen or single.
Dilworth's Spelling Book, by the dozen or single.
Watt's Psalms, by the gross, dozen or single.
Account Books of various sizes.
A few Books on Divinity, History, Physic, &c
☞ Grain of any kind, Rags, Tan'd Sheep Skins, Bees Wax, or Public Securities, will be received in payment.

LEVI SHEPARD, is desirous that any who has a sufficient knowledge in manufacturing Duck, and will undertake to make it, would send in their proposals——if, the price by the bolt,——ad, the number of bolts they will engage to make,——and 3d, the time they will engage to deliver it.——It is the opinion of the best judges, that this useful and necessary article may be manufactured in this part of the country to great advantage to the people, and in a short time become a most valuable article of commerce, as our country is so well suited to the raising of flax, and so little demand for it, either in its natural state or manufactured in any other form. The raisers of flax will do well to consider the present season, that it is necessary to water rot that part of their flax they design to make into duck,——and should there be a disposition in any considerable number to undertake the manufacturing of duck, the flax rotted in this manner will be in the best demand; and for an inducement for the people to engage in this manufacture, the Legislature have offered a bounty of eight shillings per bolt upon all that shall be made in this state.

Just published, and now selling by the Printer hereof, price 1/.

AN ESSAY on CHRISTIAN BAPTISM, which solves all the common doubts on that subject, and in which it is said are some new sentiments.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, out of the inclosure of Mr. Jonathan Wales, in Westhampton, on the 30th July last, a sorrel MARE, 5 years old, 14 hands high, a streak in her face, trots and paces, carries her head high, shod before, and no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Mare and return her to the subscriber, or give notice where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid, by

PHINEHAS CLARK.

Easthampton, August 5, 1788.

AUGUST 1788. THE NUMBER 103.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Thoughts on good Times.

WE always wish and hope for good times, and a great many expect better ones.—Under these agreeable wishes, these comfortable hopes, and these sweet dreams, our years fly away without having seen the accomplishment of them. But what is the reason, that good times in general (which would bring general satisfaction to mankind) cannot exist. The cause is not to be found in the nature of things;—for this is always unchangeable. The disappointment of our wishes, must therefore be ascribed to quite other reasons. Certain it is, that the cause lies entirely in the ideas, which we form to ourselves of good times; and that we look more on individual ranks of men or persons, than fix our eyes on the whole in general. It is impossible, that good times, in general, can exist, since, in order to effect that contradictory things must come to pass at one and the same time—In general the ideas of good times are unfixed. Each individual forms them according to his own fancy, his own passions, his own rank, his own prepossessions, and, they cannot come unless the world should become a place of confusion. A few examples will clear the doubts of our meaning.

The industrious farmer expects good times, when he will be amply rewarded for his sweat and hard labour. He attends the place of worship, the parson tells him that if men would live a pious life, times would mend;—the truth of it is founded indeed, but the farmer only makes a mistake in the application. First he makes a mistake, when he imagines living a pious life, is by copying the outward ceremonies of religion; and secondly, when he forms to himself conceptions of good times, after his own fancy. He thinks good times are these, when his fields produce well, and grain rises in price; when his orchards bring much fruit, and that he can get a high price for it; when butter, cheese, cattle, &c. are at a high rate. These are his good times, though many people will be hurt by them who will have bad times; but he does not consider, that he has nothing but the filling of his own pockets in view.

Citizens think these good times, when all trades have plenty of work, and they can make themselves recreations, by frequenting taverns, riding in chairs, on horseback, sleighing, &c.—Owners of houses wish for good tenants, who will pay them high rents, at the fixed time, who do not make much disturbance, keep themselves quiet, without spoiling any thing, and have nothing to mend.—

The tavern keeper expects customers, who surround his bar in clusters, spend much and do not make a long stay (to make room for others) and who fill his pockets.

The merchant reckons for good times, when he has a good sale for his goods, disposes of them quickly, where his money doubles and trebles itself, and he is thereby set in a condition to shew his grandeur by good living and extravagance.

Lawyers find good times when people quarrel, scold, assault, strike, and wrong one another;—when wives and husbands run from one another, so that they get rich law suits.

Practitioners of physic have good harvests and good times, when epidemical diseases and the small pox prevail.

Bleeders wait impatiently for the agreeable spring, when people get themselves cupped and bled to prevent sicknesses. Yea, the heavy taxes with which the publick are loaded, are good times for tax-gatherers, brokers, treasurers and the like.

And by taking a review, after this introduction of all ranks of people, it will be found, that the good times, which each man forms after his own imagination, will always be accomplished with a great loss for the whole community; where one is a gainer, there are ten losers. Thus on cool reflection, it will be found, that there is little appearance to warrant the expectation of good times in general. There will be no alteration indeed—good and evil must change one with another; the world and what is in it will always be imperfect. The wise man who is not an idle spectator on the theatre of the creation, enjoys time as it comes; he prepares himself duly in good times for the bad; in bad times he hopes for better, and in this manner he enjoys a continual satisfaction, which makes life sweet to him. Happy is that man who endeavours to study the wisdom from his early age, and learns to know the folly of those who grieve themselves with unnecessary wishes, flatter themselves with vain hopes, and thereby become a burthen to themselves.

Further particulars of the Revolution in the Government of France.

PARIS, May 8.

FROM the alarms which have been given respecting the measures which the King intended to adopt and announce this week, the Parliament was summoned to meet on Monday at 8 o'clock, in the morning. At five o'clock two officers of the palace went to the house of Monsieur de Fremainville and Monsieur Gollard (who had distinguished themselves with too much vehemence in some late debates;)——having orders to arrest them before they went to the palace. The doors of their houses not being open at so early an hour they had each of them notice sufficient to make their escape which they did and took refuge in the palace as a place of sanctuary;—here they were soon joined by the Peers and other members. A deputation was immediately dispatched to Versailles to his Majesty, but they were refused admittance. They returned, and the whole Parliament remained sitting. By this time a multitude of persons were assembled, the great hall court yard, and the avenues leading to the great chamber were filled, and a party of French and Swiss guards arrived. In the dusk of the evening all the doors and gates were shut, no person whatever permitted to go out until 8 o'clock next morning: the members as well as persons assembled from curiosity to the number of some thousands, remained there all night, some luckily under cover, others exposed to the open air. About 10 on Tuesday morning, Monsieur de Agout, Capt. of the French guards demanded admittance into the Chamber by an order from the King. On entering, he, in his Majesty's name asked for Monsieur de Fremainville; nobody answered; he next addressed himself to several members to point out that gentlemen——nobody knew him.—At length in a solemn manner he applied to the first President, giving him to understand, that if he did not assist in executing the king's order, he must arrest him. Monsieur de Fremainville seeing no possibility of escaping, and unwilling to involve others in his difficulties presented himself to the officer, returned his thanks to the members for their firmness and fidelity in his cause, and retired under arrest. The same ceremony passed in regard to Monsieur Gollard, who was likewise arrested. The officer quitted the Chamber with his two prisoners, giving the members to understand that as soon as he had conducted his prisoners to the Lieut. of the police, he should return with 600 men, to take possession of the palace itself. These unhappy gentlemen were at 9 o'clock, sent from Paris under the command of two officers of the police, to be imprisoned at 100 leagues from the capital. Monsieur de Agout returned to the palace, and at half an hour after two, the Parliament broke up after having remained assembled above thirty hours.

Versailles, May 11, 1788.

On opening the Bed of Justice, May 8th, his Majesty pronounced the following speech.

"THERE is not a point to which my parliament has not of this year past deviated from its duty. Not satisfied with raising the opinion of each of your members to the level of my will, you have presumed to say, that registry to which you could not be forced, was necessary for confirming what I should determine, even at the request of the nation.

"The Parliament of the Province have adopted the same liberties.

"From hence it results, that some laws as interesting as desirable, have not been generally executed; that the best operations have become weak; that credit is destroyed; that justice is either interrupted or suspended in order that the public tranquility might be shaken.

"I owe to my people, to myself and to my successors, to put a stop to these extravagant proceedings. I might have restrained them but have preferred rather to prevent the effects of them.

"I have been forced to punish some Magistrates, but acts of rigour are contrary to my nature even when they are indispensable.

"My intention is not to destroy my parliament; I mean only to bring them back to their duty and their original institutions; to convert the moment of a crisis into a salutary epocha for my subjects; to begin a reform in the judicial order by that of the tribunals, which are the base of it: to procure to the suitors in our courts, a justice more speedy and less expensive: to instil the notion again with the interests of their lawful rights, which must always be united with mine.

"I mean above all, to see in every part of the monarchy that unity of views, and that ensemble without which a great kingdom is but weakened by the number and extent of its provinces.

"The order I intend to establish is not new; there was but one parliament when Philip le Bel fixed his residence at Paris. In a great state there must be one law, one registry: courts of jurisdiction not too extensive entrusted with the power of judging the great number of law suits and parliaments to which the utmost important suits must be referred: one only court in which the laws common to the whole kingdom shall be enregistered and preserved: in short, an assembly of the general states, not only once but whenever the exigencies of the states may require it.

"Such in the establishment which my love for my people has prepared and which it now announces for their happiness; the only object of my wish is to render them happy.

"My Keeper of the Seals will now enter into a particular detail of my intentions."

The rest of the business was conducted by Monsieur le Mignon, Keeper of the seals, who pronounced the different ordinances which his Majesty ordered to be registered. Each of these were introduced by a short; but clear explanation of his motives for forming them.

The first ordinance relates to the administration of justice. The object of this is to establish two courts of justice in each of the different districts therein specified. The one to decide all affairs not exceeding 4000 livres; the other such as shall not exceed 10,000 livres, referring to the Parliaments, when they resume their functions the right of judging matters of greater importance—each in its own province.

The second ordinance is for the suppression of some particular courts, which had a kind of jurisdiction independent of the other courts.

The third ordinance relates to the manner of condemning criminals. The ordinance does great honour to his good sense and humanity.—The number of innocent persons who have been condemned, many of whom have suffered death within these 20 years, has occasioned a reverse of the criminal laws; the first fruit of which is the new regulation. A criminal was always executed within a few hours of his condemnation.—He will now have a month from the time his sentence announced to him either to clear his innocence, or to solicit his pardon.

The fourth is an edict for reducing the number of members who have a right to sit in parliament; among 120 only 67 will remain.

The next is for the re-establishment of the court plenieres.

This Court will be composed of the chancellor or Keeper of the Seals, the Great Chamberlain of the Parliament of Paris, the Peers and Great Officers of State, with several others from different parts of the Magistracy, who will hold their places for life. The great object of this court is the registry of the laws impost.

(It is said, that none of those whom his Majesty has named as members of this court will accept the trust: time will shew.)

His Majesty's last declaration relates to the vacation of the Parliament.

By this, the Parliament remains suspended in all its functions till further orders. In the mean time the proper measures are taking for carrying the above ordinances and declaration into execution, and prohibition is laid on the Parliament and all its members to assemble or deliberate on any affair public or private.

His Majesty then pronounced the following short speech, and closed the assembly for the day.

"You have just heard my will;—the more moderate it is, the more firmly it shall be executed. It tends in every thing to the happiness of my subjects.

"I depend on the zeal of those who are immediately called upon to compose my Cour Plenière: he other will I doubt nor, merit, by their conduct to be successively called to it.

"I am now going to name the first and order to remain at Versailles and the others to withdraw."

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 16.

"A new topic at present engages the public conversation, who have almost forgot what past but a few days since. It is a petition and address from the clergy, at the head of which are two arch-bishops, seven bishops and a prodigious number of dignified ecclesiastics, which was delivered to the king at Versailles on Thursday last. It alludes to the present situation of public affairs, and particularly to religious matters, broadly intimating their fears if any alteration is made in respect of the public national faith, confessions &c. The king received them very graciously, and gave them for answer, "Le roy a avisera"—the king will consider of it."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 30.

"The following are the particulars of the fatally made by the Turks from Belgrade:

"On the 2d instant, in the morning the garison of Belgrade made a third sally more furious and better conducted than the former ones—The Turks, the better to divert the attention of their enemies began about five o'clock a small cannonade below Belgrade, as if something important was going on there, after which 1600, or according to some 2000, of them embarked with great celerity on board a number of boats, when they attempted to destroy the dyke, which they attacked in the Month of March, and landed, notwithstanding they were opposed by 400 men who guarded it, many of whom returned back to their post in the neighbourhood, were killed: but some succours arriving, the Turks were obliged to fly, leaving 500 of their men dead upon the spot. The imperialists had eight officers, among whom were two captains and 280 soldiers killed, & gen Bechard was wounded rather dangerously. They speak greatly in praise of a squadron of Ulahns, who arrived last and would have entirely destroyed the Turks if they had not jumped precipitately into their boats. The enemy it seems, intended to destroy the dyke, and burn all the boats they found in the river having prepared things for that purpose; but being repulsed they could not effect it.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

CONSIDERATIONS on the Manufacturing DUCK in the County of Hampshire.

THERE has been in every age, certain circumstances taking place, that gave a rise to the introduction of many things useful and advantagous to a community, which, when rightly improved, has served to make a people easy and happy in their situation, and reputable to their neighbours. The circumstances of this county in respect to the article of Flax, is of such importance, when we consider the quantity that is and may be produced, that every one from a moment's reflection must conclude, that some new method ought to be adopted in manufacturing it.—I shall therefore make some observations upon the subject of manufacturing Duck, and the advantages arising from it. The soil is so perfectly suited to the raising of Flax—and the benefits resulting from the seed, is almost a sufficient stimulous for the farmer to exert himself in the growth of this valuable article. This being granted, the next object is how to make the best advantage of our situation by manufacturing the flax——The people of Ireland from long experience and great knowledge in the linen manufacture, have generally turned their attention to making the finer sort, which they do to greater advantage than any other country—principally owing to the nature of the soil, which produces flax of a finer texture in general than other countries. The people of Russia, for the same reason (their flax being more harsh) have largely entered into the manufacture of Duck—their situation and oats, in respect to the growth of flax, I conceive to be very similar. Our flax in general is of such a sort, as perhaps the most skilful could never make such a kind of linen as is sold in Ireland for 2/8 per yard. This being granted also, what ought we next to attend to? We find from experience that no kind of linen which we have lately attempted to make, has given the least encouragement for us to continue it, any further than for our own consumption. We have also found from experience, that there is a very poor demand for flax in its natural state, which the last year fully evinces. The market in Boston was glutted at 4d & 5d per pound—a very little sold for a higher price, and the pay received for it much inferiour to cash.——The main object now is, what shall be done with our flax?—We have in this county, many years since, made a great number of bolts of Duck, and made it to advantage, and at a time when the quantity of flax bore no proportion to the quantity now raised, and of consequence was estimated at a much higher price. One principal cause prevented a continuance of this manufacture, which was a want of integrity in making, by which means it got out of credit. The evils arising from such conduct, I think will prevent our falling into those errors in future.

There was another reason which cannot exist again; the government while we were connected with England, gave no encouragement, but rather discouraged this and every other kind of manufacture. At present therefore we have only one difficulty to surmount, and many encouragements to undertake and persevere in the work.——From a minute computation of the cost of making a bolt of duck, in imitation of the English, which is 40 yards long and 27 inches wide, and which is the sort that is best for us to copy after, I think can be made for less than ten dollars, which is the common price in Boston. The computation is as follows, viz.—60 pounds of flax, at 5d, is 25/.—spinning 40 runs, at 5d, is 12/6—weaving one bolt, 13/4, which makes £.2 15 10—it will want some bleaching, but the tow taken from the flax, out of which the warp is spun, will more than pay for it. Perhaps some may think that this estimate is rather too low, yet I believe the article of spinning is rather too high, as I am informed by my neighbour, who has been used to spin it, that 50 knot is but an ordinary day's work; however there is room to advance the estimation. The price in Boston is £.3——and there is 8/. bounty given for every bolt that is made in the state; the difference is 12/. beyond the estimation above, and the price that it will be worth to the person that makes it. Upon the whole, when we consider the increasing demand for this necessary article, our local situation, the scarcity of cash, the means in our hands to make any quantity we please, the great sums sent every year to some foreign country for it, and no possibility of ever stocking the market, I think the period is not far distant, when we shall exert ourselves to encourage this branch of useful manufacture.

A FARMER.

Circular Letter from the Convention of the State of New York, to the Executives of the different States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures.

SIR,

WE the members of the Convention of this State, have deliberately and maturely considered the Constitution proposed for the United States.

Several articles in it appear so exceptionable to a majority of us, that nothing but the fullest confidence of obtaining a revision of them by a General Convention, 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.

We all unite in opinion, that such a revision will be necessary to recommend it to the approbation and support of a numerous body of our constituents.

We observe that amendments have been proposed, and are anxiously desired, by several of the states, as well as by this, and we think it of great importance, that effectual measures be immediately taken for calling a convention, to meet at a period not far remote; for we are convinced, that the apprehensions and discontents which those articles occasion, cannot be removed or allayed, unless an act to provide for it, be among the first that shall be passed by the new Congress.

As it is essential that an application for the purpose, should be made to them by two thirds of the states, we earnestly exhort and request the legislature of your state (or commonwealth) to take the earliest opportunity of making it. We are persuaded that a similar one will be made by our legislature at their next session; and we ardently wish and desire, that the other states may concur in adopting and promoting the measure.

It cannot be necessary to observe, that no government, however constructed, can operate well unless it possess the confidence and good will of the great body of the people; and as we desire nothing more, than that the amendments proposed by this or other states, be submitted to the consideration of a general convention, we flatter ourselves that motives of mutual affection and conciliation will conspire with the obvious dictates of sound policy to induce even such of the states, as may be content with every article of the constitution, to gratify the reasonable desires of that numerous class of American citizens, who are anxious to obtain amendments of some of them.

Our amendments will manifest, that none of them originate in local views, as they are such, as if acceded to must equally affect every state in the union.

Our attachment to our sister states, and the confidence we repose in them, cannot be more forcibly demonstrated, than by acceding to a government which many of us think very imperfect, and devolving the powers of determining whether that government shall be rendered perpetual in its present form, or altered agreeable to our wishes, in a minority of the states with whom we unite.

We request the favour of your Excellency, to lay this letter before the legislature of your state (or commonwealth) and we are persuaded, that your regard for our national harmony and good government, will induce you to promote a measure, which we are unanimous in thinking, very conducive to those interesting objects.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect, Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

By the unanimous order of the Convention,
GEO. CLINTON, President.

VIENNA, (Germany) April 30.

ON the 18th inst. the Emperor arrived at Klerik, a frontier fortress opposite to Schabatz before which the Austrians were drawn up preparatory to the siege of it.

On the night of the 23d, the approaches being made, the batteries were raised, and his Imperial Majesty arrived at the camp the next morning at day-break, soon after which the batteries were opened: But the Emperor perceiving that the side next the river was the most convenient for a general assault, a detachment of the free corps of Serein, and the riflemen of the regiment of Peterwaradin, were ordered to advance, covered by the regiment of Esterhazy. This attack proved successful, the enemy being soon obliged to retire to the Citadel, when the Emperor desirous to spare the effusion of human blood, and touched with compassion for the women and children, ordered the garison to be summoned to surrender, which they did immediately at discretion, and were declared prisoners of war; but in consideration of the brave defence they had made, his Imperial Majesty permitted their wives and children to retire with their effects to Zwornick.

The garrison consisted of the Aga of the Janissaries, Mahomed, commander in chief, and several other Agas, with 15 other officers, and about 800 men, horse and foot. There were found in the fort 17 pieces of cannon of different sizes, and 20 pair of colours.

May 5. According to accounts recieved from Prince Lichtenstein, of the 26th of April, an attempt was made by the Austrians, on the 25th, to storm Dubicza, but they were repulsed as they were entering the breach which they had made. In return, the Turks having received a reinforcement, which augmented the garrison to the number of 12,000 men, they sallied out, and attacked the Austrians in their trenches. A general action then, commenced, which lasted three hours and though the Austrians were victorious, Prince Lichtenstein thought proper (all his works being destroyed) to raise the siege, and in the night of the 25th he crossed the Unna, and encamped on the heights between Dubicza and Bicin, to cover the Austrian territories from the incursions of the enemy.

LONDON, May 15.

The commotions in France, still subsist, but appear approximating to reconciliation, in the establishment of a States-General in the government; in which the *kingdom* will be represented.

The Emperor of Morocco has actually prohibited our ships coming from Gibralter entering any of his ports, but he has not declared hostilities against such as his cruizers may meet with. It is to be hoped the ministry will take this opportunity to convince this contemptible despot, that he is not contending with a petty sovereignty of Italy, and that his demands will be rejected just as soon as mentioned—the Emperor of Germany will probably hold the same language.

May 30. Yesterday orders were sent down to Portsmouth for two houses of rendezvous to be immediately opened there, for the entering seamen into his Majesty's service, to man the men of war which are getting ready for sea.

Yesterday two houses of rendezvous were opened at Wapping, and one on Tower-Hill, for entering seamen to man his Majesty's ships fitting out for channel service.

Thursday died (as was supposed) Mrs. Margaret Carpenter, journeywoman to Mrs. Smith, silver lace maker, in Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-field, and on Friday she was properly laid out, in order to be interred yesterday; when in the night, to the astonishment and terrour of the whole family, she came down stairs stark naked, having only been in a trance; as soon as this surprise was over, they put her in a warm bed and gave her comfortable things for her refreshment: She said she was bitter cold; but her institution so shocked her, that it is almost impossible for her to recover.

NASSAU, June 2.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, 13th of May, 1788.

"You will observe by our papers, that we have taken the alarm at the proceedings of the hair brained zealots at home respecting the slave trade. For some time at first, we were rather panick struck at the uncommon appearance of this phenomenon; but having recovered from the first impression, a spirit of resentment against our illiberal calumniators is become so general, that it will not be easily allayed. I hope and pray, that parliament will not do any thing further this session, than receive the petitions, as I know nothing they could do in the present stage of the business, that would not be attended with a bad effect."

ALEXANDRIA, (Virginia) July 31.

On the evening of the 23d instant, we had one of the most violent storms of wind and raid ever experienced here, which continued with unabating fury till the next day.—The wind was at E. N. E. when the storm began, but changing suddenly to the south ward brought in the highest tide that was ever known in this river, and the damage done to tobacco, sugar sals, &c. in the ware-houses in this town is computed at 5000l. Several inhabitants on wharves were obliged to retire to their chambers and some were taken out of their houses in boats. A sloop was lodged on Capt. Conway's wharf, which has since been launched without much damage. A schooner was sunk at Col. Ramsay's wharf, and a flat drove on shore near Queen-street. In the warehouses at Broad Creek 300 hogsheads of tobacco have been damaged, and from the continuance of wet weather it is supposed will be entirely lost.

Since the above storm arrived here under jurymasts, the ship Favorite, Capt. Silas Jones, from Boston to George-town, who met with a violent gale of wind off the Capes of Virginia, on the 24th inst. which twice overset the ship, and obliged him to cut away his mizen mast. He informs us he received no other damage.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, Capt. Jones spoke a sloop of about 40 tons, under her mainsail and jibs only, from Rhode-Island, bound into the Capes. The next day Capt. Jones made in for the land, and about 5 leagues east of Cape Henry, saw cabin window lights, boards, &c. which he supposed belonged to the sloop, and which he fears foundered in the gale.

The damage in the country to the wheat, growing tobacco, Indian corn, &c. is beyond description; and many planters and farmers, who flattered themselves with much greater crops than have been known for many years past, had their hopes blasted by the violence of the storm.

We hear that a Spanish ship with 4000 barrels of flour on board, was drove on shore on Back River, near Hampton, and totally lost; and that several pilot boats have been seen bottom upward and it is supposed the crews must have perished. One pilot boat was run completely over by a large ship, and all on board perished.

Last Sunday a valuable negro wench, belonging to Mr. William Deneale, was bit by a rattle snake and expired the next day.

NEW-YORK, August 8.

On Monday last, in the Congress of the United States, when the question was under consideration, for filling up the blank in the ordinance for organizing the new government, where the new Congress should meet, it was carried for "Baltimore"—*seven to six.*

On Tuesday a motion was made for reconsidering the question, and lost.

Wednesday the same ordinance being still under consideration, a motion was made for striking out "Baltimore" and to insert "New-York"—which was carried by seven states——New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, and South-Carolina; voting in the *affirmative*:—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, & North-Carolina, in the *negative*, and Georgia, divided.

By a gentleman from Kentucky we learn, that a party of the Wabash Indians, have lately attacked the Continental troops stationed at Post St. Vincents, on the north side of the Ohio; and after a severe conflict, in which a number of soldiers were killed, the Indians were repulsed.

NEWBURYPORT, July 30.

A correspondent informs, that in the town of Newbury, the year past, one seed of flax produced a single stalk, on which were 170 heads, which contained 1315 seeds.

A few days since were shorn, in the town of Stratham, State of New-Hampshire, from nine lambs, 23lb. of wool, a good proportion of which would make yarn fit for almost any use. Might this practice become general, it would while it relieved the animal from a cumbersome load, be to the owner a valuable saving. In the State of New-Hampshire will be found on an average 1000 lambs for each town—These lambs if shorn, would yield, at the above rate, about 12000lb of wool—that wool might make 2800 yards of cloth—that cloth would be worth 980 dollars.

BOSTON, August 13.

We learn that the Chevalier John Paul Jones, is appointed by the Empress of Russia, a Rear Admiral; and that he is to command a squadron in the black sea, to act against the fleet of the Captain Pacha.

It is computed, that in the neighbouring town of Lynn, there are annually made, one hundred and seventy thousand pairs of women's shoes.—The spirit of industry which pervades that town cannot fail, under a good government, of one day raising it to an eminent degree of wealth and consequence—more especially, should it join the association forming against the common enemy of all industry, ARDENT SPIRITS.

A gentleman of veracity, from the Muskingum, informs, that no less than 5420 souls passed down the Ohio, by fort Harmer, to settle in Kentucky, in the months of April and May last.

A respect for the ancient town of Plymouth induces us to mention their federal exhibitions. ——On the 2d instant, having received the interesting intelligence, that the State of New-York had adopted the Constitution—in addition to mutual congratulations, a respectable collection of the inhabitants formed a social circle on the *Training-Green*, to indulge the pleasing impulse of joy together. Liberal and truly federal sentiments prevailed throughout the collation.—Animated with the occasion of their meeting, the following toasts were drank, accompanied with proper discharges of cannon, while repeated cheers to the system so gloriously perfected, enlivened and concluded the scene.

1. The American Union—may it be dear to the heart of every citizen. 2. The illustrious Washington—perpetuate his fame, as the freedom of his country. 3. His Excellency Governer Hancock, and all "*the rulers of the free.*"—4. Political truth and safety—thanks be to heaven that America has perceived and embraced them. 5. The Federal Constitution—may it govern them that govern us. 6. The magnanimity of New-York—may her share of national prosperity compensate the supposed magnitude of her sacrifices. 7. Agriculture, commerce and arts, and a spirit to enjoy the blessings they procure. 8. Prosperity to the fisheries—protected by the *federal flag*, may they flourish forever.—9. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts—may a sober sense of the natural and political advantages, which she enjoys, penetrate the hearts of her citizens. 10. The friends to American liberty throughout the world—may they never have reason to blush that they espoused her cause. 11. The virtuous minority of Rhode-Island, may the conduct of her majority exhibit the last sad example to the world, of political depravity and error. 12. To the memory of the old colony of Plymouth, and our renowned *forefathers*—may the empire which has sprung from their labours, be as permanent as the *rock* on which they landed.

NORTHAMPTON, August 26.

We hear from Southhold, Long-Island, that on the 13th ult. 14 cattle were killed by lightning in that town; 11 of which belonged to Mr. John Wickham.

From a London paper, April 23.

A private letter from Hesse Cassel relates the following anecdote. The Landgrave, was exercising one of his regiments, was displeased with a Capt. and caned him. The officer struck the spontoon in the earth and went home. The Langrave reflecting on what he had done, sent a Colonel's commission to the Captain, in about an hour after, which the Captain received with much coolness, and said "I will wait on the Landgrave myself, and thank him." Soon after he arrived he said, "Sir I do not come to thank you: I stand in no need of your favour—I despise it—because you have taken my honour from me, which is more precious than life." At that instant he drew forth a pistol, and firing through the window, said, "this was designed for you sir, were you not my sovereign prince," then took out a second and shot himself in presence of the Landgrave! The Landgrave ordered the corps to be thrown out of the window, and commanded it to be interred by the hangman (which on the continent is the greatest mark of infamy;) however his orders were not obeyed for the whole garrison became so mutinous, that the Landgrave was under the necessity of ordering the officer to be buried with all military honours.

The Ministers of the State of Connecticut, convened in General Association, have published a serious, sensible, plain Address to the people of the Churches and Societies under their pastoral care, on the subject of the encreasing negligence of the Public Worship of God; which they consider as one of the most alarming, among the various instances of declension and immorality, which at the present time threaten the very existence of religion in this country.—"In what manner," says the address, "does this evil, affect the political interests, the essential well-being of the community? All the branches of morality are indissolubly connected. From one breach of moral obligation to a second, to a third, and to all the transition is easy, necessary and rapid. From negligence of the duties we owe to God, the passage is short to contempt for those we owe to men. The Sabath, in judgment of reason and of revelation, is the great hinge on which all these duties are turned. When the ordinances of this holy day are forsaken and forgotten, the whole system of moral obligation must of course be also forgotten; the great, substantial and permanent good, of which religion is the only source, is effectually destroyed; the political peace and welfare of a community, the salvation of the human soul, the infinitely benevolent designs of redeeming love, the institution of the means of grace, and the obedience and suffering of the son of God, are frustrated and set at nought. Thus, by one effectual blow of sin, and the friends of sin, are all the great and valuable interests of mankind overthrown."

In a late Providence paper is the following patriotic Advertisement.

"For the encouragement of HOME MANUFACTURES——The subscriber, impelled by a sincere desire to promote the true interest of his country, and from a conviction that the welfare thereof depends very essentially on the encouragement of Home Manufactures, hereby offers to contribute ten Acres of Good Land, in the town of Providence, towards esstablishing one or more Manufactories within said town—engaging to give a good and sufficient deed of said land to the Committee of Directors that may be appointed for carrying into execution a design so truly laudable. K. DEXTER."

*** The sale of the non-resident lands, advertised by Messrs. *Denmore, French, Dickinson, Rice and Warren*, of Conway, to be on the 24 of Sept. next, is postponed to the 23 of the same month.

LANDS to be Sold.

The following Parcels and Tracts, viz.

THIRTY-FIVE acres, in Hadley inner Commons.
One acre and a quarter in Hadley, Back-street.
Nine acres with a House on the same.
Two-thirds undivided parts of lot No. 14, Hadley inner Commons.
Two small pieces in Hackamatom meadow.
A Tract of Land in the town of Amherst.
One right and an half in the town of Brookfield, State of Vermont.
One right in Grantham, state aforesaid.
A tract in Chesterfield, state of New-Hampshire.
The terms of sale will be made easy, and the conditions known, by applying to PRESCOTT & DEXTER, at their Store in Northampton, Where is to be Sold a small assortment of English GOODS.—Also, WOOL CARDS, by gross, dozen, or single pair, warranted equal to any made in this country,—Likewise, best cut NAILS.

August 26, 1788

Cash for water-roted F L A X.

ONE half Cash, and the other half in Dry Goods at cash price, will be paid for one thousand weight of water roted Flax, by

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, August 4. 1788.

For Sale at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

PIKE's new System of Arithmetic—Pieces Books—Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d and 3d part—Writing Paper—Blank Account Books—Primers—Baron Steuben's Military Exercise—Blanks of various kinds, &c.

Cash or any of the above articles given for clean cotton and linen RAGS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a small bay MARE, about 5 years old, a star in her forehead, and three white feet. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay costs and take her away.

ELIJAH CLAP, jun.

Southampton, July 19 1788.

All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment.

The SUMMUM BONUM.
Or infallible Receipt for Happineſs.
From a ſonnet of the famous Dr. Slinecourt.

TRAVERSE the globe, go fly from pole to pole;
Go far as winds can blow, or waters roll;
All, all is vanity beneath the ſun;
To certain death, thro' different paths we run;
See the pale miſer pining o'er his gold;
See there a galley ſlave to miſery ſold.
Ambition groans beneath her own vaſt weight,
The ſplendid victim of the toils of ſtate.
Lo! in the mantling bowl ſweet poiſon flows
Loves deareſt joys oft terminate in woes;
E'en learning ends her vaſt career in doubt,
And puzzling ſtill makes nothing clearly out.
Where then is ſov'reign bliſs? where doth it grow?
Know, mortal, happineſs ne'er dwelt below:
Look at yon Heav'n—go ſeek the bleſſing there,
Be heav'n thy aim, thy ſoul's eternal care;
Nothing but GOD, and GOD alone you'll find,
Can fill a boundleſs and immortal mind.

A SONG.

HOW lovely the Child of the dawn,
Aurora diffuſed in tears!
How ſweet midſt the ſhade of the thorn
The bluſh of the roſe bud appears!

While we gaze, lo the beautiful bluſh
Of th' orient has vaniſh'd away,
And the roſe bud if pluck'd from the buſh,
Will languiſh, will fade and decay.

So tranſient, dear boy, are the ſchemes,
Which youth has in fancy deſign'd,
They'll fly from our graſp like our dreams,
And leave not a ſhadow behind.

The leſſons of prudence, 'tis true,
We read, and like parrots talk o'er;
No ſooner freſh trifles enſue,
Than we think of thoſe leſſons no more.

While folly is acting her part,
Experience comes in with her train;
Her ſcourgers imprint on the heart
What prudence long whiſper'd in vain.

With you I once fondly believ'd
That this was mere cynical lore,
Tho' oftentimes mock'd and deceiv'd,
I truſted to pleaſure the more.

She ran, and I join'd in the race,
Regardleſs of bramble or thorn,
Till faint and worn out with the chace,
I ſunk, and ſhe left me with ſcorn.

Ah then, my ſweet Strephon be wiſe,
Believe what a friend can ſuggeſt;
Bliſs like the gay bow in the ſkies
Is gaz'd on, but never poſſeſs'd.

NEWPORT, (*Rhode-Iſland*) July 31.

The unconditional ratification of the federal Conſtitution by New-York hath blaſted the laſt hopes of the Antifederal Junto in this State; as they find themſelves reduced to this mortifying alternative—"Adopt the Conſtitution, and you may retain your ſovereignty; but if you reject it, your territory ſhall be partitioned among your neighbours."

On receiving the intereſting intelligence of the ratification by New-York, great demonſtrations of joy were manifeſted by our fellow citizens. The bells echoed the joyful tidings, and the colours diſplayed the triumph over anarchy. No town on the continent could be more unanimous in their ſentiments, none more unfeigned in their gratulations, as none had experienced in ſo great a degree the ſcourge of licentiouſneſs and fraud.

PROVIDENCE, July 31.

It is with real pleaſure we announce to the public, that on Friday, the 25th inſtant, the Convention of the State of New-York adopted and ratified the federal conſtitution, by a majority of 5—which, as there was but 65 members in that Convention, may be conſidered as a larger majority than Maſſachuſetts.—This pleaſing and really important intelligence was received from New-York by Capt. Godfrey, in the Lady Greene Packet, on Tueſday morning laſt—all the Bells were immediately rung,—and the Standard which belonged to the late Rhode-Iſland regiment, commanded by Col. Jeremiah Olney, was diſplayed on Federal Hill. The public exhibition of the Standard—" which had been often diſplayed with glory and bravery in the face of very powerful enemies, and is carefully preſerved to commemorate the achievements of a brave Corps," did not fail of bringing to mind many memorable ſcenes of the late war, as well as the preſent degraded eſtimation of this State in the publick mind, compared with that which ſhe held at the cloſe of it. Weybouſet bridge, commonly called the Great bridge, on this happy occaſion put on a moſt brilliant and federal appearance, highly pleaſing to the true friends of their country.—On the ſouth ſide of the bridge were erected ſtandards bearing large flags, with the conſtellations and ſtripes of union, repreſenting the Eleven adopting States, placed in the ſame order as they ſucceſſively ratified the Conſtitution, beginning with Delaware and ending with New York,—on each ſtandard a label was affixed, ſpecifying the name of the State thereby repreſented, the time when, and the majority by which the Conſtitution was adopted.—On the oppoſite of the bridge, diſconſolate and alone was a ſtandard for North-Carolina, three quarters raiſed, with a ſmall flag, with a label mentioning the name of the State, and the time of the meeting of their Convention (the 4th inſt.) with this motto—"It will riſe."—But in a ſtill more diſconſolate ſituation was a bare pole, repreſenting Rhode Iſland, pointing the oppoſite way from North-Carolina, raiſed to about the 45th degree from the horizon, with a paper affixed to it, on which was written—"Rhode-Iſland in hopes."—The ſtandard of France (the great and good Ally of America) was erected on the parade, near the bridge.—Theſe ſtandards were continued in this ſituation the remainder of the day. A proceſſion was formed on the market parade, and moved with drums beating and colours flying, to Federal Hill,—where, preciſely at Eleven o'clock, Eleven heavy cannon were fired, in honour of the Eleven confederating States, and after mutual gratulations and three heavy cheers the whole diſperſed.—At 2 o'clock Eleven cannon were fired on the bridge, by Col. Tillinghaſt's Independent Company, and Eleven cheers given. A number of young gentleman equipped themſelves with arms, &c. under the command of Col. Whipple, and after marching through the town, with martial muſick, they diſcharged twice Eleven rounds on the bridge by platoons. Eleven heavy cannon from Federal Hill cloſed the day. What makes this great event more particularly joyous is, that from the beſt accounts we had previouſly received from New-York, there was every appearance of the Conſtitution being partially rejected, by a conditional adoption.

From the NEWPORT HERALD.

ORIGINALITY

SOME General's *Fort* conſiſts in parade, others in council, others in the field, but none have ſignalized themſelves in originality of paſſes equal to the Rhode-Iſland Shays—To reſcue from the ravages of time the celebrated production of this officer, and to immortalize his name is a tribute to merit that the HERALD muſt cheerfully pays.

A PASS.

PERMIT the *Barrow*, Suſannah Dulittle, to *P'ris* from hence to *Konicut*, and from thence to the *Main* without *Stoppige*. W—— W——, Brig. Gen.

Extract from the will of a late Earl of PEMBROKE.

Imprimis. FOR my ſoul; I confeſs I have heard very much of ſouls; but what they are, or whom they are for, God knows; I know not. They tell me of another world, where I never was; nor do I know one foot of the way thither. While the King ſtood, I was of his religion, made my ſon wear a caſſock, and thought to make him a Biſhop; then came the Scots, and made me a Preſbyterian, and ſince Cromwell entered, I have been an independent; thele I believe, are the kingdom's three eſtates, and if any of theſe can have a ſoul, I may claim one. Therefore, if my Executors do find I have a ſoul, I give it him who gave it me.

Item. I give my body, for I cannot keep it, to be buried. Do not lay me in the church porch, for I was a Lord, and would not be buried where Col. Pride was born.

Item. My will is, that I have no monuments, for I muſt have epitaphs and verſes, and all my life long I have had too many of them.

Item. I give all my deer to the Earl of Saliſbury, who I know will preſerve them, becauſe he denied the King a buck out of one of his own parks.

Item. I give nothing to Lord Say, which Legacy I give him, becauſe I know he will beſtow it on the poor.

Item. To Tom May, I give five ſhillings; I intended him more, but whoever has ſeen his hiſtory of the Parliament, think five ſhillings too much.

Item. I give Lieut. Gen. Cromwell, one word of mine, becauſe, hitherto, he never kept his own.

Item. I give up the ghoſt.

Solomon Allen,

Has for ſale, at the Store lately occupied by Southworth Cole, near the liberty-pole in Cheſterfield—

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the hogſhead or leſs quantity—New-England Rum, Molaſſes, Salt, Sugar, Brandy, Gin, Indigo, Snuff, Crockery Ware, Felt Hats, the beſt of Bohea Tea at 3/4 per pound for cath; leſs by the hundred weight—Scythes, Sickles, &c.

The above Articles will be ſold as cheap as at any ſtore in the county.—Almoſt all kinds of Produce will be received in payment.

Said ALLEN wants to purchaſe Two Thouſand buſhels of Flax Seed—one half he will pay in Caſh, and the other half in Goods, and the higheſt price given.—Alſo wants to purchaſe a number of Cattle for barreling and ſhipping.

Auguſt 11, 1788.

GINSENG.

WANTED a quantity of good and well-dried GINSENG—Alſo a quantity of Red and White CLOVER SEED—for which articles a generous price will be given in any kind of Goods, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

N. B. The beſt method of curing this Root, will be to ſtring and hang it in an upper room, either within or out of the ſun, where it may have a free air.—This may ſerve as a caution againſt curing of the root by the heat of the fire, as it will abſolutely ruin it for any market in America.

Greenfield, Auguſt 11, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of land in the town of Aſhfield, that their lands are taxed in two ſtate taxes and four Town taxes for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

	State taxes.		Town taxes.		
	l.	d.	l.	ſ.	d.
3d diviſion,					
Lot No. 18	18	6	1	8	0
19	18	6	1	8	0
37	18	6	1	8	0
38	18	6	1	8	0
half 39	9	3	0	14	0

A tax of land now owned by Samuel Barton, ſtate tax 1s 8d.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Wedneſday the firſt day of October next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Seth Wait, in Aſhfield, at one o'clock, P.M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intereſt and charges.

DANIEL BRIDING, Collector.

Aſhfield, July 31, 1788.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by the Printer hereof, price 1/

AN ESSAY on CHRISTIAN BAPTISM, which ſolves all the common doubts on that ſubject, and in which it is ſaid are ſome new ſentiments.

AUGUST 1788. THE NUMBER 104.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 2.

Federal Proceſſion.

In honour of the Conſtitution of the United States.

TO teſtify the animated joy of the citizens of New-York, upon finding the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION of government ratified by ſufficient number of ſtates to make it operative, it was determined that on the 23d inſt. they ſhould ſo appear in proceſſion as to demonſtrate to the world, the pleaſure, that in conſequence of this event had pervaded all ranks and degrees of the community.

The day having been poſtponed, in the intereſting hope, that this ſtate, then in convention, would likewiſe accede to the Union, the committee of arrangements found it impoſſible any longer to oppoſe the patriotick ardour of their fellow citizens. It was remembered however that the great object of exultation was not the ratifying the conſtitution by any one particular ſtate; but the already preſent exiſtence of an era in the hiſtory of man, great, glorious, and unparalleled—which opens a variety of new ſources of happineſs, and unbounded proſpects of national proſperity!—The adoption of the federal plan of this ſtate, though not then expected to be immediate, was however with certainty conſidered among thoſe events, which time increaſing light, and an over-ruling Providence would bring to our view.

About ten o'clock 13 guns were fired from the Federal ſhip Hamilton, being the ſignal for the Proceſſion to move, the different bodies of which it was compoſed having already collected from their various places of meeting. I now ſet out from the fields, proceeding down Broad-way to Great Dock-ſtreet, thence through Hanover-ſquare, Queen, Chatham, Diviſion, and Arundel ſtreets; and from thence through Bullock ſtreet to Bayard's houſe; in the following order.

Horſemen with trumpets.

Company of Artillery and Field Piece.

After theſe the whole proceſſion was marſhelled into ten diviſions, each of which was preceded by a white flag born to the honour of the ten ſtates that had then acceded to the new conſtitution.

FIRST DIVISION.

Foreſters with axes:

Columbus in his ancient dreſs, on horſeback, repreſented by Capt. Moore.

Foreſters with axes, &c.

A plough drawn by 6 oxen, conducted by Nicholas Croger, Eſq. in a farmer's dreſs, ſupporting the farmers arms; a flag, with a wheat ſheaf on the field, on the band of which was inſcribed, 'O Fortunati Agricola,' over which was a riſing ſtar.

Two men ſowing grain.

A harrow drawn by two oxen and 2 horſes conducted by Mr. John Watts, in a farmer's dreſs.

A number of gentlemen farmers, with every implement of huſbandry diſplayed in a pleaſing manner.

A new invented threſhing machine (which will threſh and clean 72 buſhels of grain in a day) conducted by Baron Poelnitz and other gentlemen farmers, in farmers dreſſes, grinding and threſhing grain.

United States' Arms, borne by Col. White, on horſeback, ſupported by the Cincinati; the horſe beautifully capariſoned, and led by two boys in a white uniform.

A number of Gardiners with aprons on, and various implements of huſbandry.

A Band of Muſick.

Taylors.

A flag, 10 by 11 feet, field ſky blue, a fine landſcape, Adam and Eve repreſented naked, excepting fig leaves for aprons, nearly in full ſtature, in a ſtriking poſture—motto, "and they ſewed fig leaves together." The United States forming a chain or links, upon a large circle, in order as they adopted the Conſtitution, and the names of each ſtate in the middle; in the centre of the circle "Majority." The ſun beaming forth its rays upon theſe ſtates that have acceded to Federal meaſures.——Rhode-Iſland in mourning, General Waſhington nearly in full ſtature, holding a parchment in his hand, with this inſcription—'The Federal Conſtitution.' The Federal Eagle, with the wings expanded towards the ſun: the whole hung in a large frame with gold-en knobs at the top of the poles; carried by two ſtandard bearers, and ſupported by two men, one upon each ſide of the flag, with fine blue and white cords and elegant taſſels in their hands.

The flag preceded by a committee of 6, 3 and 3 joined together by white handkerchiefs, with buff and blue ſaſhes, and buff cockades.

Followed by Mr. John Eſtes Preſident, with a blue and buff ſaſh and cockade—two of the committee, with buff and blue ſaſhes, and cockades, on each ſide of the Preſident; followed by the reſt of their branch all wearing blue and buff cockades: The order cloſed by Mr. Banks, vice-preſident, with a ſaſh and cockade like the preſident's and 2 officers, with buff and blue ſaſhes & cockades; three flank officers as adjutants, dreſſed in ſaſhes and cockades, with white rattans in their hands.

The ſaſhes and cockades emblematical of the ſtaff uniform of the American Army.

Meaſurers of Grain.

An enſign with a flag, repreſenting, the head of General Waſhington in the centre, ornamented with 13 ſtripes and 13 ſtars; with this motto—his Excellency Geo. Waſhington. On the oppoſite ſide, the head of Col. Hamilton, beautifully painted—in the centre a device, a device repreſenting the meaſures uſed in the buſineſs, one ſide of which was inſcribed in capitals, 'equity' ſurrounded with theſe lines.

"Federal meaſurers; and meaſurers true,
"Shall meaſure out juſtice to us and to you."

Two ſhips, one diſcharging ſalt, and the other taking in grain——a ſtove, with a merchant in front, viewing, with a ſpy glaſs, a French ſhip entering the harbour under full ſail—On the reverſe, the ſame except the Mayor of the city, in place of Col. Hamilton. The order headed by Mr. James Van Dyke.

Millers——No return.

Inſpectors of flour——No return.

Bakers.

Headed by two maſters, Meſſ. John Quackinbar, and Frederick Stymes.

Ten boys dreſſed in white, with blue ſaſhes, each of them carrying a large roſe, decorated with various colored ribbons.

Ten journeymen dreſſed in white, with blue ſaſhes, carrying implements of the craft.

A ſtage drawn by two bay horſes decorated.

Four maſters with the Federal loaf, 10 feet long, 27 inches in breadth, and 8 inches in height, with the names in full length of the ten ſtates which have ratified the Conſtitution, and the initial letters of the other three.

A flag, repreſenting the declenſion of trade under the old confederation. Motto,

"When in confuſion I was made,
"Without foundation I was laid;
"But hope the Federal Arms may,
"My ſinking frame full well repay.

On the reverſe, the repreſentation of their trade in a flouriſhing ſituation with two ovens.—Motto.

"We are well built both round and right,
"We hope to ſerve the lives in ſight,
"With the beſt bread, bak'd of good flour,
"When Congreſs have the federal power."

In the centre, the ſpread eagle and crown, reſting on the left the old confederation, on the right the new conſtitution—Fame with a trumpet over it. Followed by 80 maſters, journeymen and apprentices, with white aprons.

Brewers.

A ſtandard, carried by Mr. Sam. Coper, ornamented with the brewers arms, proper, barley ſheaves and porter caſks, encircled with hop vines; creſt—an eagle with extended wings, holding a thermometer in his beak. Motto, "Home brewed." The federal brewery——a horſe and dray loaded, in full ſpeed to Bunker's hill and other devices ſuitable to the occaſion.

Meſſ. A. Iſſelbrand, Appleby and Matlack, with each an elegant gilt maſhing oar in hand, and barley heads in their hats; followed by two horſes and drays, ornamented with hop vines and barley.

Firſt dray loaded with a ſtore caſk containing one gal. a porter caſk and barrel: On the top of the large caſk was fixed a ton, with a *living Bacchus*—a very handſome boy of ſeight years old, dreſſed in fleſh coloured ſilk, ſewed tight round from his chin to his toes. a cap ornamented with hop vines and barley, a ſilver goblet in his hand, drinking and huzzaing the whole day with the greateſt cheerfulneſs. Performing his part to admiration. Below him ſat Silenus, attendant on Bacchus, on a porter hogſhead. Motto, "Ale proper drink for Americans."

Second dray loaded with porter caſks and hop bags, followed by brewers and maſtlers, maſhing oars, malt ſhovels, &c. 20 in number, ornamented with barley and hop vines in their hats.

Diſtillers——No return.

SECOND DIVISION.

Coopers.

Thirteen apprentice boys, 13 years of age, dreſſed in white ſhirts, trowſes and ſtockings, the trowſes drawn at the ancle with a green ribband, their hats ornamented with thirteen pillars, coloured green and white, with ten branches ſpringing from them, repreſenting the ten ſtates that have adopted the new conſtitution, decorated with oak branch and green ribband, a keg carried under the left arm, ſtrung with a broad green ribband, with a bow of the ſame, green and white, on their right ſhoulder; round their right arm a green and white ribband with a bow; each boy carrying a white oak branch in his hand, and wearing white leather aprons. Headed by Mr. Peter Stroughtenburgh, carrying, a ſmall flag with the coopers coat of arms, Motto "Love as brethren."

Forty two apprentices dreſſed clean, with a green oak branch in their hats, and carrying a branch in their right hand.

The ſtage drawn by four bay horſes, dreſſed with ribbands and decorated with green oak boughs. On the ſtage was erected a ſtandard, with a ſtaggen tree ſquare, repreſenting trade and commerce, a federal cooper, coopers at different kinds of work, the coopers coat of arms. Motto, "Love as brethren." Workmen at work on the ſtage, Mr. John Poſt, maſter. On the ſtage a caſk that had been put up during the ſeſſion of the convention at Philadelphia, and which wanted repair, but notwithſtanding one of the beſt workmen belonging to the branch was induſtriouſly employed great part of the proceſſion it was found impracticable: the branch conſidering this emblematical of the old confederation, determined to make a new caſk, repreſenting the new conſtitution, which was accordingly done while the proceſſion was marching.

Next the ſtage was 138 maſters and journeymen coopers, their hats decorated with green oak boughs, carrying an oak branch in their right hand, the rear brought up by Mr. Daniel Dunſcomb, carrying a ſmall flag, the ſame as in front.

Butchers.

Headed by Joſham Poſt, Alexander Fink, Joſeph Lovell, and Jacob J. Arden; a flag of fine linen, neatly painted, diſplayed; on the ſtand—and the coat of arms, viz. three bullocks heads, 2 axes croſs ways, a boar's head, and two garbs, ſupported by an ox and a lamb. Motto.

"Skin me well, dreſs me neat,
"And ſend me aboard the federal fleet."

A ſlaughter houſe, with cattle dreſt and killing——a market ſupported by ten pillars, one pillar partly up; under it was written Federal market, ſupported by ten; in gold letters Federal Butchers; a ſhip, with ſmaller veſſels. The ſtandard carried on a ſtage drawn by four bright bay horſes, dreſt with ribbons; a boy dreſt in white ſole and conducted each. On the ſtage, a ſtall neatly finiſhed; two butchers and two boys on the ſtage at work, ſplitting the lambs, &c. followed by one hundred of the branch, dreſt with clean white aprons, and ſteels on; 2 band of muſick; two banners with the proper coat of arms, motto, "Federal Butchers;" one of the front ſupported by William Wright; one in the rear ſupported by John Perin. A capital Bullock, of a heavy land weight in his quarters, roaſted whole by the butchers for the honour of the day, was preſented to the proceſſion in general.

Tanners and Curriers.

Arms on the flag, Azure, a ſleſher and a currying knife; or, creſt, a bull's head, horned; or ſupporters on the dexter ſide, a tanner in his frock and trowſers, holding in his dexter hand a tanner's ſhimmer, proper, on the ſiniſter, a currier in his working dreſs, aprons turned up, holding in his dexter hand a currying knife, proper, a ſun riſing from beneath the union flag. Motto, "by union we riſe to ſplendour." Behind all an oak tree.

Skinners, Breeches makers and Glovers.

Headed by Meſſ. Alſop Hunt, Benjamin Garfield, James Mathers, Leonard Rogers, and J.

Hays; a flag of cream coloured silk, borne by J. Mott and John Peal, supported by Henry Frederic, and Jacob Grindlewever; coat of arms, a pair of breeches and three gloves, supported by two rampant bucks; creft, a buck's head;—a green field with a cat and two lambs, one lying down the other standing. Motto, "Americans encourage your own manufactures." Followed by 31 of the trade, in buckskin waistcoats, faced with blue silk, breeches gloves and stockings with a buck's tail in their hats.

To these Mr. W. Thomson, the parchment manufacturer attached himself, with a standard of parchment, and the inscription "American manufactured."

THIRD DIVISION.

Cordwainers.

Headed by Mr. James M'Cready, who supported a small flag, representing the arms of the craft; the motto "Federal Cordwainers;" followed by twelve masters, representing twelve states.

A flage drawn by four white horses, with two postillions in livery; a shop on the flage with ten men diligently prosecuting their business, emblematical of the ten states that have adopted the constitution, with colours extended over the whole length of the shop, representing in front his Excellency General Washington, coming out of the state house at Philadelphia, and presenting the constitution to Fame, she receiving it, standing in her temple, and ready to proclaim it to an astonished world! On the reverse, a full view of our own harbour, with the arrival of a ship with Chrispin, who is joyfully received by St. Tammany.

Then followed the main body, 340 men, Mr. Anthony Bolton in the rear, with a small flag as in front.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Carpenters.

Four masters, with each a rule in their hand, vice-president, with a blue ribbon at his breast, with a scale and dividers, and a drawing square in his hand, secretary and treasurer, with a green silk and an architect book in their hands, the apprentices in sections each bearing a white wand of Six feet long in their hands. The standard borne by eight journeymen, with red sashes.

Representing under the standard of the United States a portraiture of his Excellency General Washington, the motto, "Freedom's favourite son,"——Two Corinthian pillars, supporting a pediment half finished, expressive of the unfinished state of the union under this, 13 pillars gaily, united by one entablature with purple ribband: ten of them bearing the names of the states in order of their adopting the new Constitution. A motto on the frieze "The love of our Country prevails,"—in the pediment a shield, with the carpenters arms, and motto, "Honour God."

The journeymen in sections. The masters in sections. The president with a blue ribband at his breast, with a scale and dividers and a star of union on his left breast, a drawing square in his hand. Four masters with a two feet rule in their hands. 392 rank and file.

Furriers.

Messrs. Lot Merkel and John Simeon, carrying a valuable white fox skin, manufactured; followed by an Indian properly accoutred, with the dress and habiliments of his nation, as just coming out of the woods, loaded with various kinds of raw furrs, as if bringing them for sale, followed by journeymen, each of them carrying furrs and manufactures; the produce of this country. Likewise a horse with two bears, each sitting on a pack of furrs, led by an Indian in a beaver blanket, and round hat with black feathers, followed by two journeymen furriers in their working habits, with matter aprons, their coats trimed with black martin's, their hats decorated with black feathers and white cockades.

A red flag, on which a tyger as large as the life was disfuised, and above it a large muff of real ermine, as an emblem of the craft; followed by two journeymen in like habits as the first. In the rear of these came Mr. Lyon Jonas, dressed in a superb scarlet blanket and an elegant cap, ornamented with a beautiful plumage, smoaking the Indian pipe and tomahawk.

Hatterr.

Preceded by ten men in their working dresses, ornamented with blue sashes, and carrying bows decorated with blue ribbons. The flag, displaying the emblems of the branch on the blue, supported by two masters. Journeymen and apprentices, followed by masters, being 60 in number, with blue cockades and blue aprons, headed by Walter Bicker.

Peruke makers and Hair dressers.

To the number of 45—flandards and a flag—the arms, a wig in quarters and 3 razors—on the top of the arms "The amicable society of Peruke maker." Motto, "May we succeed in our trade and the Union protect us."

Two small flags on barbers poles, ten links in each, emblematical of the ten adopting states.

Artificial Florists.

Rear of the 4th division brought up by the artificial florists, carrying a white flag, ornamented on the edges with artificial flowers, with 13 blue stars, 3 of which drooping representing the 3 states that had not adopted the Constitution; supported by 2 boys in white, with blue sashes, and their heads set off with feathers. Motto "Florcat America."

FIFTH DIVISION.

White-Smiths.

Carrying an elegant pedestal of open scroll work, supporting the arms of the trade, Vulcan's armand hand hammers; motto in gold,

"By hammer and hand
"All arts do stand."

Below, the name of the trade embellished with gold ornaments in swags of laurel; a highly polished finished lock was therein likewise exhibited, with a key entrance. Over the same a bell rung continually during the procession, and at the top a finished jack, kept likewise in motion by the wind, followed by the masters singly, the two wardens, masters, journeyman apprentices, all with blue cockades.

(To be Continued.)

DUBLIN, (Ireland) May 27.

A gentleman just arrived from London, by way of Bath, acquaints us that he was robbed between Bridgewater and Chester by the following stratagem: Travelling in a post chaise alone, without any attendant but the driver, a decent looking woman, in appearance, stopped the carriage and most earnestly solicited a seat, being fatigued to death with escaping, as she said from a cruel husband who designed to put her to death—The compassionate Irishman, not much averse for the female traveller, and willing to serve a lady in distress, consented and the stranger slept into the chaise, where she amused him with several fictitious stories till they came to a heath; three lusty fellows then bounced from behind a sheep-cote, well armed, and the pretended damsel rising up, put a pistol to her companion's breast, and thus surrounded by four desperate persons resigned a purse of eighty guineas, a gold watch, and other articles of considerable amount.——It appeared by circumstances that these villains were ignorant of the engagement made by their companion, as they seemed surprised at seeing her, and knew nothing of her picking up the game. It is probable, however, that so daring and abandoned a female would have taken the same advantage, though her confederates had not been so near.

LONDON, May 19.

Notwithstanding the contempt with which we seem to treat the Emperor of Morocco's fleet, it may be a very mischievous, though a very small one. They can keep the Barbary shore, and path at every full which is entering or going out of the Straights mouth, in spite of ten of our men of war, and every prisoner is made a slave, and most of them send up to Mequinez. This is not a matter of indifference to those who use the Straight's trade.

The rock of Gibraltar seems to be in two fold danger, from the temporary hostility of the sable Prince, and the perpetual jealousy of the Spaniards, now armed in full force, ready to strike any important blow which time, chance, and a concurrence of fortunate circumstances, may throw in their way. The summit of their warlike ambition would be the recovery of Gibraltar out of our hands, to be re-annexed to their kingdom forever.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 14.

It is averred, as a melancholy fact, that upwards of *five thousand* head of horned quadrupeds perished for want of sufficiance, during the late dry weather, in three or four of the neighbouring parishes.

They write from London, that it is in the contemplation of the British government to repeal or mitigate the penal statutes of England, still in force against the Catholicks, in order to extricate them from aliennies, and give them the rights and privileges of free born Englishmen, in conformity to what has been done, and is still doing, through Europe in favour of general toleration.

Extract of a letter from London, May 7.

"The present conflernation of all people in this city, and in many parts of the country, is scarcely to be described or imagined, as all public as well as private advices by this mail will fully inform you; nothing any wise like it has happened since 1772, when Fordyce's house became bankrupt. Every man distrusts his neighbour & most intimate acquaintance. Happy and lucky are they who shall be able to scramble through."

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.

On Monday last the Rev. Dr. Colin delivered a sermon in the SWEDISH CHURCH from the following words, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning, if I do not remember thee let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." Psalm 37, verses 5 and 6. In this discourse the Doctor enforced the duty, and displayed the advantage of Patriotism in a most elegant and original manner, and concluded by taking notice of the present happy situation of the United States in the adoption of the Federal government.

Before and after the sermon odes, which had been previously set to music, were performed by a band, accompanied by voices. The whole of this sacred and patriotic entertainment was conducted in such a manner as to give pleasure to a crouded and respectable audience. Too much praise cannot be given to the Rev. Dr. Colin, for this contribution to the order and happiness of the United States, in addition to many others which he has given during the late controversy upon the subject of the Federal government.

Should Virginia give a president, and Massachusetts a Vice-President to the United States, Pensylvania should certainly come in for the honour of being the seat of federal government. Her central situation, her active federal spirit, which set the whole union in motion in favour of the federal constitution upon its first promulgation, her numerous resources for arts and manufactures, and the conection of her name with the original splendor and fame of Congress, all strongly mark her as the most proper state for the new government of the United States.

We are happy to inform our readers that not more than two thirds of the quantity of spirituous liquors have been entered into the Excise Office of this city this year, that were entered last year, and that the demand for small liquors has encreased in proportion to the diminished consumption of spirits.

On the joyful news of the adoption of the new Constitution by the convention of our neighbour and sister New-York, the merits of the friends to the government in that honourable body, and the virtue of those from the opposition who helped them to execute the good work of ratification, were complimented with a glorious peal from Christs Church bells.

It has often been said exultingly in Great Britain, says a correspondent, that the British nation sustain no loss from the Independence of the United States, and no wonder, for by the plentiful emissions of paper money, and the wisdom of a general power to encourage home Manufactures, and to restrain the importations of British luxuries,——more goods were bought of Great Britain than before.—But let her beware of the effects of our new Constitution—This will soon teach her the folly of finding innocent blood, and the injuries she has sustained by dismembering the empire. In the articles of iron, coriph, paper and malt liquors alone, she will lose, in the course of the present year, not less than half a million sterling, and in the course of three years we hope, four times that sum.

August 13. We learn that there are seven taverns by sixty in the city of Philadelphia than there were the last year. The state of Pennsylvania will be truly happy, when all her distilleries are converted into breweries, and when three fourths of her taverns are turned into thopist American manufactures.

The *impertinent* letter sent by the late Convention of New-York to all the states, urging what they *impudently* call amendments to the Constitution, merits the severest treatment from all the friends of good government. It holds out the total annihilation of every useful and wise part of the Constitution. The only design of their supposed amendments is to continue a few New-York speculators and land jobbers in office, who have imposed on an ignorant and well meaning majority in the convention. Nothing proves this more than the enmity these official certificate and land brokers shewed to the government before it was published. Let the government have a trial. If it should be found faulty the faults will shew themselves, and they may be amended. Fortunately for the United States, the States have adopted the Constitution without a with for a single amendment. If they continue firm, no alteration can be made until an experiment has been tried with the government. This experiment will be favourable to it, for the demands for alteration in a great majority of the disaffected, have arisen from ignorance only, which the operations of the government will remove in a few years.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 12.

On or about the 7th of March last, Mr. James Barrit, of Fredericksburgh, in this county, with six of his children, were bit by a small puppy belonging to Mr. Barrit. They supposed the carelessness of the dog was owing to the children pestering him; he however killed him, previous to which he had bit a cat, which soon run mad—this gave them some alarm: The bites however had no apparent effect on either of them until the 27th of July last, at which time one of his children, a lad in the 11th year of his age, who was bit the worst, was taken with exquisite pain in the knee and leg which had been bit; from thence communicating into the parts of the body, and more especially the head, which was very much swelled. On the 28th he appeared stupid and senseless—On the 29th he was in great distress and at times bereaved of his senses—on the 30th he was at times raving, running about the house, at others sensible and would beg for water, but could not drink. Thus he remained in the utmost distress imaginable, until the morning of the 31st, when he expired, leaving his relatives to lament the loss, under fearful apprehensions of soon sharing the same fate.

NEW-YORK, August 7.

Extract of a genuine letter from a gentleman in North-Carolina, dated June 16.

"The Spanish ambassador has presented Congress with a memorial on Indian affairs, and says, 'If the Georgians do not treat his medic's friends, the Indians, with more justice and humanity, his Catholic Majesty will think himself obliged to intercede in their behalf, in a manner which will probably be attended with very unpleasant circumstances to the good people of Georgia.'" This may be depended on as fact."

By a late arrival from France, we learn that the pamphlet paragraphs with which the English papers are filled, representing the commotion in France, are entirely destitute of veracity:—The truth is that some disappointed, or discontented members of the provincial Parliament have opposed with unbecoming virulence, the measures of his Most Christian Majesty which, had been taken for the good of the nation, and had endeavoured to delude the common people to countenance their ambitious project.—The consequence was, they were committed to the Bastile, and the people, opening their eyes to the danger they were like to be thrown into, returning to their duty—and the air is now filled with the shouts of VIVE LE ROI—*Live the King.*

August 13. Several reports have lately circulated respecting an attack said to have been made on a party of the troops stationed in the territory northwest of the Ohio. The best information we can collect, is from a gentleman just arrived from the Muskingum, who says that a party of the Chippawas, about 20, had been seen some time lurking about the camp, where the stores were collected for the general treaty, under the guard of a corporal and ten men; that taking the advantage of this small party, they in the night made an attack and killed two centinels, wounded a third supposed mortally, and scalped a mulatto man; that being fired upon by the remainder of the guard, they retreated, without doing any further damage, or effecting their design, which was to plunder the stores. Upon this outrage being committed, the Delawares, a friendly tribe, not only gave proofs of their disapprobation of the measure by words, but actually seized six of the principal Indians who had been guilty of this attack, and delivered them into the hands of our troops; and they were safely conducted to Fort Harmer, where our informant saw them in irons.

The stores have since been removed to a place of greater security, and the treaty is now expected to be held at Fort Harmar.

Notwithstanding this accident, (for so it is viewed in the Western country) it is expected that there will be a full meeting of the Indians at the treaty; from which great advantages will accrue, as the natives in general seem well disposed to cultivate harmony and good understanding with our settlers in that quarter.

NEW-HAVEN, August 20.

Yesterday we had a violent gale of wind, the heights of which was from the S. E. about one o'clock. Though the tide was no so full as has been frequent in easterly storms, considerable damage was done to the long-wharf, by the violence of the waves, and several vessels parted their fast, but the shipping received no particular damage. Indian corn is much injured, and the trees stripe of their fruit and some apple-trees blown down.

By a vessel which left New-York, last evening and arrived here this morning, we are advised, that the storm yesterday, was very severe there and has done great damage to the wharves, &c.

SALEM, August 9.

Never were our fishermen more successful than in the present season——they have uniformly returned both to this and the neighbouring ports, with great fares; several have come in here since our last, some of which had 600 quintals.

BOSTON, August 21.

By papers and letters received in the mails on Tuesday evening, we learn, that the Convention of North-Carolina has rejected the Constitution by a majority of 100.

Extract of a letter from Richmond (Virginia) dated August 6.

"By accounts from North-Carolina this evening, we learn, that they have rejected the Constitution.—For the adoption, 76—against it 176—majority 100."

We hear that the Legislature of the State of Vermont, intend sending delegates to Congress, agreeably to a request of that honourable body. They also propose calling a convention immediately, for the purpose of considering the new constitution.

PROVIDENCE, August 14.

We learn, that the vote appointing the time for the new government to commence operations has been *reconsidered* in Congress—and that the first Wednesday in January next is appointed for choosing electors—that the first Wednesday in February the electors are to choose the President and Vice-President—and the new legislature is to meet the first Wednesday in March——The place of their meeting at present stands at New-York—but the whole of this arrangement is subject to *alteration*.

NORTHAMPTON, August 27.

On Tuesday of the last week there was a violent gale of wind, by which the inhabitants of this and many of the neighbouring towns sustained great damages.—About two o'clock the wind arose from the S. and continued with increasing force until after three, it then veered to the S. W. and for about 20 minutes was exceedingly violent here—three barns and a number of hovels were blown down, several barns unroofed; many appletrees were demolished, and a great part of the apples blown from the trees which remained; considerable damage was done to the fences, stacks of grain, and the Indian corn—but from the kindness of Providence no lives were lost. We are informed from Deerfield that effects nearly similar to those above described, were produced by the storm in that town, and that its violence was still greater in the towns northwest of Deerfield. In Conway, Ashfield and Whately several buildings were thrown down, whole groves of large Wood blown up by the roots and many cattle and horses killed thereby. A child was killed in Hatfield, and a man at Conway. Much damage was done in the towns westward of this, and the gale extended many miles to the east.——The roads in many places were blocked up by the fallen trees, and rendered for some days impassable. It would be endless to describe all the effects of the storm, and impossible to ascertain the damage it has occasioned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Luzerne county to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Wilkesbarre, July 29.

"Col. Pickering was released by the banditti who took him prisoner——being continually harrassed by parties who were after them, and receiving no support from any quarter, was the cause of releasing the Colonel. He arrived here the evening of the 16th inst. in as good a condition as could have been expected. The parties who were out took four of the wild boys prisoners; two are gone to Easton goal, and two are confined here—together with several suspected persons."

"When the proclamation arrived here, new life was given to the young gentlemen, who had been out before; they set out again, and this morning a few of the party brought in Joseph Dudley prisoner; he is wounded through the body and in all probability it will prove mortal. One other, Abel, is wounded he fell, but the party did not get him.—They fell in with him at the plain called Wyfacks, about 75 miles up the river.

"One William Carney, of the wild party, has delivered himself up to a justice of the Peace of this county. Dudley is since dead of his wounds."

DIED, at Sunderland, the 17th inst. Mrs. SARAH WHITMORE, consort of Col. DANIEL WHITMORE, in the 48th year of her age.—She left a disconsolate husband and four children to bemoan her loss.

Levi Shephard,

At his Medical Store in Northampton, has just received a fresh assortment of European and India

GOODS:

Which compleat Assortment, equal, if not superiour to any Store in *this town* or county, which he has determined to sell for cash at such a price, as he has no doubt will give full satisfaction to the purchaser, and as low as at any Store in the town without exception. He determines to receive in pay for any of his Goods, water-rotted Flax, Duck, Salts and Flax-Seed—He gives Cash for Fierce's Fidal Settlements, Bees Wax, and Shiping Furrs. August 27. 1788.

Tappan & Fowle,

HAVE for sale at their Store opposite the Court-House, a large assortment of English

GOODS,

(part of which they have just received) containing almost every article enquired for; which they will dispose of at as low a rate as they can be purchased at any Store in the county.——Also, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Leaf and Brown Sugar, Pepper, Raisins, Powder and Shot, Pewter, Looking Glasses, Iron Wire, Codfish, Hard Soap, Indigo, &c. &c.

Northampton, August 27. 1788.

Wanted by the Subscriber,

A GOOD COOPER, to make two hundred casks —for which honourable wages will be given in English or West-India Goods. Apply to

CYRUS MILLER, of Williamsburgh.

August 27th, 1788.

For Sale at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

PIKE's new System of Arithmetic—Pielm Books—Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d and 3d part—Writing Paper—Blank Account Books—Primers—Baron Stuben's Military Exercise—Blanks of various kinds, &c.

Cash or any of the above articles given for clean cotton and linen RAGS.

Breck & Clarke,

INFORM their Customers and others, that they now have at their Store east of the Court-House in Northampton, a general assortment of GOODS, which they are determined to sell, for Cash, at a much lower rate than they have sold heretofore—Their assortment consists in the following articles, viz.—

BROAD CLOTHS.
German Serges.
Kerseimers.
Coatings.
Baize and Flannels.
Cambletas.
Calliroes and Chintzes.
Bed Furniture.
Irish Linens.
Jeans and Fustians.
Corduroys.
Thickfetts.
Cotton Denim.
Boglepoors.
Silk Shagg.
Prunells.
Bombazine.
Serge Denim.
Laitings.
Manteens.
Poplins.
Crapes.
Callimancoes.
Tammy.
Durants.
Shalloons.
Ratteens.
Cotton Velvets.
Marseilles Quilting.
Checks.
Satins and Modes.
Sarsenets.
Lutestrings.
Persians.
Worsted Hose.
Thread and Cotton, do.
Men's & Women's Silk do.
Cambricks.
Lawns.
Muslins.
Muslin Handkerchiefs & Aprons.
Lawn, do. do.
Tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Gauzes.
Gauze Handkerchiefs.
Black Silk do.
Bandanno, do.
Romall do.
Shawls, all sizes.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Bolting Cloths.
Ladies Gloves.
Fans.
Gips Velvet.
Vest Patterns.
Silk Mitts.
Ribbons.
Qualities and Bindings.
Garters and Tapes.
Bobbing Threads.
Laces and Edgings.
Tafte.
Needles and Pins.
Hat and Hair Pins.
Sleve Buttons.
Shoe and Knee Buckles.
Corneaux & Tea-Knives.
Shears and Scifars.
Raifors.
Thimbles.
Iron & Brafs Candlesticks.
Japan'd, do.
Metal & Twift Buttons
Horn and Ivory Combs.
Wool and Cotton Cards.
Knives and Forks.
Shoe Knives and Hammers.
Awls and Tacks.
Plated and Steel Spurrs.
Snaffle and curb'd Bitts.
Men's and Women's Stirrups.
Girth, Straining and Surfingle Webb.
Teeth Nails, Clouts and Tacks.
Sadlers Hammers.
Copper and Tin Coffee Pots.
Door, Chefs, Cupboard, Draw and Fall Locks.
Door Handles.
H & HL Hinges, Bolts.
English Steel.
Curry Combs.
Cork Screws, Graters.
Brafs Cocks, Brafs Knobs.
Botts and Screws.
Walnut Frame, Stutia & Pocket Looking Glaffes.
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes.
Rafps and Files.
Augers, Chiffels, & Gouges.
Chafing Dishes.
Houfe, Hearth, Cloth, Shoe and Booth Brufhes.
Powder and Shot.
Bar and Sheet Lead.
Iron Shovels and Spades.
Sand Rubs, and Nerway Rags.
Scythes and Sickles.
Brafs Kenles and Skellets, Shovels and Tongs.
Steel & Iron plate Saws.
Frying Pans.
Iron Wire.
20d, 10d, 8d, & 4d Nails.
6d, 5d, 3d, & 3d. Brads.
Bellows.
7 by 9, & 6 by 8. Taylor's London Glaffes.
London Pewter Plates & Platters.
Quart and pint Pots.
Gallon, three quart, two quart, one quart and pint Baſons.
Porringers.
Quart, pint, and half pint Tea-Pots.
Pewter & Tin Wine Meaſures.
Tunnels, Pepper Boxes.
Graters and Drippers.
Blue and white China Cups & Saucers.

Crockery Ware, viz.
Plates, Bowles.
Quart and pint Mugs.
Tea Pots and Diſhes.
Muſtards, Salts, Pipes.

Glaſs Ware, viz.
Quart & pint Decanters.
Wine Glaſſes and Tumblers.
Creems and Salts.
Muſtards and Baſons.

Iron Hollow Ware, viz.
Pots and Kettles.
Skellets and Spiders.
Stew Pans and Tea Kettles.
Gallon Baſons.
Dripping Pans.
Waggon Boxes.

Bibles and Teſtaments.
Webſter's Inſtitute, three parts.
Primers, Pſalm Books.
Perry's Dictionary.
Account Books.
Ink Powder, and Ink Pots.
Paper, Quills.
Weſt-India and New-England Rum.
French Brandy, Gin.
Liſbon, Malaga, and Claret Wine.
Raiſins, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper.
Indigo, Ginger.
Chalk, Salt-Petre.
Brown Sugar.
Loaf do.
Cinnamon.
Crown Soap.
Bed Cords.
Glass Cafes.
Corn Fans.
Glue.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid BRECK & CLARKE, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Auguſt 25, 1788.

All Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requeſted to make payment.

☞ Advertisements omitted will be in our next.

From the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, for April, 1788.

Account of a dreadful Inundation of the Sea, on the Coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies.

In a Letter from Mr. William Parson to Alexander Dalrymple, Esq.

Ingerham June 7, 1788.

My dear Friend

YOU wish to have a just & circumstantial account of the late calamity we have sustained. It is no wonder the accounts you have seen should be incoherent and imperfect; for while the misfortune was recent, our minds were distracted with a thousand fears and apprehensions for the consequences; indeed people less alarmed and less gloomy than ourselves might have admitted the apprehensions of pestilence and famine; the former from the air being tainted from some thousands of putrid carcases both of men and cattle; and the latter, from the country around us being destroyed, as well as our stock of provisions and the fruit of the earth.

From the 17th of May, it blew hard from the [illegible] but as bad weather is unusual a[illegible]ason we did not apprehend [illegible] become more serious; but o[illegible] night it increased to a hard gale; and on the 20th in the morning it blew a perfect hurricane, insomuch that our houses presently untiled, our doors and windows beat in, and the railing and part of the wall of our inclosures blown down. A little before eleven it came with violence from the sea, and I presently perceived a multitude of the inhabitants crowding towards my house, crying out that the sea was coming in upon us. I cast my eyes in that direction, and saw it approaching with great rapidness bearing much the same appearance as the bar in Bengal river.

As my house was situated very low, I did not hesitate to abandon it, directing my steps towards the old factory, in order to avail myself of the Terrace: for in that dreadful moment I could not so far reflect upon causes or effects as to account for the phœnomenon or to set bounds to its increase. I had indeed heard of a tradition among the natives, that about a century ago the sea ran as high as the tallest Palmira trees, which I have ever disregarded as fabulous, till the present unusual appearance called it more forcible to my mind. In my way to the old Factory, I stopped at the door of Mr. Bourne's house, to apprize him: rest of the gentlemen of their danger, and the measures I had concerted for safety: they accordingly joined me; but before we attained the place of our destination we were nearly intercepted by the torrent of water. As the house is built on a high spot, and pretty well elevated from the ground, the water never ran above a foot on the first floor, so we had no occasion to have recourse to the Terrace. Between one and two o'clock the water began to subside a little, and continued gradually decreasing till the body of it had retired; leaving all the low places, tanks and wells full of salt water. I think the sea must have risen fifteen feet above its natural level.

About the time of the water subsiding, the wind favoured it by coming round to the Southward, from which point it blew the hardest. As the Factory house was in a very ruinous state, and shook exceedingly at every gust, we were very anxious to get back to Mr. Bourne's house. I attempted it twice but found I had neither power nor strength to combat the force of the wind, getting back with the greatest difficulty to my former station. About five o'clock, during a short lull, we happily effected a remove. It blew very hard the greatest part of the night; at midnight it veered to the Westward, and was so cold, that I thought we should have perished as we reclined in our chairs. I shall not attempt to describe to you the scene that presented itself to our view when day light appeared: it was dreary and horrid beyond description. The trees were all blighted by the salt water, and the face of the country covered with salt mud; yet it had more the appearance of having suffered by a blast of hot wind, or by the eruption of volcanos, than by inundation of water, such an effect had it in destroying herbage and foliage of every description. Our houses were found full of the inhabitants who had taken refuge therein, stripped of doors and windows and quite open to the weather at the top; the godowns mostly carried away, and several substantial tiled houses so completely levelled, as scarcely to afford a mark of their ever existing; but our sufferings were light when compared with those of Coringia, and the rest of the villages nearer the sea. At Coringia, out of four thousand inhabitants, it is said not more than twenty were saved, and those mostly on Mr. Corsair's Terrace, and on the beams of Capt. Webster's house. Mr. Gideon Firth, Mr. George Dey, and the Portuguese Padre were I believe, the only Europeans that were drowned. At first the sea rose gradually and as it came in with the tide the people were not much alarmed; but when they found it still increase so as to render their situation dangerous, they mounted on the top of their Cadjanhouses, till the sea, impelled by strong Easterly wind, rushed upon them most furiously, when all the houses at the same awful moment gave way and nearly four thousand souls were launched into eternity. This tremendious scene was visible from Mrs. Corsair's Terrace over which the sea sometimes broke, and they were in frequent danger from drifting of vessels and other heavy bodies which must inevitably have brought down the house, had they came in contact. At the Dutch village of Jaggernaick poran, I hear the distress was very great, and that about a thousand lives were lost; many of the villages in the low country between Coringia and Jaggernaick poran were totally destroyed and the inundation penetrated inland about ten cose from the sea in a direct line; but did little more damage to the westward of us than destroying the vegetation. It would be very difficult to ascertain with any precision, the number of lives lost in this dreadful visitation; the most intelligent people I have conferred with on the subject, rate the loss at from ten to twenty thousands souls. This is rather an indefinite computation; but I think if the medium be taken, it will then rather exceed than fall short of the real loss. They compute that a lack of cattle were drowned, and from vast numbers I saw dead at Nellapilla, I can easily credit their assertion. For two or three days after the calamity such was the languor of the inhabitants, that not a Cooley or workman was to be procured at any price; it required our utmost exertion to get the dead bodies and the dead cattle buried with all possible speed, to prevent the air being impregnated with putrid effluvia. This to be sure, was a task we could not fully execute, except just in the village. However no bad effects have ensued, which I impute to the continual land winds that have blown strongly for some time past. These have the property of drying up the juices of the dead bodies and preventing putrefaction, which must necessarily have been the consequence in a damp air. It is extraordinary, that the vast tract of low ground on the south side Guadavery from Gettendy to Bundermalanks, suffered very little from the inundation, and scarcely a person perished. This county lies so exceedingly low, as to be flowed by common spring tides, and a great deal of it was in consequence covered with salt jungle. It is probable they owe their safety to those small Islands at the mouth of the Guadavery, as well as Point Guadavery itself, which must have both contributed to break the force of the sea.

When we had recovered from our consternation on the 21st, we began to consider how we should be able to exist, in such a field of desolation, as our wells were filled with salt water, our Provisions destroyed, and we found by digging in different places, that no sweet water was to be procured; when it was discovered that Providence had so far interfered in our favour, as to bring their freshits at a very early and unusual season. From what account we could hastily gather, we was apprehensive that the stores of rice were much damaged or totally destroyed, as the rice godowns and gomarks are generally secured against an accident less formidable than this. However, the event has happily falsified our surmises, and proved our information falacious, for rice had hitherto been plentiful and not dear. The generous supplies that have been sent us from the presidency will I trust, secure us from serious want. Our markets have not yet been attended by a person with an article for sale; but this is not to be wondered at, as our supplies have been generally furnished by the villages at no great distance inland; and those countries have been drenched sufficiently in salt water as to destroy their provisions. The fishermen, a most useful body of people, inhabiting chiefly by the sea side, have been almost totally extirpated; and we are thereby deprived of a very material part of our subsistance. Time alone can restore to us the comforts we have lost, and we have reason to be thankful that things have not turned out so bad as we apprehend. I have tired myself in attempting this narration, and I fear I have almost tired you in the perusal of it. A great deal more might be said upon the subject in a flowery garb: if it yield a moment's amusement to my friend, my end is fully answered. The greatest part of this intelligence you have already had in detail, but it is your desire I should bring it into one point of view. It is hastily written, and inaccurate; but you will remember I was in a good deal of pain at the time of writing it, from an inflamation in my legs, so had not sufficient ease or leisure to correct or transcribe it.

Your's affectionately,

(Signed)

WILLIAM PARSON.

GINSENG.

WANTED a quantity of good and well-dried GINSENG—Also a quantity of Red and White CLOVER SEED—for which articles a generous price will be given in any kind of Goods, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

N. B. The best method of curing this Root, will be to string and hang it in an upper room, otherwise out of the sun, where it may have a free air.—This may serve as a caution against curing of the root by the heat of the fire, as it will absolutely ruin it for any market in America.

Greenfield, August 11, 1788. (6w

Just published, and now selling by the Printer hereof, price 1/

AN ESSAY on CHRISTIAN BAPTISM, which solves all the common doubts on that subject and in which it is said are some new sentiments.

[Vol. III.] THE [Numb. 105.]

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Federal Procession at New-York.

(Continued from our last.)

CUTLERS.

TWO master cutlers, wearing breast plates and drill bows in their hands, and green silk aprons, embellished with the company's arms, richly painted, bound with red ribbon.

Four journeymen with green baize aprons bound with red ribbon.

Four apprentices, with green baize aprons bound with red ribbon.

CONFECTIONERS.

Bacchus's cup made of sugar, richly ornamented, four feet six inches in circumference; round the goblet's edge, the inscription "The Federal Confectioner."—The letters of different colours; sugar plumbs in the cup: the federal cake ornamented with preserved fruit, made and carried by Mr. Peyer.

STONE MASONS.

Flag: On the front an elegant plan of the President (of Congress's) house, at a distance was displayed a remote view of the temple of Fame, supported with 13 pillars, ten finished and three unfinished; over the temple the words inscribed,

"The foundation is firm, the materials are good,"

"Each Pillar cemented with patriots blood."

Over the centre of the flag, a spread eagle; below the temple a gentleman, and a stone mason shewing him a draught of the temple; between the President's house and the temple, a grove of trees and an elegant walk.

On the reverse, an elegant figure of the master Mason; over his head was displayed the American flag, with the union's coat of arms; at a distance two men cutting stone; near the bottom of the flag, a man sawing marble, with a number of blocks and tools of all kinds lying around.

The order, consisting of 32, headed by Mr. George Lindley and William M'Kinney.

BRICK-LAYERS.

Preceded by John M'Comb, 120 in number supporting a flag, representing, under colour of the United States, a medallion of his excellency Gen. Washington, encircled with laurel;—In the centre, the brick-layers arms; motto, "In God is all our trust." Over the medallion a ribbon, written, "the amicable society of brick-layers," all in gold letters. On the lower part of the flag, a building with scaffolding and men at work attended with labourers. The whole painted on white silk.

PAINTERS and GLAZIERS FLAG.

A view of a street with a number of buildings, one newly painted, and a man in the attitude of painting, on a ladder, the front of a house, a ship, and a man painting the stern, a pillar with ten stripes, circular, above the pillar the union flag, standing on a platform, supported by ten pillars, three pillars lying down underneath—in the two upper corners, two men in each at different work, painting and glazing—in the centre of the two, the arms of the painters and glaziers. Arms, or three shield gules, on the first a hammer, proper—in the second a diamond—in the third a lederkin—on the two upper shields a rule, in the centre of the field a paint pot and brush—crest, a glass cap—supporters, on the dexter side a man holding a pillar and pencil—on the sinister, a man holding a sash frame. Motto, "may we succeed." Over the two poles that supported the banner a scrowl, surmounted of a star—this motto, "May trade flourish and industry be rewarded."

CABINET-MAKERS.

Headed by Messrs. Cannon, Rucker and Anderson.

Robert Carter bearing the arms of the profession, followed by 30 apprentices, four a-breast; 10 journeymen in the same order.

Stage drawn by horses, on which, during the march, a cradle and table were completed;—on the flags, colours fixed, representing a furniture ware house, where the different species of their craft were displayed.—Motto, "Unity with fortitude." Sixteen master workmen, four and four closed the order.

WINDSOR and RUSH CHAIR-MAKERS.

Headed by Messrs. Thomas and William Ash, of the windsor chair manufactory, Messrs. Jacob Smith and Joseph Dow, of the rush ditto, followed by sixty men with green and red cockades in their hats, emblematical of their business: The standard borne by two men, representing a large manufactory shop, with a number of workmen at work; in front of the shop, a view of the river, several vessels bound to different parts, taking in chairs, boys carrying them down to the wharves; in one corner, the American union, in the other, the chair makers arms, a turning latch and two windsor chairs properly emblazoned. Motto, "Free trade."

The federal state in union bound.

Our all the world our chairs are found.

IVORY TURNERS and MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

Headed by Mr. Alaferous Tuis, and other masters of the above business, two and twos. They bore a most beautiful standard, in the upper part was the figure of Apollo, (the God of musick) sitting in the clouds, playing on a lyre: round his head were brilliant rays of gold. In a festoon from Apollo to the corners, and down the sides, hung the different instruments in the manner of trophies. Underneath Apollo was America, standing hand in hand with Europe, Asia, and Africa, emblematical of love and friendship with all the world.

Divine Apollo strikes his sacred lyre,
Our breath he fills with true federal fire;
All nature smiles on this auspicious day,
When love and friendship joins the sea.

Motto, "Federal Musical instrument makers."

DRUM-MAKERS.

A flag; drum-makers arms; and drums in the two corners; a fleaf of flax in the centre at top; a lamb underneath; on the left of the arms an oak tree; on the right a man leaning on the arms, representing the drum-maker, motto—"Federal drum-makers."

"Tho' peaceably inclin'd, we are,
"Let us prepare, lest there be war.
"Our enemies may overcome,
"Should we neglect the Federal drum."

UMBOLSTERERS.

Accompanying the Federal chair of state, a most elegant exhibition. Each carrying a banner ornamented with fringe, painted to represent the different articles of their business. Ten of these were topped with brilliant flames, and three with stars observed in different degrees. The Federal chair was carried upon a handsome stage, covered with the richest carpet—over it flood a magnificent canopy, 10 feet high, overlaid with blue satin, decorated with beautiful festoons, fringe, &c. and various emblematical figures. On the right flood a comely lad, in the character of Liberty, suitably dressed, and bearing her staff and cap, with a roll of parchment, inscribed *Federal Constitution*, 1788. On the left, another, in the character of Justice carrying the sword of balance. On the back of the chair, were seen two angels elevating a laurel wreath with this motto—The reward of virtue—and on its top flood the bird sacred to Minerva. On the highest parts of its beautiful canopy, flood the American eagle with expanded wings, supported by a globe representing the United States—a variety of other emblematical circumstances might be noted, such as two wonderful tygers in a recumbant posture, intimating the necessary union of strength and prudence. On the front of the stage a banner representing Fame, in a flying posture, carrying the constitution, was supported by one in the habit of a native American, but richly decorated with feathers, plumes, &c. The motto, "May the Federal constitution be supported by Liberty and Justice.

LACE and FRINGE-WEAVERS.

Bearing orange colours, elevated on a gilt standard ornamented by their own manufactory, the device—An eagle holding out a scroll with these words, Federal Constitution; and underneath,

O never let it perish in our hands,
But piously transmit it to your children.

PAPER-STAINERS.

A flag displayed, representing a piece of paper of a verditur blue ground, painted with a figure of General Washington, with the words "New-York manufacture," in blue letters on a gold ground, borne by Mr. John Goelet, attended by an apprentice in a coat and cap of paper laced with bordering, and others carrying decorated rools. In the centre of the flag, an oval figure, including ten golden stars, for the ten ratifying states; and on the most extensour, three stars in silver, representing the states that have not acceded to the Constitution—On the borders of the flag, "Under this constitution we hope to flourish."

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Carrying a design for erecting a dock for building and repairing men of war and other large vessels.

SIXTH DIVISION.

SHIPWRIGHTS' FLAG.

In front, a large oak tree, a ship in frame, with pieces of timber lying promiscuously. Noah's ark above with the motto——"The Bulwark of a nation."—On the extended corner, an eye.

BLACKSMITHS and NAILORS.

A flag with two smiths shops represented in one, a number of men forging an anchor, in the other, men shoeing a horse and making nails. Their coat of arms, three hammers crowned; over which was seen an eagle, under the words——"The new constitution."—Between the two shops, a large anchor, motto,

"Forge me strong and finish me neat,
I soon shall moor a Federal fleet."

A man with his arm extended, with a hammer in it, with this motto.

"By hammer in hand
All arts do stand."

The number, 120 in order, headed by Mr John M. Bain.

During the march, the blacksmiths exerted themselves in the federal cause. They began and almost completed an anchor upon the stage—besides making a number of other articles, as hooks and thimbles, horse shoes, nails, &c.

SHIP JOINERS.

A flag with their arms; in the field various instruments of the craft displayed, crested with a ship, and ornamented—Motto,

"Our merchants may venture to ship without fear,
"For pilots of skill shall the Hamilton steer.
"This federal ship will our commerce revive.
"And merchants and shipwrights and joiners shall thrive.
"On the ocean of time she's about to set sail,
"Fair freedom her compass and concord the gale."

BOAT BUILDERS.

Headed by two masters. Barge rowed by proper bargemen in proper dress; flag, field thirteen flats and stripes, a print of his Excellency Gen. Washington, and under him a boat a building, an axe and adze, a cruls and drawing knife and plane. Motto,

"Accept great chief that share of honour's praise,
"A grateful people to your merit pays.
"Verse is too mean your virtues to display,
"And words too meek our meaning to convey.

BLOCK and PUMP-MAKERS.

Finished a pump, turned three dozen sheaves and pins, made thirteen blocks, sheaved and pinned complete, on the stage during the procession.

A flag with thirteen different kinds of blocks painted in an oval form, a pump boring in the centre. Motto,

"May our industry ever recommend us to employment under the federal government."—A ship on the stocks, with only her lower main-tier. Motto,

"Block me well, my spars I'll never want,
"And join me to the federal fleet."

SAIL-MAKERS.

A stage drawn by four horses, on which was displayed their flag, representing the flag of the United States; directly below, the flag New Constitution, under full sail; in the centre of the flag, Col. Hamilton, the new constitution in his right hand, and the confederation in his left—Fame with a trumpet and laurels to crown him: under this motto.

"Let steadiness our steps pursue,
"Let justice be our guide.—
"The federal plan we keep in view,
"We fall if we divide."

Below this on the left, the inside of a sail loft—the master workmen cutting out sails, with men at work—On the right of this, a view of a river, a ship at anchor, representing commerce—a boat taking in sails to carry on board—the out side of a sail loft, at which men are reefing sails. During the procession, was finished on the stage, a ship's fore top mast stay sail, a steering sail cut out, on which was sewed about 56 yards, which was performed by four men in white shirts and trowsers, their sleeves tied up with blue ribbons. The remainder of the branch (37 in number) followed the stage—carrying in their hands yards and measure lines, &c. &c. the boys dress in canvas vest and trowsers, a blue sash tied round their waists and a pine branch in their hats, with blue ribbon—in the branch ten flats, in honour of the ten states that have adopted the constitution. Headed by Mr. George Warner.

RIGGERS.

The whole number 41, with blue ribbands in their hats, two drummers and fifers, a flag with 13 stripes, and 13 stars, and a Ship full from the carpenters, with men heaving her foremast in with the windlass, and a rigging loft on the wharf with seven men at work; three of them fleying a rope; one with a bowl of punch drinking success to the new constitution. A cart man with a cart load of rope at the loft door. Fame with a trumpet, sounding the Federal Riggers; the motto,

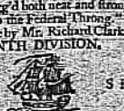
"Fit me well and rig me neat,
"And join me to the Federal fleet."

On the other side, a ship almost finished, with men at work aloft, likewise a rigging loft with men at work. A carman taking out the gang rigging from the loft; the motto,

"Now I am rigg'd both neat and strong,
"And joined to the Federal Throng."

The standard borne by Mr. Richard Clark.

SEVENTH DIVISION.



FEDERAL SHIP

HAMILTON.

A frigate of thirty guns, twenty-seven feet keel, and

ten few beam, with galleries and every thing complete and in proportion, in both hull and rigging;—manned with upwards of thirty feamen and mariners in their different uniforms.

Commanded by Commodore Nicholson,
and drawn by ten horfes.

At the hour appointed for the proceffion to move, 13 guns were fired from the fhip, as a fignal for marching. She then got under way, with her top fails a-trip, and courfes in the brails, proceeding in the centre of the proceffion. When a-breaft of beaver ftreet fhe made a proper fignal for a pilot, by hoifting a jack at the fore-top-maft-head, and fired a gun. The pilot appearing upon her weather quarter, the frigate threw her main top fail to the maft; the boat hailed, and aiked the neceffary queftions; the hail was, From whence came ye? Anfwered by Capt. Matthewman, From the old Conftitution. Where bound? To the new Conftitution.—Will you have a pilot? Ay, I'll board you on the ftarboard bow. The pilot was received aboard, and the boat difmiffed. The frigate then filled and moved a-breaft of the fort, where the crew difcovered the Prefident and members of Congrefs. She immediately brought too, and fired a falute of thirteen guns, which was followed by three cheers, and politely anfwered by the gentlemen of Congrefs. The proceffion then moved; when the fhip came oppofite to Mr. Conftable's, the crew difcovered at the window Mrs. Edgar, who had generoufly honoured the fhip with the preſent of a fuit of filk colours; immediately they manned fhip and gave three cheers. When fhe arrived abreaft of the old fhip, fhe was faluted with 13 guns from his moft catholic Majefty's Packet, then in the harbour, which was politely returned. She then made fail, and proceeded through Queen-ſtreet to the fields, when fqualls came on and wind a-head, the boat to windward by fmall tacks, in which the pilot difplayed his fkill in navigation, heaving the lead, getting ready for ſtays, putting the helm a-lee, by bracing and counter bracing the yards, &c. In the fields, fhe had to defcend ſeveral hills, in rifing fhe afforded a delightful proſpect to the ſpectators, her top fails appearing firſt, and then her hull, in imitation of a fhip at ſea; exhibiting an appearance beyond deſcription ſplendid and majeſtic. When fhe arrived at her ſtation a-breaſt of the dining tables, fhe clued up her top ſails and came to, in cloſe order with the reſt of the proceſſion, the officers going a-ſhore to dine. At four o'clock ſhe gave the ſignal for marching by a diſcharge of 13 guns, when the proceſſion moved by the lower road. The manner in which the ſhip made her paſſage through the narrow parts of the road, was highly intereſting and ſatisfactory, being obliged to run under her fore top ſail, in a ſquall and keep in the line of the proceſſion; this was accomplished with great hazard, by the good conduct of the commander, and the aſſiduity of the ſeamen and pilot: ſhe arrived at her moorings abreaſt of the bowling green at half after five amidſt the acclamations of thouſands; and the different orders in proceſſion, as ſoon as they were diſmiſſed, honoured her with three cheers, as a mark of approbation for the good conduct of the Commodore and his crew.

Praiſe is certainly due to the officers in general; and in particular to Capt. Matthewman, who had the conducting of the ſhip from the commencement to the preſent day. His aſſiduity and attention in directing the ſhip merits approbation.

PILOT BOAT.

Eighteen feet in length, and four feet in breadth, commanded by Mr. Edward Wilkinſon, with four lads—embelliſhed with two flags, repreſenting the light-houſe, High-lands, Staten Iſland and the ſea—ſhips going in and out, the pilot boats attending them: drawn on a waggon by two horſes.

PILOTS.

Marine Society,

Preſident with a gold anchor at his left breaſt, ſuſpended by a blue ribbon, and two Vice Preſidents.

TREASURER, SECRETARY, and ATTORNEY,

Standard bearer with a white ſilk flag, repreſenting a ſhip caſt on ſhore; a dead body floating near her; a woman and children in great diſtreſs, lamenting the ſad cataſtrophe, are conſoled by HOPE, leaning with one hand on a large anchor, and pointing with the other to CHARITY, who holds a chart, inſcribed, New-York marine ſociety; in the upper part, handſomely ornamented, is written Marine Society, ſtate of New York; in the lower, in gold letters, the ſociety's motto,

"To charity add knowledge."

Former officers.

Standing Committee.

Society and ſtrangers. Maſters of veſſels four abreaſt.

PRINTERS, BOOK-BINDERS, and STATIONERS.

Preceded by Meſſ. Hugh Gaine and Samuel Loudon, on horſeback.

The ſtandard ſupported by Meſſ. Carrol and Bryce.

A ſtage drawn by four horſes. Upon the ſtage the Federal Printing Preſs, complete; caſes and other typographical implements, with Preſs-men & compoſitors at work.—During the proceſſion many hundred copies of a ſong and an Ode, adapted to the occaſion, were ſtruck off and diſtributed by Mr. A. M'Lean among the multitude.

A ſmall flag on the top of the preſs, on which was inſcribed the word "Publius" in gold letters.

Mr. John Loudon, repreſenting a Herald, mounted on the back of the Federal Printing-Preſs, dreſſed in a flowing robe and a cap, on which were written the words, "The Liberty of the Preſs;" with a brazen trumpet in the right hand, proclaiming "The epoch of Liberty and Juſtice" The words, Epocha of Liberty and Juſtice" pending from the mouth of the trumpet. In the left hand a parchment repreſenting the New Conſtitution.

The Maſter Printers, Booksellers and Book-binders, with their Journeymen and Apprentices, decorated with bl eſſaſhes, four a breaſt following the ſtage.

Deſcription of the ſtandard.

Fame blowing her trumpet, and ſupporting the medallion of his Excellency Doctor Franklin, the venerable Printer; Liberty attending holding her cap over his head—the electrick fluid darting from below. On the upper corners the Union flag, and ſtationers arms; and the Bible, and Federal Conſtitution, repreſenting the religious and civil Conſtitution of our country.

Motto.

1ſt. Ars Artium omnium conſervatrix.

2d. May the Liberty of the Preſs be inviolably preſerved as the Palladium of the Conſtitution, and the Centinel of freedom.

And ſurrounding the medallion of his Excellency Doctor Franklin, the following words—"Where Liberty dwells there is my country."

(To be Continued)

PARIS, June 6.

The following matter cauſes variety of ſpeculation, and is the neweſt topic which engroſſes the public attention.

The troubles and tumults, that have for ſome time agitated this kingdom, are but too well known, as well as the cauſes from which they originate. A criſis, however, is at hand as the undermentioned proceeding will evince.

Verſailles, June 5.

Yeſterday his Serene Highneſs the Duc de P. and three other peers and two arch-biſhops, went to the King's reſidence, where they delivered into his Majeſty's own hand, a paper ſuperſcribed

The humble and dutiful proteſt of ——, in behalf of themſelves and the public; of which the following is a copy.

"SIRE,

"It is with great grief we approach your majeſty in the line of our duty which we cannot withſtand.

"Conſidering the preſent very alarming ſtate of public affairs, the diſcontents that prevail among people of every rank, the tumults that have already occurred, and the accounts that are daily arriving of freſh inſurrections of the moſt alarming kind, and the cauſes to which they are attributed, as Princes, pledged in the name of the whole nobility, for the preſervation of the laws; as born peers, for the ſecurity of the throne;—and as citizens bound for the public welfare; we cannot conſiſtent with our loyalty to your majeſty, our duty to ourſelves, the nation and poſterity, let the preſent period paſs unnoticed.

"Whatever our ſorrow on the occaſion, duty preſſes us forward, juſtice requires, and zeal for the conſtitutional law of the land, impels us to remonſtrate at your throne.

"From theſe motives, it is our duty to proteſt againſt the diſſolution of the national parliaments; the edicts of the 26th of April, reſpecting the cour plenierc, and all ſucceeding edicts that have paſſed in conſequence; and every other act contrary to thoſe laws, founded on juſtice wiſdom and moderation.

"With the moſt loyal ſentiments we leave theſe before the King, hoping that God may incline our ſovereign to reconſider this meaſure, and permit in future, things to go on in that channel to which they have for ages been heretofore accuſtomed;—an alteration of which cannot but entail ruin, and the conſequences of which are too eaſy to be foreſeen, on the ſovereign and the people."

Signed by
FORTY SEVEN PEERS and BISHOPS.
(For themſelves and the nation).

On the evening after the King had received the above, a council was held, and Lettres de Cachet were abſolutely iſſued out and ſigned, againſt the perſons who had ſubſcribed. At midnight one of the King's brothers went to the King, and prevailed to have the letters recalled. This ſtep of moderation has, perhaps, preſerved us from an addition to the preſent calamities.

LONDON, June 10—21.

According to letters from Paris, dated on Monday evening laſt—the Proteſt which the forty ſeven Peers preſented to the King had not paſſed unnoticed.

On Sunday evening a letter, of which the following are the contents, was ſent to each of thoſe patriots:

"You are hereby ſolemnly commanded by the King, to remove from Paris, &c. and not on any account, to approach nearer the capital than one hundred miles, until you receive the King's farther orders.—The place in which you take up your reſidence, muſt be made known to his majeſty, who likewiſe orders that you do not, on any account, leave the kingdom; or change the place of your reſidence."

An officer of the firſt rank was charged with the delivery of the above to each of the peers.

The following petition and remonſtrance of the clergy have been preſented by the arch-biſhop of Narbonne to his Gallick Majeſty:

"SIRE,

"You aſk eighty millions of money of us; and not examining at preſent whether this ſum is too heavy a burthen for us to bear, or not, we ſhall only repreſent to your Majeſty that we have not eighty millions in our coffers. The clergy are not accuſtomed to ſave money. To grant therefore ſuch a ſum to the crown, we muſt borrow it; and we cannot help remarking that in the preſent criſis there are no parliaments. The clergy, therefore, cannot rely on having any legal regiſtering in the preſent very alarming circumſtances.—And if a loan cannot take place, there is an impoſſibility of our paying the requeſted eighty millions.

"In this alarming criſis, your clergy cannot help entreating your majeſty to ſuſpend all operations relative to the magiſtrates, until the convention of the general aſſembly of the ſtates, which you may anticipate if you pleaſe, and during the ſeſſions of that grand Aſſembly, the affairs of the magiſtracy may be properly deliberated upon, and duly conſidered."

The following paper was lately ſeized at a private printing preſs in Paris; a few copies of which had been previouſly circulated, and one of them ſtuck on the city gates. Through the zeal of the parties concerned the officers of police got information and committed the remainder to the flames. The man who were at work eſcaped. A very diligent but private ſearch was made to diſcover the authors and abettors.

TRANSLATION.

Fellow Citizens and Countrymen!

"Your hearts are full of grief and indignation—Every tongue proclaims the cauſe. The king and his miniſters have trampled with impunity on your dearſt rights. He who ſhould be the ſaſher of his people is now become their bittereſt enemy and implacable oppreſſor.

"Not content with mocking our loyal ſervices, he dares to puniſh the men who are bold enough to tell him you feel! Your moſt illuſtrious fellow citizens are puniſhed with exile.

"Can you live and ſuffer this? Exiſtence is contemptable without its ſweets—and thoſe ſweets of our exiſtence are our liberties.—A certain perſonage and his abandoned adherens are attempting to treat upon our necks. Not a ſingle law remains inviolated that can favour the progreſs of the King's power.—They tear up government by the roots—which there remains no hold to ſhelter you from oppreſſion.

"Our remonſtrances are called diſloyal, becauſe they are bold. Our right of complaining they call injurious, though the only right we have left, and ſtill it irreconcilable to the conſtitution: Though our lips permit us to plead our grievances before the throne, they are ſacrificed to injuſtice. The king tells us with a ſneer, when we murmur, that we are ſatisfied. Deteſted hypocriſy! they enjoy our complaints inſtead of liſtening to them. Honey drops from their tongue, while poiſon lurks within the heart.

"Their mouths are filled with declaring a paſſion for the glory that reſults from reigning over free men, yet they have been the dagger that ſtabs the very vitals of the conſtitution. Alas! What redreſs can we expect from men who add perjury to their other crimes; and who violate without remorſe, the moſt ſacred obligations of ſociety.

"Alas! Friends and Countrymen! The crisis is arrived, behold yourſelves in the eve of liberty, or miſerable and perpetual ſlavery! Fruſtrate of the frowns and menaces of tyrants, let us pour in remonſtrances from every corner of the nation. To theſe ſhould it become neceſſary, let us add the moſt ſpirited manifeſtoe.

"May heaven and a repenting ſovereign avert the horrors of a civil war; but if our entreaties prove in vain, ſhall we be tamely driven to deſperation? No, let us make a laſt appeal to the all-powerful God of battles.

"Oh! May the names of all thoſe who will not ſacrifice even life to break the chains theſe tyrants are forging for us; and for poſterity, be branded with the blackeſt infamy! purſued by public deteſtation even beyond the grave! May they be marked by curſing and bitterneſs for everlaſting ages!

To your Tents,

O ISRAEL!!

WAR between the SWEDES and RUSSIANS.

LONDON June 21.

Diſpatches received in town yeſterday contain the moſt poſitive advices, that an immediate declaration of war will take place on the part of Sweden againſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

That a general war is now about to deſolate the Northern parts of Europe is no longer a ſecret. From diſpatches received yeſterday by the Sweditſh Conſul, it appears, that general orders have been iſſued for the return of all ſubjects of whatſoever deſcription, and a free pardon to thoſe whoſe miſdemeanors had baniſhed them; in addition to this, a hot preſs (a meaſure hitherto unknown in that country) had taken place in every ſea-port and principal town. This intelligence in corroboration of it all already received of the general inorion of the Sweditſh troops, and the advance of part of the fleet, to all which preparations the Prince Royal is indefatigable in his attention, leaves not a ſhadow of doubt concerning the intention of the Sweeds to take this opportunity to attempt the recovery of Finland wreſted from them by Peter the Great. How the Empreſs will be able to quench this fire, thus unexpectedly lighted up, time only can tell.

There has long ſubſiſted between Sweden and Ruſſia, a treaty of defenſive alliance, in which it is ſtipulated, that a certain quota of men and ſhips ſhall be furniſhed to either power, if attacked by a foreign enemy. The Empreſs made a demand of this aid from Sweden. The aſſiſtance was refuſed, upon the plea that Ruſſia was not attacked, and therefore, could not call for ſupport, which was only to act when engaged in her own defence. The Empreſs was highly enraged at this ſubterfuge, and ſent a courier with the declaration, that if the ſuccours were refuſed, ſhe would attack the Sweditſh province of Finland with fifty thouſand men. The king of Sweden replied, that he had fifty thouſand Swedes ready to meet her, and they ſhould determine the matter.

The immediate object of his Sweditſh Majeſty is, firſt, to recover the very valuable province of Finland, formerly belonging to the crown of Sweden; and ſecondly, ſhould he ſucceed in this endeavour, to enter the province of Livonia, on the oppoſite ſhore, one of the moſt productive territores throughout Europe.

The king takes the field in perſon. There is an army of near 50,000 men in Finland, well provided in every reſpect, and the troops eager for conqueſts.

No poſitive advices are yet received of the ſailing of the Sweditſh fleet. It conſiſts of 12 ſail of the line and 6 frigates, ready to put to ſea at a moment's warning.

In addition to this, we are well authoriſed to believe that the war will not ſtop here. Moſt probably Denmark may become a party to the aſſiſtance of Sweden. A very unuſual candidneſs at preſent ſubſiſts between theſe two Courts.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 18.

The politicks of ſome of the great powers of Europe, at this moment are truly inexplicable. Sweden, without remonſtrating againſt the great naval expedition forming out by Ruſſia, and without having any *apparent* cauſe for either making or apprehending an attack, is arming with all poſſible diſpatch a ſquadron of *eleven ſail of the line* and ſeveral frigates.

Spain is actually in a ſtate of preparation for a *naval war*. Her profeſſions of friendſhip and good will to England enabled her to carry on her armaments with out interruption. The late orders of the Spaniſh Miniſtry to the commandants of the different ports in Spain, to receive in a friendly manner ſuch Ruſſian ſhips of war as may put into them, ſhew that the arms of Spain are not likely to be diverted againſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia. The ſize and number of ſhips either actually ſent to ſea by the catholick King, or in readineſs for it, (we underſtand there are at leaſt twenty of the line) ſhew they are not intended to act againſt the Xebecks and frigates of the Barbary ſtates. The connection between France and Spain is ſuch, that we cannot for a moment entertain an idea, that the latter is likely to be hoſtile to the former. For what purpoſe then can Spain, whoſe finances afford no ſurplus, or extraberance of reſources, have put herſelf to the heavy expenſe of fitting out, and maintaining, ſo very conſiderable a ſquadron.

England, the leading principle of whoſe government at preſent is economy, is arming and preparing a ſquadron of *large* ſhips for ſea. Whilſt all the ſouthern powers of Europe are proſeſſing peace and good will to each other, why are preparations carrying on, which ſo ſtrongly indicate the proſpect of war? Time alone can tell: To time therefore, we ſhall leave the taſk of clearing up the (at preſent myſterious) conduct of the great potentates of Europe not actually at war.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 21.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, North-Carolina, July 31, to the Printer.

"Our ſtate convention met at Hillſborough on the 21ſt inſt. So punctual were the members in attending, that they made a houſe the firſt day, and choſe his Excellency Samuel Johnſon, Preſident."

A Peterſburg (Virginia) paper of Aug. 7, ſays; By a gentleman from Hillſborough, North-Carolina, we learn, that on Thurſday laſt the convention of that ſtate finiſhed the diſcuſſion of the new conſtitution—when the queſtion was put on the previous amendments, which was carried by a majority of near one third—Amendments were accordingly agreed upon, which are to be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the citizens of the United States.

The ſevere ſtorm on Tueſday laſt raged in this city, with irreſiſtable fury; two chimneys were thrown down near the battery, and ſeveral houſes damaged at different parts of the city: the walls of the battery, which have for many years ſucceſsfully reſiſted the impetuoſity of the ſea, were torn away in a moſt ſurpriſing manner. It was full ſea at 6 minutes paſt 11, A. M. but ſtill flowed until 12, when there was a riſe of water of at leaſt 5 feet higher than uſual, which filled all the cellers in Front-ſtreet, beſides many in Water and Queen-ſtreets, and on the North-river; in theſe ſtored ſugar, &c. were deſtroyed to a conſiderable amount. Many of the wharves in the city are much damaged, but we cannot learn that great damage was done to the ſhipping, which however, would have greatly ſuffered had not the wind ſuddenly ſhifted to N. E. and N. W. about mid-day. We further learn, that without the city, hail-ſtones fell half the bigneſs of an egg; ſeveral houſes on the iſland, have loſt their chimneys and roofs; ſeveral bridges were waſhed away, and king's bridge ſo much damaged that the ſtage-drivers have been obliged to ſwim their horſes across.——The fate of our ſea-faring brethren, on the coaſt, we have not yet heard, but anticipate, with anxious fear melancholy fate.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 22.

Laſt Saturday Mr. Arnold Kenyon, of Groton, received a kick from a horſe; and on Monday morning he died of the wound; aged 26 years.

On Sunday a lad, named William Dagget, about 15 years old, fell out of a veſſel which lay near the mouth of this harbour, and was drowned.

Tueſday morning laſt, Capt William Packwood of this city, having put a young ungoverned horſe into a cart with a view to break him, his negro got into it, and attempted to ride off; but the horſe ſuddenly ſtarted forward, Capt. Packwood found himſelf in danger and endeavoured to get out of the way, by running towards a board fence; but the horſe running the ſame way, the end of one of the ſhafts ſtruck him juſt below the true ribs, and ſeparated the ribs from the breaſt bone: a mortification took place and he died between 9 and 10 o'clock the ſame evening—aged 52 years.

The ſame day died, a young child of Mr. Joſeph Smith's, of this city. Its death was occaſioned by its falling into a bowl of hot ſtarch.

BOSTON, Auguſt 28.

On the 12 of July, a committee of Congreſs to whom was referred ſundry letters and papers from the Governour of the Weſtern territory, made their report, which was agreed to, and purported a requeſt, that the Executives of Virginia and Pennſylvania, would order, that not exceeding 1500 of their ſtuntier-militia be ready to co-operate with the federal troops, under the directions of the Governour of the Weſtern Territory, as he may judge proper for the defence of the frontiers againſt the Indians, &c. It was recommended, that all hoſtile meaſures be avoided if poſſible.

On the 15th of July, on motion of the Delagates from Georgia, from a conſideration of the ſufferings of that State for years paſt, it was reſolved, that the ſuperintendant and commiſſioners of the ſeveral departments be inſtructed, if they ſhall find it neceſſary, to notify the ſaid Indians, that ſhould they perſiſt in refuſing to enter into a treaty upon reaſonable terms, the arms of the United ſtates ſhall be called forth for the protection of that frontier.

On the ſame day a committee, to whom was committed a former report on the ſubject of the ceſſion of lands for either making or apprehending an attack, is arming with all poſſible diſpatch a ſquadron of *eleven ſail of the line* and ſeveral frigates.

The American Convention, or conſederacy (ſays a writer in a late London new-paper) will ſoon have obtained the conſent of a majority of the provincial Chiefs; but it will not be adopted with unanimous conſent. It is new in the hiſtory of mankind, to ſee a great nation employed in making a Conſtitution for themſelves.

Friday laſt arrived in this harbour, the Squadron of the Naval Armies of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, under the command of the Right Honourable the Marquis de SAINEVILLE. The ſquadron ſailed from Cape Francois the 2d inſt. and conſiſts of ſeven ſail, viz. the *Superbe* of 74 guns, (the Admiral's ſhip) *l'Achille*, of 74 guns, commanded by the Chevalier MACARTE DE MATTEROS, four frigates from 32 to 36 guns, and one 20 gun ſhip.

Their allies the citizens of Boſton, bid the officers and crews of the above fleet a hearty welcome to the American ſhores. Experiencing, as they very often have done, the civil, polite, and gentlemanlike deportment of the officers—and the good order of the ſeamen, of the ſquadrons which have heretofore viſited them, and being ſtill actuated by that friendſhip which has ſo long ſubſiſted between the two nations—they cannot but anticipate on this opportunity, ſuch interchanges of good offices, as muſt while it will ſtrengthen that friendſhip and good underſtanding, and thereby give pleaſure to both parties, evince to the commander of the ſquadron, that his partiality for our port was act-ill founded.

Monſ. de *Saintville* had it at his option which of the American ports to harbour in.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Auguſt, 21.

"The report of the rejection of the Conſtitution by North-Carolina, is not yet confirmed; and a gentleman who left Wilmington the 18 inſt ſays, *it cannot be true*: He ſaw letters from ſome of the members of the Convention, at Hillſborough, dated but three days before, which informed that the convention had gone thro' the buſineſs of the contested elections, and juſt entered on the Conſtitution which was to be debated by paragraphs."

If the obſervation were doubtful, That a traitor is hated even by the party which is benefited by his treaſon, the following circumſtance would eſtabliſh it. At the moment, when Arnold's ſtore, at St. John's was on fire—when his heart was pierced with the moſt afflicting idea, that his ſon was then ſuffering in the flames—at that moment, when the breaſt of ſenſibility bleeds for even the loſſes of a foe—when the conſideration of almoſt every wrong is forgotten, and we fly to the aſſiſtance of the perſon we hate—at this moment of diſtreſs—inſtead of conſolation—inſtead of condolence or relief—we are told the inhabitants of St. John's, coolly aſked this American Syphax,—"*Whether the threat appearance was not a ſtriking repreſentation of the conflagration of New-London*;"—thereby exulting in his miſfortune, as a puniſhment juſtly deſerved—experiencing what he has wantonly made others experience.

WORCESTER, Auguſt 28.

We hear from Newſome, that on laſt Friday ſennight a child, ſon of Mr. Jeſſe Jewell, of that town, was killed by riding a horſe to mill with a halter on, the end of which was faſtened round his wriſt with a ſlip-noose—the horſe ſtarted, threw him off, and dragged him near 17 rods, which put an immediate period to his exiſtence.

On Tueſday laſt week in the afternoon, the back parts of this county, were viſited with a moſt furious tornado, which came from the ſouth-weſt, and its courſe extended many miles in width.—At Putney, in the ſtate of Vermont, a number of barns were unroofed, ſeveral cattle killed by the falling of trees, which in ſome places were broken off, and others hurled up by the roots—much grain and many fruit trees were deſtroyed. In Dummerſton, a young child was killed by the falling of a tree; as it was fleeing with its mother across a wood to the houſe of the neareſt neighbour—ſcarcely a town in that vicinity, that has not ſuffered conſiderably by cattle being killed, buildings unroofed and blown down, and in ſome places the deſolation is marked by acres of ſturdy oaks being ſwept from their places by this terrible beſom of deſtruction. The wind blew for about 15 minutes ſouthwardly, and then ſuddenly varied ſouth-weſterly, ſeemingly with redoubled violence. The effects of the tornado appear 178?, as follows, viz.

	State taxes.			Town taxes.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d. q.
1d diviſion,	18	6		1	8	0
1ſt. Do.	18	6		1	8	0
	33	18	6	2	19	0
	37	18	6	2	19	0
	17	9	1	0	14	4
half	17					

John Jon Perſons, on lot of land now owned by Samuel Barton, ſtate taxes 15s.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Wedneſday the firſt day of October next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Seth Wait, in Athfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

DANIEL BELDING, Collector.

Athfield, July 31, 1788.

GENERAL ORDERS, for the Fourth Diviſion of MILITIA of the Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts*.

THE Major-General expects to review all the Regiments of his Diviſion in the courſe of the fall: The Officers and Soldiers will take care to appear equiped as the Militia law directs.

ROBERT OLIVER, D. A. G.

Sept. 1ſt. 1788.

Take Notice.

THE Subſcriber informs his cuſtomers, that the preſent half year concludes with No. 106, at which time he hopes there will not one individual fail of punctual payment.

JOHN CLARK.

N. B. Thoſe that are in arrear for laſt year's papers may expect this is the laſt notice.

Sept. 3, 1788.

WANTED, as apprentices to the Taylors buſineſs, two BOYS, about 14 years of age.—Enquire of SAMUEL BRECK.

Northampton, Sept. 3, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of the town of Worthington, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in a town tax for the year 1782 and 1783,—and town, county and minister tax for 1787, as follows, viz.

Town tax 1782 & '83 T. C. & min. tax '87.

	l.	s.	d.	s.	d.
John Barret, Eſq.	2	14	4	7	4
Heirs of A. Willard, eſq.	0	15	7	0	
Col. Gardner Chandler,	0	18	6	2 11	0
Simeon Peaſe,	0	4	10	0	
Samuel Foller,	0	3	7	2	3 8
Ithamer Pelton,	0	5	9	2	
John Northam,	0	1	9	0	
Elnathan Taylor,	0	01	7	2	
Heirs of Tim. Dwight,				4	9 3
Joſeph Vinter,				1	11 2

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the 3d Tueſday of October next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Mr. Thadeus Chapin, innholder in ſaid Worthington, at two o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

ASA COTTERRELL, Collector.

Worthington, June 27, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of land in the town of Williamſburgh, county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in a ſtate, town and county tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Eliſah Coleman,	0	10	2	2
John Norton,	8	8	2	3
Eliſha Wait,	0	5	8	3
Warham Smith,	0	3	7	3
Gen. Comfort Sage,	0	11	6	2
Widow Lucy Hubbard,	0	5	8	3
Henry Willſon,	0	10	7	3
Selomon Morton,	0	2	3	3
David Wait,	2	4	9	2

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the 20th of October next, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Lt. Joſhua Thayer, innholder in ſaid Williamſburgh, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

ABEL THAYER, Collector.

Auguſt 27, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of land in the town of Aſhfield, that their lands are taxed in two State taxes and four Town taxes for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	State taxes.			Town taxes.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d. q.
1d diviſion,	18	6		1	8	0
1ſt. No.	18	6		1	8	0
	33	18	6	2	19	0
	37	18	6	2	19	0
	17	9	1	0	14	4
half	17					

John Jon Perſons, on lot of land now owned by Samuel Barton, ſtate taxes 15s.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Wedneſday the firſt day of October next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Seth Wait, in Aſhfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

DANIEL BELDING, Collector.

Aſhfield, July 31, 1788.

Cause of, and Cure for, HARD TIMES.

Mr. Printer,

I Profess myself to be an honest farmer, for I can say, that no man could ever charge me with a dishonest action. I see with great grief, that all the country is afflicted, as well as myself: every one is complaining and telling his grievances, but I find they do not tell how their troubles came on them. I know it is common for people to throw the blame of their own misdeeds on others, or at least to excuse themselves of the charge. I am in great tribulation: but to keep up the above character of an honest man, I cannot, in conscience, say that any one has brought my troubles on me but myself. "Hard times, no money," says every one. A short story of myself will shew how it came hard times, and no money with me, at the age of 65, who had lived well these 40 years.

My parents were poor, and they put me at twelve years of age to a farmer with whom I lived till I was twenty-one. My master fitted me off with two flout suits of homespun, four pair of stockings, four woolen shirts, and two pair of shoes. At twenty-two I married me a wife, and a very good young woman she was. We took a farm of forty acres on rent. By industry, we gained a head fast. I paid my rent punctually, and laid by money. In ten years, I was able to buy me a farm of sixty acres, on which I became my own tenant. I then in a manner grew rich—and soon added another sixty acres with which I was content. My estate encreased beyond all account. I bought several acres of outland for my children, who amounted to seven, when I was forty-five years old. About this time, I married my oldest daughter to a clever lad, to whom I gave one hundred acres of my out-land. This daughter had been a working (industrious) girl, and therefore I fitted her out well and to her mind: for I told her to take of the best of my wool and flax, and to spin herself gowns, coats, stocking, and shifts:—nay I suffered her to buy some cotton, and make into sheets, as I was determined to do well by her.

At this time, my farm gave me and my whole family a good living on the product of it; and left me one year with another, 150 silver dollars, for I never spent more than ten dollars a year, which was for salt, nails and the like. Nothing to wear, eat or drink, was purchased, as my farm provided all—with this saving, I put money to interest, bought cattle, fatted and sold them, and made great profit.

In two years after, my second daughter was courted. My wife says, "come, you are rich,—you know Molly has nothing but what she spun—and no other cloathing has ever come into our house for any of us. Sarah must be fitted out a little,—she ought to fare as well as neighbour N——'s Betty. I must have some money and go to town." "Well, wife it shall be as you think best. I have never been stingy: but it seems to me that what we spin at home would do." However, wife goes to town and returns in a few days, with a calico gown, a calimanco petticoat, a set of stone tea-cups, half a dozen pewter tea-spoons, and a tea kettle, things that never were seen in my house before They cost but little, I did not feel it—and I confess I was pleased to see them: Sarah was as well fitted out as any girl in the parish.

In three years more my third daughter had a spark, and wedding being concluded upon, wife comes again for the purse: but when she returned, what did I see! a silken gown, silk for a cloak, looking glass, china tea-ware, and a hundred other things with the empty purse. But this is not the worst of it, Mr. Printer. Some time before the marriage of this last daughter, and ever since, this charge increased in my family, besides all sorts of household furniture unknown to us before.—Clothing of every sort is bought—and the wheel goes only for the purpose of exchanging our substantial cloth of flax and wool, for gauze, ribbands, silk, tea, sugar, &c. My butter, which used to go to market, and brought money, is now expended at the tea-table. Breakfast, which used to take ten minutes, when we were satisfied with milk or pottage made of it, now takes my whole family an hour at tea or coffee. My lambs, which used to bring cash, are now eaten at home—or, if sent to market, are brought back in things of no use, so that, instead of laying up 150 dollars every year, I find now all my loose money is gone—my best debts called in and expended—and, being straitened I cannot carry on my farm to so good advantage, so that it brings me not near so much: and further what it costs me to live (though a less family than formerly, and all able to work) is fifty or sixty dollars a year more than all my farm brings me in. Now this has gone on a good many years and has brought hard times into my family—and, if I cant reform it, ruin must follow—my land must go. I am not alone. Thirty in our parish have gone hand in hand with me—and they all say hard times. Now Mr. Printer, I dont know how you live, may be you are more frugal than we are, as all of us used to be: but I am still master in my own house: I am determined to alter my way of living to what it was 20 years ago, when I laid up 150 dollars a year. I know I can do it, for I have got all my land yet: with good management it will yield me as much as ever. I will increase my sheep, my flax ground and my orcharding: my produce brings (scarce as money is) as much as it used to do: No one thing to eat, drink, or wear, shall come into my house, which is not raised on my farm or in the parish, or in the country, except salt and iron work for repairing my buildings and tools: no tea, sugar, coffee, or rum. The tea-kettle shall be sold: I shall then Mr. Printer, live and die with good conscience: my taxes, both state and continental, which are now intolerable, will then be easy: my young children will see a good example before them: I shall feel happy in seeing a reform of abuses which have been growing on me more than 20 years.——If you will tell my story, it may work some good, and you shall have my lasting thanks,

A FARMER.

Breck & Clarke,

INFORM their Customers and others, that they now have at their Store east of the Court-House in Northampton, a general assortment of GOODS, which they are determined to sell, for Cash, at a much lower rate than they have sold heretofore—Their assortment consists in the following articles, viz.—

BROAD CLOTHS.
German Serges.
Kerseimers.
Coatings.
Baize and Flannels.
Cambletts.
Callicoes and Chintzes.
Bed Furniture.
Irish Linens.
Jeans and Fustians.
Corduroys.
Thicksetts.
Cotton Denim.
Bogle spoons.
Silk Shagg.
Prunella.
Bombasine.
Serge Denim.
Lastings.
Moreens.
Poplins.
Crapes.
Callimancoes.
Tammy.
Durants.
Shalloons.
Rattinet.
Cotton Velvets.
Marseilles Quilting.
Checks.
Satins and Modes.
Sarsenets.
Lutestrings.
Persians.
Worsted Hose.
Thread and Cotton, do.
Men's & Women's Silk do.
Cambricks.
Lawns.
Muslins.
Muslin Handkerchiefs & Aprons.
Lawn, do. do.
Tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Gauzes.
Gauze Handkerchiefs.
Black Silk do.
Bandanno, do.
Romal, do.
Shawls, all sizes.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Bolting Cloths.
Ladies Gloves.
Fans.
Cape Velvet.
Vest Patterns.
Silk Mitts.
Ribbons,
Qualities and Bindings.
Garters and Tapes.
Bobbing Threads.
Laces and Edgings.
Taffe.
Needles and Pins.
Hat and Hair Pins.
Sleve Buttons.
Shoe and Knee Buckles.
Cutteaus & Pen-Knives.
Shears and Scisars.
Raisors.
Thimbles.
Iron & Brass Candlesticks.
Japan'd, do.
Metal & Twift Buttons
Horn and Ivory Combs.
Wool and Cotton Cards.
Knives and Forks.
Shoe Knives and Hammers.
Awls and Tacks.
Plated and Steel Spurrs.
Snaffle and curb'd Bitts.
Men's and Women's Stirrups.
Girth, Straining and Surfingle Webb.
Toft Nails, Clouts and Tacks.
Sadlers Hammers.
Copper and Tin Coffee Pots.
Door, Chest, Cupboard, Draw and Fall Locks.
Door Hamules.
H & HL Hinges, Bolts.
English Steel.
Curry Combs.
Cork Screws, Graters.
Brass Cocks, Brass Knobs,
Butts and Screws.
Walnut Frame, Statia & Pocket Looking Glasses.
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Rasps and Files.
Augers, Chissels, & Gouges.
Chasin Dishes.
House, Hearth, Cloth, Shoe and Buckle Brushes.
Powder and Shot.
Bar and Sheet Lead.
Iron Shovels and Spades.
Saad Rubs, and Norway Rags.
Scythes and Sickles.
Brass Kettles and Skellets.
Shovels and Tongs.
Steel & Iron plate Saws.
Frying Pans.
Iron Wire.
20d, 10d, 8d, & 4d Nails.
6d, 5d. 4d. & 3d. Brads.
Bellows.
7 by 9, & 6 by 8. Taylor's London Glass.
London Pewter Plates & Platters.
Quart and pint Pots.
Gallon, three quart, two quart, one quart and pint Basons.
Porringers.
Quart, pint, and half pint Tea-Pots,
Pewter & Tin Wine Measures.
Tunnels, Pepper Boxes.
Graters and Dippers.
Blue and white China Cups & Saucers.

Crockery Ware, viz.
Plates, Bowles.
Quart and pint Mugs.
Tea Pots and Dishes.
Mustards, Salts, Pipes.

Glass Ware, viz.
Quart & pint Decanters.
Wine Glasses and Tumblers.
Crewits and Salts.
Mustards and Basons.

Iron Hollow Ware, viz.
Pots and Kettles.
Skellets and Spiders.
Stew Pans and Tea Kettles.
Gallon Basons.
Dripping Pans.
Waggon Boxes.

Bibles and Testaments.
Webster's Institute, three parts.
Primers, Psalm Books.
Perry's Dictionary.
Account Books.
Ink Powder, and Ink Pots.
Paper, Quills.
West-India and New-England Rum.
French Brandy, Gin.
Lisbon, Malaga, and Claret Wine.
Raisins, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper.
Indigo, Ginger.
Chalk, Salt-Petre.
Brown Sugar.
Loaf do.
Cinnamon.
Crown Soap.
Bed Cords.
Gum Cases.
Corn Fans.
Glue.

All Persons indebted to said BRECK & CLARKE, are requested to make immediate payment.

Northampton, August 25, 1788.

Wanted by the Subscriber,

A GOOD COOPER, to make two hundred casks —for which honourable wages will be given in English or West-India Goods. Apply to

CYRUS MILLER, of Williamsburgh.

August 27th, 1788.

Tappan & Fowle,

HAVE for sale at their Store opposite the Court-House, a large assortment of English

GOODS,

(part of which they have just received) containing almost every article enquired for; which they will dispose of at as low a rate as they can be purchased at any Store in the county.——Also, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Pepper, Raisins, Powder and Shot, Pewter, Looking Glasses, Iron Wire, Codfish, Hard Soap, Indigo, &c. &c.

Northampton, August 27, 1788.

Levi Shephard,

At his Medical Store in Northampton, has just received a fresh assortment of European and India

GOODS:

Which compleat Assortment, equal, if not superiour to any Store in *this town* or county, which he has determined to sell for cash at such a price, as he has no doubt will give full satisfaction to the purchaser, and as low as at any Store in the town without exception. He determines to receive in pay for any of his Goods, water-rotted Flax, Duck, Salts and Flax-Seed—He gives Cash for Pierce's Final Settlement, Bees Wax, and Shiping Furrs. August 27, 1788.

LANDS to be Sold.

The following Parcels and Tracts, viz.

THIRTY-FIVE acres, in Hadley inner Commons.

One acre and a quarter in Hadley, Back-street.

Nine acres with a House on the same.

Two-thirds undivided parts of lot No. 14, Hadley inner Commons.

Two small pieces in Hackaunum meadow.

A Tract of Land in the town of Amherst.

One right and an half in the town of Brookfield, State of Vermont.

One right in Grantham, state aforesaid.

A tract in Chesterfield, state of New-Hampshire.

The terms of sale will be made easy, and the conditions known, by applying to PRESCOTT & DEXTER, at their Store in Northampton, Where is to be Sold a small assortment of English GOODS,—Also, WOOL CARDS, by gross, dozen, or single pair, warranted equal to any made in this country,—Likewise, best cut NAILS.

August 20, 1788.

Cash for water-roted F L A X.

ONE half Cash, and the other half in Dry Goods at cash price, will be paid for one thousand weight of water roted Flax, by

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, August 4, 1788.

Hudson and Goodwin,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, *Hartford.*

CLOTHIER's Press-Papers, of the best kind, by the gross or dozen.

Bonnet-Papers, by the gross, dozen or single.

Writing-Paper, by the ream or quire.

Common and small Wrapping-Paper.

Law's Collection of Musick, by the dozen or single.

Webster's Institute, all parts, by the thousand, gross, dozen or single.

Dilworth's Spelling Book, by the dozen or single.

Watt's Psalms, by the gross, dozen or single.

Account Books of various sizes.

A few Books on Divinity, History, Physic, &c

Grain of any kind, Rags, Tan'd Sheep Skins, Bees Wax, or Public Securities, will be received in payment.

Solomon Allen,

Has for sale, at the Store lately occupied by Southworth Cole, near the liberty-pole in Chesterfield——

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the hogshead or less quantity—New-England Rum, Molasses, Salt, Sugar, Brandy, Gin, Indigo, Snuff, Crockery Ware, Felt-Hats, the best of Bohea Tea at 3/4 per pound for cash, less by the hundred weight—Scythes, Sickles, &c.

The above Articles will be sold as cheap as at any store in the county.——Almost all kinds of Produce will be received in payment.

Said ALLEN wants to purchase Two Thousand bushels of Flax Seed—one half he will pay in Cash, and the other half in Goods, and the highest price given.——Also wants to purchase a number of Cattle for barrelling and shipping.

August 11, 1788. (t.f.)

Just published, and now selling by the Printer hereof, price 1/.

AN ESSAY on CHRISTIAN BAPTISM, which solves all the common doubts on that subject, and in which it is said are some new sentiments.

Vol. III.] THE [Numb. 106.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Federal Procession at New-York.

(Continued from our last.)

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Cartmen.

A CART painted red, with the words 'Federal Cart, in white letters—ornamented with green boughs, and drawn by an elegant bright bay horse, neatly caparisoned, and 'Union' inscribed under each ear; driven by Mr. Edward Fowler, dressed in a white frock and overalls, with a blue sash and a white bow.

On the cart was erected a standard, with a bread flag, one side representing Murray's wharf, Stewart and Jones's store, and three vessels discharging and taking in cargoes—carts passing and repassing—the harbour, a view of Long-Island—the rising sun, a vessel under sail, named the 'Federal Ship Hamilton'; and a coat of arms, Motto, 'By this we live,' in yellow letters. On the reverse, Jones's wharf and store houses, with a view of the river,—Long-Island—horses and carts—the rising sun—the Federal Ship; over which on both sides were these lines.

'Behold the federal ship of fame,
'The Hamilton we call her name;
'To every craft she gives employ,
'Sure Cartmen have their share of joy.'

Followed by 500 cartmen, each wearing a laurel in his hat, and conducted by T. Amerman, A. Mattiay, J. Demeroy, and W. Putman.

Horse Doctors.

Walter Gibbins, Horse Doctor, dressed in an elegant calf skin with a painted horse on his breast; a balling iron in the horse's mouth, and the doctor putting a ball of physick down his throat, with the implements of surgery ready for use. Over the horse, written federal horse-doctor, at bottom physick.—On his back a horse bellow; the doctor examining the head; over his head federal horse doctor, at bottom dissection.

Mathematical Instrument-Makers.

In an oval compartment, encircled with ten stars, Halley's Quadrant, Telescope, Azimuth Compass and time glass with suitable decorations. Motto, 'Trade and Navigation.' Supported by Thomas Briggs.

Carvers and Engravers.

The carvers and engravers (united) were led by Messrs. Richard Davis, and Peter Maverick; the banner supported by R. B. Davis.

On the banner, which was of silk bordered with an elegant fringe of American manufacture, were display. ed the arms of the United States, viz. a chief, azure on thirteen pieces argent and gules. In the centre was placed an escutheon parted proper pale. Argent a chevron, or, between two gravers in chief proper, a copperplate on a sandy bag in base proper, for engravers. Argent a mallet and a gouge proper, for carvers. Motto, 'Arts & Labore.' This banner was suspended by the two upper ends to a gilt staff, which was crowned by a circle (two feet diameter) of thirteen stars, ten of which were gilt, three ungilt; in the centre the American eagle soaring. On a carved ribband, between the banner and the stars, this Motto, 'Nous billerions tous pointer.'

Coach and Coach-Harness-Makers.

A flage in front, drawn by ten black horses, three postillions, dressed in yellow, and jockey caps trimmed yellow. Four workmen on the flage at work, in the different branches. The flag extended on the flage, representing a coach-maker's shop, with doors open, hands at work; a coach finished. At the door, a wheelbarrow at a wharf, taking aboard carriages for exportation. Over the shop, the union flag; over the ship, the nine federal members from this county. In the centre, the coach and coach harness-makers arms, on a blue field three golden coaches, supported by liberty, on one side, holding in her left hand the cap of liberty on the other side, by peace, holding in her right hand a cornucopia of plenty—Fame blowing in her trumpet over their heads. Motto—'The federal star shall guide our Car.'—A general green monument, supported by ten pillars with an antique centre, crest on the top of the arms, an eagle, soaring from a globe.

Cooper-Smiths.

Headed by Messrs. Asher Myers and Charles White. A standard, emblematical of the branches. Motto—'May the labour of the industrious be crowned with success.'

Founders Colours.

Furnace, sand trough, two pillars, an arm, cannon, two moulds. Motto—'May the founders through principles of amity, agree in unity.'

Tin Plate-Workers.

Headed by Messrs Kempton, Hardenbrook and other masters, followed by their journeymen and apprentices, with white cockades, emblematical of their business; a half standard borne by two of the profession, exhibiting a figure; on one side, *the federal six masts ashore*; on the other, *the federal six steamboats*, in the square are raised ten pillars, with lamps to each lighted; three more were gradually raising the lamps half lighted, emblematical of the ten states that have adopted the constitution, and the three that have not; on each of the ten pillars is a different article of tin manufactory; in front is a view of the river; the federal man of war appears, and shews the poop lantern: at a great distance appears a light house and a ship in the offing. The ship of war shews the federal flag of ten stripes. On the manufactory are inscribed, the words, *federal constitution*; and

'When three more pillars rise,
'Our union will the world surprise.'

Pewterers.

Bearing an orange coloured silk flag, on which was elegantly painted, the United States colours; underneath which, the pewterers arms, supported by two miners, holding burning lamps in their hands; Motto, 'Solid and pure,' in gold letters; on the front part of the flag, the words, Society of pewterers, with the representation of the pewterers workshop, in which the different branches were at work, and some of their works finished, above this were the following lines, viz.

'The federal plan most solid and secure,
'Americans their freedom will ensure;
'All arts shall flourish in Columbia's land,
'And all her sons join as one social band.'

Gold and Silver Smiths.

A gold federal eagle on the top of the standard. The goldsmiths emblematical arms on white silk emblazoned, the crest representing justice sitting on a helmet, holding in one hand the balance, in the other the touch stone; the arms supported by two savages, the field quartery., or, two eagles heads eras'd azure, two cups inverted between two gold buckles; the motto,

'Justice is the Queen of virtues.'

The supporters resting on a globe representing the United States standard supported by the four senior goldsmiths, followed by 25.

Potters.

A flag on which were represented specimens of stone and earthern ware. A stone ware kiln in full flame, with different parts of both branches. A flage drawn by two horses; three hands at work, turning a number of vessels of different forms. The motto on the flag. "The Potter hath power over the clay."

The Chocolate Makers Device.

The old Constitution, represented by the naked body of a man, denoting Congress without power, with thirteen men looking different ways, shewing the clashing interest of the States of the union, with these lines,

"When each head thus directing,
"The body naught pursues;
"But when in one uniting,
"Then energy ensues.

Then ten men well dressed, representing the ten states supported the head of a man, representing the new Constitution united in one Federal Head.

Across the loins of the naked man; in a circle, a scroll from the right hand to the left, pointing with the fore finger to a rising sun and the Federal Head, with these lines in it.

"In all creation my like is not,
Adopt the new and let me be forgot.
Behold how beams you bright and rising sun,

O, happy Brail tyranny is fled;
Since federal government is now begun,
United in one presidential head."

On the pedestal on which it stands are these words, The old Constitution. Beneath a hand Chocolate mill, with men grinding chocolate.

On the opposite side of the flag, 13 stripes, representing that no alteration can dissolve the federal compact, entered into by the first Congress, when they declared Independence.

Tobacconists.

Headed by Mr. Dennis M'Ready, displaying a white silk flag, on which was elegantly painted and gilt (surmounted by 13 tobacco plants) their arms, on a paper shield. Motto, "Lee Brotherly love continue."

Their flag was preceded by 13 boys, dressed in white with blue ribbands, each carrying a hand of tobacco with 13 leaves, bound close together. Then following the masters, and journeymen, to the number of 45.

Dyers.

Headed by John Morrison, Robert Dodds. Journeymen, and apprentices, arms, three madder bags, Motto, "Give Glory to God."

Brush Makers.

Headed by Messrs. Cooper and Watson, carrying a white flag, decorated with ribbands, representing the brush makers arms, Motto.

"May love and unity support our trade,
"And keep out those who would our rights invade."

Joined by Journeymen and apprentices, each wearing their aprons, and carrying, upright, a large brush, called a Turks head, on staves 12 feet long.

Tallow Chandlers.

A flag with 13 stripes—under these the figure of General Washington, with these words placed over him; "*The illustrious Washington*, may he be the the first president of the United States." At the opposite end was placed the figure of Colonel Hamilton. Between the two, the coat of arms of the branch; over which were placed 13 candles, with the names of the State each represents—those representing the ratifying states were all burning, and united in one common flame. At the top of the flag, New-York and North-Carolina were lighted, but not joining the rest.

Saddlers, Harness and Whip Makers.

Saddlers to the number of 21.—Mr. J. Young, Mr. Henry Broadwell, [and Mr. J. Amory, the principal whipmaker.]

Then follow'ed the emblematical figure of their profession, an elegant horse, decked with bear hunter laddle and rich scarlet furniture, with broad gold lace round the whole, and ornamented with embroidered tassels, making a very brilliant appearance; the bridle was grand, and displayed much taste in the ornaments.

The horse was led by a groom dressed in character, carrying an elegant whip, and attended by two black boys, as hostlers.

The other masters and Journeymen following in the rear.

NINTH DIVISION.

The gentlemen of the bar in their robes, 12 and 2, preceded by the Sheriff and Coroner.

In the centre of their body, the Constitution of the United States, elegantly engrossed on vellum, and decorated with ribbon, emblematical of the union, was borne by John Laurence, Esq. Counsellor at law; supported by John Cozine, and Robert Troup, Esqrs. Counsellors at law.

The Philological Society.

The secretary, bearing a scroll, containing the principles of federal language.

Vice-President and librarian, the letter carrying Mr. Horne Tooke's treatise on language; as a mark of respect for the author, whose zeal for the American cause, during the late war, subjected him to a persecution.

Josiah Ogden Hoffman Esq. the president of the society, with a sash of blue and white ribbands. The standard bearer, Mr. William Dunlap, with the arms of the society, viz. Argent three tongues, gules, in chief; emblematical of language, the improvements of which is the object of the institution. Chevron, or indicating firmness and support; an eye emblematical of discernment over a pyramid, or rude monument sculptured Gothick, Hebrew, and Greek letters. The Gothick on the light side, indicating the obvious origin of American language from the Gothick. The Hebrew and Greek, upon the reverse or shade of the monument, expressing the remoteness and obscurity of the connection between those languages and the modern. The crest, a cloister of cohering magnets attracted by a key in the centre: emblematical of union among the society, in acquiring language the key of knowledge; and clinging to their native tongue in preference to a foreign one. The shield ornamented with a branch of oak, from which is collected the pall used in making ink, and a sprig of flax, from which paper is made, supported on the dexter side, by Cadmus in a robe of Tyrian purple, bearing in his right hand, leaves of the rush or flag, papyrus, marked with Phœnician characters; representing the introductions of letters into Greece, and the origin of writing. On the sinister side, by Hermes, or Teaut, the inventor of letters, and god of eloquence, grasping his caduceus or wand, Motto, "Concedat Laurens Lingua," expressive of the superiority of civil over military honours. The flag, embellished with the genius of America, crowned with a wreath of 13 plumes, ten of them starred, representing the ten states which have ratified the Constitution. Her right hand pointing to the Philological Society, and in her left, a standard, with a pendant, inscribed with the word, CONSTITUTION. The members of the society in order, clothed in black.

Universitt.

A flag, emblematick of science. Motto, 'Science and liberty mutually support and adorn each other."

Supported by a standard bearer, preceding two large globes. The president and professors in their academical habits, followed by the students, bearing different kinds of mathematical and aftronomical instruments: after these moved the medical students and the instructor of schools.

Merchants and Traders.

The merchants and traders were preceded by John Broome, Esq. president of the chamber of commerce, and William Maxwell, Esq. vice-president of the bank, in a chariot, together with William Laight, Esq. secretary to the chamber, on horseback bearing a standard

with an oval field, surrounded by 13 stars. The field, a Mercury, standard on the shore, holding in his hand the arms of the city, surrounded by the emblems of commerce; motto—"Non nobis sed solum"—Not born for ourselves alone. The pear terminating in an American eagle gill, bearing on his breast the arms of the United States, proper.

TENTH DIVISION.

PHYSICIANS, STRANGERS and GENTLEMEN.

PORTERS.

A blue flag, with thirteen stripes, on one of which was inscribed, "September 17, 1787, thirteen stars on the field on a standard supported by two porters with the words "*we is three, we carry it.*" Under the stripes, "*Standis we stand—falls, we falls.*"

ARTILLERY and FIELD PIECE.

The line of procession, containing nearly 5000 people, and extended upwards of a mile and a half. The march was slow and majestick, and the general appearance of the scene in so far surpassed every one's expectation, as more description must fall short of it. While the numberless crowds were pressing on every side, the doors and windows of the houses were thronged by the fair daughters of Columbia, whose animated smiles and satisfaction contributed not a little to complete the general joy.

As this splendid novel and interesting exhibition moved along, an unexpected silence reigned throughout the city which gave a solemnity to the whole transaction suited to the singular importance of its cause. No noise was heard but the deep rumbling of carriage wheels, with the necessary salutes and signals. A glad serenity enlivened every countenance, while the joyous expectation of national prosperity triumphed in every bosom.

The whole body having arrived at Bayard's house was disposed to a line and reviewed; after which the various insignia of the procession being left upon the fields, the citizens were conducted to their several dining tables. Here they were honoured by the company of Congress, of many foreigners of distinction, and the patriotic and respectable clergy of this city.

The two principal sides of the building provided for this entertainment, consisted of three large pavillions, connected by a colonnade of about one hundred and fifty feet front, and forming two sides of an obtuse angle; the middle pavillion majestically rising above the whole terminated with a dome, on the top of which was a figure of Fame her trumpet, proclaiming a *New Æra*, and holding in her left hand the standard of the United States, and a roll of parchment, on which was inscribed in large characters, in three remarkable epochs as of the late war: *Independence, Alliance with France, Peace.* At her side was the American Eagle, with wings extended, resting on a crown of laurel placed on the top of the pedestal.

Over these principal pillars of this colonnade were placed small circumferiens, inscribed with the cyphers of several powers in alliance with the United States, viz *France, Spain, Sweden, Prussia, Holland, Morocco*; and over these were displayed the colours of these respective nations, which added greatly to the brilliancy of the entablature, already beautifully decorated with festoons and branches of laurel. The extremities of this angle were joined by a table forming a part of a circle, and from this ten more colonnades *were extended*, each 440 feet in length as the rays of a circle, the whole having one common centre, viz. the centre of the middle pavillion, where for *the President of Congress*.

At the extremity of each colonnade, was a pavillion nearly similar to the before mentioned, having their outside terminated in a pediment crowned with escutcheons, on which was inscribed the names of the ten states which had then ratified the Constitution. The whole of the colonnades were adorned with curtains elegantly folded, and with wreaths and festoons of laurel every where interspersed.

In the Area contained within the angle first described, was placed the music, but so disposed as not to intercept the prospect from the seat of the President, through the whole length of the colonnades above mentioned. This noble and beautiful edifice, erected in less than five days, covered a surface of ground, of 880 feet by 600, and was calculated to accomodate 6000 persons.

The taste and genius of Major L'Enfant (so often displayed on other public occasions) and to whom the city is indebted for the design and execution, appeared in the present instance, to have derived additional brilliancy from the dignity of the object, on which it was employed.

Dinner being ended, 13 toasts were drank; after each of which ten cannon were fired; and in order to diffuse the joy to all classes of citizens, an ample proportion of the entertainment was detached to the prisoners in gaol.

The repast ended, the procession returned in the same manner, to its place of setting out; and the citizens were dismissed by half past 5 o'clock.

In the transaction of this day, a variety of circumstances might be noted, upon which the reflections of the patriot, the politician, or the philosopher might dwell with pleasure.—A procession inexpressibly magnificent, formed not to gratify the pride or ambition of an individual—but to manifest to the world, the attachment of a people to a government, calculated to secure and perpetuate their civil and religious liberties.

The mutual confidence and joy of the various orders of the community—all narrow and bigotted distinctions lost, and absorbed in that noblest of all passions, "the love of country." The glorious hope—the emulous and patriotic zeal—the dignified and unsullied harmony of the day:—And it may be added, the unrestricted ingenuity of the American mechanic, unfolding itself in the invention of his emblems and mottoes.

But what most excited surprize, in persons unacquainted with the character of American yeomanry was, to see a numberless multitude, in view of a tempting collation, not only adhering to every rule of decorum, unawed by a single bayonet or spontoon; but tho' under the influence of public passions, verging on enthusiasm, peaceably, at an early hour, retiring without a single instance of rudeness or intemperance.

To conclude this account of a transaction, which will long be remembered, and which reflects infinite honour upon the mild genius of our government, and the inhabitants of this city; instead of the trophies of war, and of captives in chains, which graced the triumphs of antiquity, we here beheld the plough, the ship, and all the implements of useful arts. The wreath of martial glory was exchanged for the garland of peace; and instead of the painful sensations, which in a humane and liberal mind, would be excited by the triumphal entry of a conqueror, reeking from the blood and slaughter of thousands of his fellow men, the hearts of the spectators anticipated with rapture the return of concord, of public and private justice, of individual happiness and national glory; the constant attendants of a wise, free, efficient system of government.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,

RICHARD PLATT, Chairman.

An account of a horrid MURDER and PIRACY.

From the *Martinique Gazette* of July 17, 1788.

CRIMES seldom go unpunished—The vigilant hand of Providence ever guards the blood of the innocent, by leading to the detection of the guilty;—Though the midnight assassin thinks to secure himself by the darkness, yet the hand of justice shall bring to light him and his nefarious actions:—nor shall he finally escape even that punishment which human laws have enacted for the suppression of such atrocious crimes.—At a proof of this, we present to our readers the following narrative, and the melancholy, though just consequences, which ensued, last Saturday at this place.

In 1726, Mr. Charles Archard, a merchant of this place, having been on business at Curracoa, on his return home, from motives of humanity (an application) gave two French sailors their passage, as they appeared in distress;—soon after they had been at sea, these mariners and one of the sailors on board, formed the horrid design of massacreing the master, mate, and such of the sailors as would not join them, for the sake of the money they knew was on board. To this end they made the proposal to the others on board, another sailor readily joined them, two others, a sailor and a mulatto, awed by their menaces, became tacit accomplices in their guilt, and afterwards shared in their spoils.—Every obstacle being removed to the completion of their diabolical plan, that night they murdered the Captain, Mr. Archard, the mate an Englishman whose name is unknown, a free mulatto of Curracoa; and another of this island. After the completion of this dreadful murder, they proceeded down the Spanish coast, and arrived off Margueritte;—they shared the money being two Thousand Dollars, sunk the vessel and went to Margueritte in the boat: here the three chief Ringleaders separated from the rest;—but the mulatto who was not concerned only with a view to save his life, making information to the Spanish government, they were arrested in their cover, and all the money recovered except about three hundred dollars.

Mons. Le Count Damas, the Intendant of this island, animated with a desire of contributing as much as in him lay to the safety of navigation, by making a due example of such unparrelled villainy, as soon as he was informed of it, sent an armed vessel to Margueritte to demand and conduct them hither: when having been tried and convicted, they were sentenced, three to be broke alive upon the wheel, the ringleader previously to have his right hand cut off; a fourth to be hung; and the fifth, as it appeared he was only led into the villainy from fear, to be branded and sent to the gallies for life.—The execution was ordered to be done on the sea side, in face of the whole shipping, and to be attended with all the parade that could inforce awe or imprint dread at the committing, of the punishment annexed to such a crime.

On Saturday afternoon July 12, 1788, about 3 o'clock the prisoners were taken from the goal and conducted to the church, each having a friar to attend him:—when they arrived at the gate of the church, a block was placed there ready, on which the head villain laid his right hand, and had it severed off at a blow; he was then placed in a hammock, and after the ceremony at the church was over, they proceeded to the place of execution, attended by the judge, the king's attorney, secretary and other officers of justice, and guarded by a detachment of cavalry and infantry. Each prisoner had a large label on his breast, on which was wrote,—"*Premeditated* ASSASINATION *on the Sea.*"—Having arrived at the place of execution, the one designated to be hung was directly launched into eternity. The ringleader was the first that was broke; he received eight blows with an iron bat of about 22lb. on his legs, thighs, arms and wrists, and one on his stomach:—he was then taken from the block and laid on a wheel in the most uneasy posture possible, and left to expire; he lay in excruciating torments nearly six hours before he expired. The second received the same fate, except an addition of another blow on the stomach, and lay on the wheel in horrid convulsions for nearly three hours before he expired. The third received as third blow on the stomach, which put an end to his existence soon. Though the agonies which the two first suffered after having their joints broke, while expiring on the wheel, is past description, and excited the deepest compassion in every breast; yet it must be acknowledged such examples are necessary to deter the wicked from a regard to the laxity of mankind, is obliged to make such horrid examples to secure the honest from these pests to society. While the wicked are abandoned at such times shrink back with horror and tremble mind conscious of its own fetishude, can look at himself without distress; and though it drop the tear of pity at the sufferings which the wretch experiences, yet 'tis mingled with just indignation at the crime which obliges the horrid sacrifice to be made to an injured community.

We hope this dreadful example will have a due effect upon all; in a particular manner we hope it will make a proper impression on the minds of seafaring men, guarding them against the commission of such horrid crimes as brought these unfortunate men, though justly to a painful and ignominious death; and if (as they frequently are exposed) they should at any time be at sea with men of bad hearts and desperate minds, let them guard against being contaminated by them. For of this rest they may be certain—that "the wicked ever betray their accomplices, to escape that punishment which would otherwise fall on themselves."

CONSTANTINOPLE, (Turkey) April 22.

YESTERDAY a courrier arrived here from Servia with advice that 4000 Austrians having passed the Save to poll themselves on our territory, were repelled by our troops, and obliged to return but their bridges being broken down by the troops who guarded the opposite shore, and were afraid our troops would pass the river, they were all killed and made prisoners:—When the Caimacan, or Grand Vizir's substitute, consulted upon this advantage, he answered, that "*the Ottomans deserve this Punishment upon themselves by breaking upon which had lasted fifty years.*"

A Spanish frigate is arrived here with an envoy from the King of Morocco, with 300,000 dollars sent by his African Majesty to the Grand Signior, to defray the expenses of the present war.—The Dey of Algiers and Tunis, and even the Cherif of Mecca, and many Arabian Princes, have sent a large supply in money to his Highness for the same purpose.

VIENNA, (Germany) June 9.

Letters from Ragusa mention the arrival of the grand Vizir at Sophia, where he remained at the head of seven men.

LONDON, June 22.

A letter from Algiers, dated May 3, informs, that "The orders his Moorish Majesty has issued against the English have been executed with the utmost rigour, all their ships were compelled to depart without being permitted to take on board any species of provision; His majesty has also made public at Tangier, that he should take a decisive part in the war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte in favour of the latter power, as appears by the manifesto or letter addressed to all the Consuls, of which the following is a translation:—

'IN THE NAME OF GOD:—There is no power 'or puissance but that which is of God.

'*To all the Consuls at Tangiers, peace be with those 'who take the right way.*

'WE make known to you, that all the Christian nations who are at peace with the Grand Signior, are also at peace with us; and those who are at war with him are also at war with us; that the day on which any nation shall make peace with the grand Signior, it will also be made with us; and that on the day that 'may enter upon war with the Grand Signior, it will be so with us!

'We order you to make our said pleasure known to all the Christian nations!

'*Given the 23d of the month Illhumadelala, in the 'year 1702, on third of March,* 1788.

Respecting the French Commotions.

Answer of the King of France to the Representations of the States of Brittany.

MY orders to the Comte de Thiard were, that he should march a large body of troops into Rennes; in doing so he has only executed my commands.

The first object of the intermediate commission of Parliament should have been to pay obedience to my will. Above all, in its refusal, there should have been no reasons assigned tending to promote dissentions among my people.

My troops were not marched against my subjects, but for their protection; to protect the obedient and quiet citizens—to prevent his being led aside by temporary alarm and heat—to guard him in a measure against himself.

The Liberty of each individual of my subjects shall always remain sacred under the protection of my authority, as long as they do not abuse it by disturbing the public tranquility.

Since the arrival of my troops, events have proved how necessary their presence was in Rennes; they were only called in to preserve good order, and you may acquaint the people at large, when that is accomplished I shall order them to be withdrawn. If my parliament wishes to merit my confidence in the discharge of its duty, let it take care to observe an obedient conduct. I shall not pardon those a second time who suspect my good intentions, and who inflame my people to suspect them in the same manner.

After replying in this manner to the letter you have addressed to me, I have to add, that I am extremely displeased at what passed at Rennes.

The Attorney-General of the States of Brittany has dared to place himself above my edicts, even before he knew their contents, besides holding them in contempt.

The gentlemen of the province have assembled in large numbers contrary to my permission, though their want of authority is the least part of their misconduct.

The Assemblies have taken such measures, as I am willing only to name inconsiderate and disrespectful. The magistrates, not content with protesting against my edicts, have in spite of my orders, multiplied their acts of disobedience. I was therefore under the necessity to disperse them, and it is for your good, that I cannot allow them to return.

If in a work so useful, and rendered necessary by circumstance, whose effects have been long wished for, and which, from its importance and good tendency should extend to the whole kingdom of France; the province of Brittany has represented to me any local inconveniences by their particular constitution, I assured you, that I would pay attention to any memorial you might lay before me. It is by moderate representations, founded on equity, that my justice and goodness should be petitioned; every other means is improper, and contrary to the allegience due to me.

If I have been induced on the present occasion to suspend the effects of my pleasure—Go back and tell your citizens, that the clemency of King's must terminate the moment that public tranquility begins to suffer by it. (Signed) LOUIS.

A Congress is said, is very soon to meet under the mediation of Great-Britain, France and Sardinia, for settling the present dispute between the Imperial Courts and the Turks.

JULY 1.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated May 26.

"On the 14th arrived here an English ship from Deptford, of 850 tons burthen, having on board 28 pieces of cannon of 32 pounders, besides a great quantity of bullets, shells, gun-powder, and other warlike stores, destined for Constantinople, the Porte taking from Britain all they are in want of to carry on the war against Russia.

"The Portuguese squadron, which cruised in the Streights, is at present at anchor before our road;—and the Spanish squadron belonging to Cadiz, consisting of seven ships of the line and two frigates, have been cruising for some days in sight of this port.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at ST. JAMES's, the 25th June 1788.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS an Act has been passed in this present session of Parliament, entitled, "An Act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the subjects of His Majesty's dominions and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States of America, so far as the same relates to the trade and commerce carried on between this kingdom and the inhabitants of the countries belonging to the said United States:" And whereas it has been represented to his Majesty at this Board, that there is reason to apprehend that wheat, the Produce of various parts of the territories of the said United States of America, may be infested with an insect, the spreading of which would be injurious to the grain of this kingdom. His Majesty taking the same into His Royal consideration, is hereby pleased, with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, that the utmost care be taken not to permit any entry to be passed for wheat of the growth of any of the territories belonging to the said United States of America, which is already or may hereafter be brought into any of the ports of Great-Britain until his Majesty's pleasure shall be further signified:—And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

By a gentleman just returned from France, we give the following authentic intelligence: He was at Reins the first of June, the day on which the parliament was exiled, and finding that matters were coming to an extremity by the military being called to the assistance of the King's orders, he left the town by the advice of his friends; the forces at Reins were not sufficient to perform the task; expresses were sent for more troops, and a body of between ten and eleven thousand men marched for Reins, and encamped before the town, the gates being shut against them; they cut all the corn down which was grown near the city where they were encamped. At eleven o'clock at night on the 2d of June, an attack was made on the city, and after throwing in a few bombs they forced the south gate, and the people defended themselves until upwards of eleven hundred were killed. He says throughout Britanny, and the Provinces through which he passed, the freedom of conversation for their liberties was such, that he began to think himself in England. In Reins, and many other towns, the following were pulled up in different parts of the Provinces: *Louis le fevere le Peste Roi de France qui a donner la libertie aux Americaines et fon ofeblires de ses people.*—Louis the severe, the pestilent King of France, who has given liberty to America and made his own subjects slaves." In other places through which he passed, was written in French, "No Parliament! No King!"

Extract of a letter from Boston.

"In one of our late papers there is an account from Danvers, of a woman who died at an inn, of a puerperal fever—a stranger supposed to be from Connecticut, &c. I need not repeat the whole, as you have doubtless seen it. What I mention it for is, that I think the story may serve as a good moral lecture to young ladies: For this lady, whose conduct appeared so mysterious, proves to be the daughter of a deceased clergyman in Connecticut. She was handsome, genteel and sensible, but vain and coquettish; *a great reader of romances:* she refused two as good offers of marriage as she deserved, because she aspired higher than to be a clergyman's wife; and having coquetted it till past her bloom, fell into criminal indulgences, proved pregnant, and then eloped—pretending (where she lodged and died) to be married, and carried on the deception till death."

On the 21st inst. arrived the ship Henry, Captain Cook, from Londonderry, after a fine passage of six weeks and four days; she has brought 250 passengers, in good health.

AUGUST 27.

The following is a copy of a letter from Capt. Daniel Tompkins, commander of the Groom Cutter, to Capt. Stephen Mayer, belonging to this port, dated Gibraltar Bay, May 26, 1788.

"I am ordered by Don Sonches de Bretto, Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Most Faithful Majesty's squadron, to make known to you, that he has positive orders for searching and conveying any American ship or ships against the Regency of Algiers, or any of the African powers at war with America, for which, at your departure from this, if you find it necessary for convoy, you will please to make me acquainted when and where you wish to proceed, that the same may be communicated to the Admiral, for his appointing the same."

We hear that a number of the principal farmers in Philadelphia county (all zealous federalists) have formed a society for the encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures. Richard Peters, Esq. is appointed President of this society. It is said one of their first objects will be to form an association, to prevent the use of spirituous liquors, within the circle of their influence in the county.

A gentleman, who lived above twenty years near a public wharf in this city, declares, that every *fifth* year during that term he beheld an entire new set of porters and long shore men. The present set of porters, he says, have lasted near fifteen years. The cause of this difference, he says, is owing to the former porters, &c. drinking nothing but grog, toddy, or raw rum, while the present set of porters (being chiefly sober Germans) drink nothing but beer and water.

We hear, that in consequence of the heavy and constant rains during the late harvest, the wheat in many parts of the state is much injured. The Indian corn never appeared more promising. The flax is of an excellent quality, and the quantity of it gathered this year greatly exceeds any quantity ever before cultivated in Pennsylvania.

We are sorry to inform our readers, that a great deal of damage has been done to the mills, meadows, bridges and roads, in the neighbourhood of this city, by the heavy rain which fell on Tuesday the 19th of this month. The height of the water, which fell between Sunday evening and 12 o'clock on Tuesday following, was seven inches and a quarter.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 19.

From Frederick-burgh in this county, we learn, that on the 16th inst. about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, there arose a thunder gust in the N. W. which took its course over that place and settled in the S. E. The lightning and thunder was inconsiderable; but there fell in a few minutes an immense quantity of rain and hail—the scene was truly tremendous, the hail falling in such quantities (some nearly as large as grape shot) that the earth in 7 or 8 minutes was covered, and in many places from 8 to 16 inches thick:—Where it fell the prospect is dreadful, having cut down whole fields of corn, flax, buckwheat, &c. It is a fortunate circumstance however, this cloud did not extend its havock more than half a mile in width. The hail fell on Tuesday, and our informant says, that on Friday he still measured in some places eight inches of the hail.

HARTFORD, August 25.

We hear from Hartland, that in the violent gale of wind on Tuesday last, some of the windows of the East Meeting-house were drove in—A new store belonging to Mr. H. Smith was unroofed and the frame much wrecked—A new dwelling-house belonging to Mr. Perkins, partly covered, was laid in ruins—An almost new barn belonging to Mr. Bills, and full of grain and hay, was torn to pieces and carried off—Many smaller buildings were damaged. On the west mountain several crops of corn were laid—A great multiplicity of trees that have stood for ages unhurt, were torn up by the roots.—We have had no particulars from any other towns, but learn generally that the corn, fences and trees, greatly suffered.

NORWICH, August 21.

Several accounts have been received of the melancholy devastations at different quarters, by the late severe winds, or tornado; pieces of roofs have been seen driving at sea, remains of floating cables of unhappy individuals, our sea-faring brethren, who were doubtless, by the rage of the elements, hurled promiscuously to watry grave.

PORTSMOUTH, August 30.

POPISH BISHOP.

We are informed, from good authority, that Mr. JOHN THAYER, late a protestant minister of the puritan sect, in Boston, but who publickly embraced the *Roman Catholic* religion at Rome, on the 25th day of May 1783, is shortly expected to arrive at Boston, in the character of a *Popish Bishop*. He has been offered a handsome living as minister to a church in France; but he declined it, preferring (as he says) poverty, and visiting his relations and countrymen, hoping to *convince them that as there is but one faith, and one baptism, so there is but one church*, which has been preserved from the days of Jesus Christ; and that we ought to *obey* her under pain of being regarded as heathen, and risquing our salvation by being separated from Christ and the church which he has promised to be with unto the end of the world. He is become very near the Pope, and all the ecclesiastics of the See of Rome. He has visited Madam LOUISA, (aunt of the present King of France, who was the darling daughter of Lewis XV.) but has now become a nun of the order of the Carmelites, and will return to his country with all the prayers and benedictions of the church of Rome. The history of America never produced an instance of the kind before—his reception will no doubt be becoming a country tolerating and protecting all religions. He exults much in the surprising revolution in America, and predicts that it will be followed by a much happier revolution in the order of grace.

However if the Rev. Mr. Thayer may flatter himself with success in proselyting his American brethren to what he now calls, the *true faith*, we may venture to predict that the number of his converts here, will not in any measure compensate for the very great trouble he has taken to qualify himself for so important a mission! The very simple methods which induced him to apostatize from the religion of his country, will prove but feeble, very feeble arguments to induce his brethren to follow his example. Americans are too much enlightened to be easily imposed upon by the dogmas of Rome—and are too well acquainted with the history of *the authors*, and to detect every fraud, that involves in it *corruption—imposition*—and *ghostifical tyranny!*

NORTHAMPTON, September 10.

The inhabitants of Newport (Rhiland) amounted in June 1772, to 9209; in June 1783, to 5521: so there was a decrease, in consequence of the war, of 3678.

☞ THE subscribers for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, are requested to settle with the Printer up to No. 104.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, March 16, 1786.

WHEREAS the Regimental Agents of the Massachusetts line of the late American Army, have been directed by the Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, pursuant to a resolve of Congress, to deposit the certificates for the arrears of pay &c. due to the officers and soldiers of the said line, in the Secretary's office; but as no order has been taken for the distribution of the same to the individuals to whom said certificates belong:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Commonwealth, be, and he hereby is authorized and directed, to deliver to the officers and soldiers of the Massachusetts line of the late American Army, such certificates as are or shall be deposited in his hands by the said agents, and belong to the said officers and soldiers respectively;—provided the said officers and soldiers, or in case of their decease, their legal representatives, shall make personal application for the same, or shall make application by some member of the General Court, or of the Council; and provided the discharges of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers respectively, shall at the same time be produced, or incontestible evidence that the officers or soldiers for whose wages application is made, died in the public service.

Sent up for concurrence,

A. WARD, Speaker.

In *Senate*, March 17, 1786.

Read and concurred.

S. PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved—

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true copy—Attest—

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

THE Pay-Masters of the several regiments of the Massachusetts line of the late American Army, have deposited the certificates due to officers and soldiers of said line, with the Secretary, agreeably to the above resolve, except HENRY NELSON, Pay-Master to the 3d Regiment; AFRICA HAMBLIN, Pay-Master to the 4th Regiment, and the Pay-Master to the corps of Invalids

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

ELEAZER & WM. PORTER,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of English and West-India GOODS, MEDICINES, &c.—Likewise, Glass, German and Blistered Steel, Cotton Wool, Wool Cards, Powder, Shot, &c. &c.

Flax-Seed, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, Butter, old Brass, Pewter, and Bees-Wax, will be received in payment for any of the above Goods.

They want to purchase a quantity of BEEF for barrelling, and CLOVER-SEED.

N. B. All persons indebted to said E. and W. PORTER, by Book or Note, are notified that this is the last notice,—unless they balance their accounts immediately, a more disagreeable method will be taken to collect them.

Hadley, Sept. 8, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Williamsburgh, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and county tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

	£.	s.	d.	q.
Elijah Coleman,	0	10	2	2
John Norton,	8	8	2	3
Elisha Wait,	0	5	8	3
Wareham Smith,	0	5	8	3
Gen. Comfort Sage,	0	11	6	2
Widow Lucy Hubbard,	0	2	8	3
Henry Willson,	0	12	7	3
Solomon Morton,	0	12	7	3
David Wait,	7	4	9	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th of October next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Dr. Joshua Thayer, innholder in said Williamsburgh, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ABEL THAYER, Collector.

August 27, 1788.

To the old MAM who wants a Wife, see No. 102 of this Paper. An ACROSTIC. The initials of the lines will shew you who I am.

POOR old man of seventy, who have lived so long,
Hairless, and wifeless, in the midst of the throng,
I admire how you flood it full three months and more:
Love thrilling your members, tho' turn'd of three score.
Look upward, and round you, and see on each side,
In raptures each female I as onward you glide.
Seventy! sure you mistake, you are but twenty one,
Buried your wife so long? and so long liv'd alone.
Leave your whinning, and preaching and no more live in woe.
All things, both my hand and my heart they must go.
Come woo me, come wed me. In winter I can
Keep you warm as a pudding, if you *are* an old man.

DUBLIN, May 28

The iron hand of oppression still bears hard on the poor of this kingdom, whose poverty is now become a proverb with other nations; and from what source proceeds our Misfortunes?—Why, from the unalienable domains of the clergy; from the venality and corruption of our Senate; from the prepossession of our nobility and gentry; from our foreign fripperies; and, lastly, from our cursed absentees, who drain the kingdom of its current specie, and rake their tenants with heavy rents, in order to enable those spurious nobility to squander the hard earned substance of the poor man, in riot and debauchery in another kingdom.

The relief of the wretched Africans, who are carried as slaves to the British Isles in the West-Indies, will in some measure, be effected at the beginning of the ensuing sessions. It is not, however, to be supposed, that this traffick in human flesh will be discontinued; but the planters will be made to treat them with more tenderness, or rather less cruelty; and persons fully impowered in different Islands to take cognizance of such matters, and to punish the proprietors of plantations, who make use of wanton severity, either by fine or imprisonment; and declaring the negroes free from further servitude to the same masters; as also, after faithfully discharging their duties for a specified number of years, to be no longer slaves, nor that their children shall be the property of the planters, when able to work.

So, we find, Mr. Hasting's trial cannot be concluded this session of the British parliament, must be postponed to the next. The real truth, however, is, "that he has too much money to be hanged:" For while he is enabled to retain several eminent lawyers, to bribe a number of evidences, and corrupt some of the most leading members, even in the upper house, there is no manner of danger or hazard to his person.

Seven cart loads of transports arrived on Tuesday from Cork, and the jails in that county, in order to be sent to the British settlements in America.

As more beggars than we would wish, do still infest our street—It may not be deemed improper to recommend the perusal of the following mode of dispersing those gentry. *(From a late Irish Paper.)*

A few years since James Malone, Esq. mayor of Cork, imagining if he should strip the beggars of the miserable and sickly appearance they generally made, he should divest them of the strongest claim to the charity of the humane, came to the following agreement with one Geoghegan one of his constables, who was by trade a barber, viz. He directing the barber to seize all the beggars he found strolling within the limits of the city, for each whom he promised a reward; but instead of bringing them before him (the mayor) he was to take them to his shop, there shave, wash, dress, and powder them in the genteelest manner. He seized about a half dozen, and with assistance of razors, wash-ball, scissors and powder puff, he so completely metamorphosed them, that those whom he had apprehended as mendicants, when they left his shop, appeared like macaronies, at least about the head. This laughable scheme was attended with such success, that the whole tribe (during Squire Malone's mayoralty) avoided his jurisdiction as carefully as if it was visited by a pestilence.

GENERAL ORDERS, for the Fourth Division of MILITIA of the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

THE Major-General expects to review all the Regiments of his Division in the course of the fall: The Officers and Soldiers will take care to appear equiped as the Militia Law directs.

ROBERT OLIVER, D. A. G.

Sept. 1st. 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of the town of Worthington, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town tax for the year 1782 and 1783,—and town, county and minister tax for 1787; as follows, viz.

Town tax 1782 & 83	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*T. C. & min. tax '87.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
John Barret, Esq.	2	14	4	0	7	4	0
Heirs of A. Willard, esq.	0	15	7	0			
Col. Gardner Chandler,	0	18	6	0	2	11	0
Simeon Peale,	0	4	10	0			
Samuel Foller,	0	5	7	2	3	3	0
Ithamer Pelton,	0	5	9	2			
John Northam,	0	1	9	0			
Elnathan Taylor,	0	1	7	2			
Heirs of Tim. Dwight,					4	9	3
Joseph Vinter,					1	11	3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 3d Tuesday of October next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Thadeus Chapin, innholder in said Worthington, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ASA COTTERRELL, Collector.

Worthington, June 27, 1788.

Breck & Clarke,

INFORM their Customers and others, that they now have at their Store east of the Court-House in Northampton, a general assortment of GOODS, which they are determined to sell, for Cash, at a much lower rate than they have sold heretofore—Their assortment consists in the following articles, viz.—

BROAD CLOTHS.
German Serges.
Kerseimers.
Coatings.
Baize and Flannels.
Cambletts.
Callicoes and Chintzes.
Bed Furniture.
Irish Linens.
Jeans and Fustians.
Cordroys.
Thickseets.
Cotton Denims.
Boglepoors.
Silk Shagg.
Prunella.
Bombazine.
Serge Denim.
Lastings.
Morecens.
Poplins.
Crapes.
Callimancoes.
Tammy.
Durants.
Shalloons.
Rattinet.
Cotton Velvets.
Marseilles Quilting.
Checks.
Satins and Modes.
Sarsenets.
Lutestrings.
Persians.
Worsted Hose.
Thread and Cotton, do.
Men's & Women's Silk do.
Cambricks.
Lawns.
Muslins.
Muslin Handkerchiefs & Aprons.
Lawn, do. do.
Tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Gauzes.
Gauze Handkerchiefs.
Black Silk do.
Bandanno, do.
Romal, do.
Shawls, all sizes.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Boiring Cloths,
Ladies Gloves,
Fans.
Cape Velvet.
Vest Patterns.
Silk Mitts,
Ribbons,
Qualities and Bindings.
Garters and Tapes.
Bobbing Threads.
Laces and Edgings.
Tafte.
Needles and Pins.
Hat and Hair Pins.
Sleve Buttons.
Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Cutteaus & Pen-Knives.
Shears and Scifars.
Raifors.
Thimbles.
Iron & Brafs Candlesticks.
Japan'd do.
Metal & Twist Buttons
Horn and Ivory Combs.
Wool and Cotton Cards.
Knives and Forks.
Shoe Knives and Hammers.
Awls and Tacks.
Plated and Steel Sparrs.
Snaffle and curb'd Bits.
Men's and Women's Stirrups.
Girth, Straining and Surfingle Webb.
Tofh Nails, Clouts and Tacks.
Sadlers Hammers.
Copper and Tin Coffee Pots.
Door, Chefs, Cupboard, Draw and Fall Locks.
Door Handles.
H & HL Hinges, Bolts.
Englifh Steels.
Curry Combs.
Cork Screws, Graters.
Brafs Cocks, Brafs Knobs.
Butts and Screws.
Walnut Frame, Statia & Pocket Looking Glaffes.
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes.
Rafps and Files.
Angers, Chiffels, & Gouges.
Chafin Dishes.
Houfe, Hearth, Cloth, Shoe and Buckle Brufhes.
Powder and Shot.
Bar and Sheet Lead.
Iron Shovels and Spades.
Sand Rubs, and Norway Rags.
Scythes and Sickles.
Brafs Kettles and Skellets.
Shovels and Tongs.
Steel & Iron plate Saws.
Frying Pans.
Iron Wire.
20d, 10d, 8d, & 4d Nails.
6d, 5d. 4d, & 3d. Brads.
Bellows.
7 by 9, & 6 by 8. Tay-lor & London Glaffes.
London Pewter Plates & Platters.
Quart and pint Pots.
Gallon, three quart, two quart, one quart and pint Bafons.
Porringers.
Quart, pint, and half pint Tea-Pots.
Pewter & Tin Wine Meafures.
Tunnels, Pepper Boxes.
Graters and Dippers.
Blue and white China Cups & Saucers.

Crockery Ware, viz.
Plates, Bowles.
Quart and pint Mugs.
Tea Pots and Dishes.

Muftards, Salts, Pipes.

Glafs Ware, viz.
Quart & pint Decanters.
Wine Glaffes and Tumblers.
Crewits and Salts.
Muftards and Bafons.

Iron Hollow Ware, viz.
Pots and Kettles.
Skellets and Spiders.
Stew Pans and Tea Kettles.
Gallon Bafons.
Dripping Pans.
Waggon Boxes.

Bibles and Teftaments.
Webfter's Inftitute, three parts.
Primers, Pfalm Books.
Perry's Dictionary.
Account Books.
Ink Powder, and Ink Pots.
Paper, Quills.
Weft-India and New-England Rum.
French Brandy, Gin.
Liffon, Malaga, and Claret Wine.
Raifins, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper.
Indigo, Ginger.
Chalk, Salt-Petre.
Brown Sugar.
Loaf do.
Cinnamon.
Crown Soap.
Bed Cords.
Gimn Cafes.
Corn Fans.
Glue.

All Perfons indebted to faid BRECK & CLARKE, are requefted to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Auguft 25, 1788.

Wanted by the Subfcriber,

A GOOD COOPER, to make two hundred cafks for which honourable wages will be given in Englifh or Weft-India Goods. Apply to CYRUS MILLER, of Williamfburgh.

Auguft 27th, 1788.

Levi Shephard,

At his Medical Store in Northampton, has juft received a freth afforment of European and India

GOODS:

Which compleat Aflortment, equal, if not fuperiour to any Store in *this town* or county, which he has determined to fell for cafh at fuch a price, as he has no doubt will give full fatisfaction to the purchafer, and as low as at any Store in the town without exception. He determines to receive in pay for any of his Goods, water-rotted Flax, Duck, Salts, Feathers, and Flax-Seed—He gives Cafh for Pierce's Final Settlements, Bees Wax, and Shiping Furrs.

Auguft 27, 1788.

Tappan & Fowle,

HAVE for fale at their Store oppofite the Court-Houfe, a large aflortment of Englifh

GOODS,

(part of which they have juft received) containing almoft every article enquired for; which they will difpofe of at as low a rate as they can be purchafed at any Store in the county.—Alfo, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Pepper, Raifins, Powder and Shot, Pewter, Looking Glaffes, Iron Wire, Codfifh, Hard Soap, Indigo, &c. &c.

Northampton, Auguft 27, 1788.

LANDS to be Sold.

The following Parcels and Tracts, viz.

THIRTY-FIVE acres, in Hadley, Back-ftreet, Commons.
One acre and a quarter in Hadley, Back-ftreet.
Nine acres with a Houfe on the fame.
Two-thirds undivided parts of lot No. 14, Hadley inner Commons.
Two fmall pieces in Hackaunum meadow.
A Tract of Land in the town of Amherft.
One right and an half in the town of Brookfield, State of Vermont.
One right in Grantham, ftate aforefaid.
A tract in Chefterfield, ftate of New-Hampfhire.

The terms of fale will be made eafy, and the conditions known, by applying to PRESCOTT & DEXTER, at their Store in Northampton, Where is to be Sold a fmall aflortment of Englifh GOODS,—Alfo, WOOL CARDS, by groft, dozen, or fingle pair, warranted equal to any made in this country,—Likewife, beft cut NAILS.

Auguft 20, 1788.

Hudfon and Goodwin,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, *Hartford*;

CLOTHIER's Prefs-Papers, of the beft kind, by the groft or dozen.
Bonnet-Papers, by the groft, dozen or fingle.
Writing-Paper, by the ream or quire.
Common and fmall Wrapping-Paper.
Law's Collection of Mufic, by the dozen or fingle.
Webfter's Inftitute, all parts, by the thoufand, groce, dozen or fingle.
Dillworth's Spelling Book, by the dozen or fingle.
Watt's Pfalms, by the groft, dozen or fingle.
Account Books of various fizes.
A few Books on Divinity, Hiftory, Phyfic, &c

☞ Grain of any kind, Rags, Tan'd Sheep Skins, Bees Wax, or Public Securities, will be received in payment.

Solomon Allen,

Has for fale, at the Store lately occupied by Southworth Cole, near the liberty-pole in Chefterfield—

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the hogfhead or leffs quantity—New-England Rum, Molaffes, Salt, Sugar, Brandy, Gin, Indigo, Snuff, Crockery Ware, Felt Hats, the beft of Bohea Tea at 3/4 per pund for cafh, leis by the hundred weight—Scythes, Sickles, &c.

The above Articles will be fold as cheap as at any ftore in the county.—Almoft all kinds of Produce will be received in payment.

Said ALLEN wants to purchafe Two Thoufand bufhels of Flax Seed—one half he will pay in Cafh, and the other half in Goods, and the higheft price given.—Alfo wants to purchafe a number of Cattle for barreling and fhipping.

Auguft 11, 1788. (t. f.)

GINSENG.

WANTED a quantity of good and well-dried GINSENG—Alfo a quantity of Red and White CLOVER SEED—for which articles a generous price will be given in any kind of Goods, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

N. B. The beft method of curing this Root, will be to ftring and hang it in an upper room, otherwife out of the fun, where it may have a free air.—This may ferve as a caution againft curing of the root by the heat of the fire, as it will folutely ruin it for any market in America.

Greenfield, Auguft 11, 1788.

Vol. III.] THE [NUMB. 107.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Saturday and abufed Cleanlinefs.

My wife's of manners gentle, pure and kind,
An humble heart, a mofl ingenious mind;
Bounteous and good, domeftic wifdom rules,
And but one fault—indeed, fhe's never free;
Mops, pails, and brufhes, duflers, matts and foap,
Are fceptres of control—her joy, her hope;
Each day we fcrub and fcour houfe, yard and ftalk,
And on a Saturday ye Gods we fwelter!

THOUGH Xantippe broke the head of Socrates with a piss-pot, and he had temper to bear it, with this eafy remark, "That after thunder rain generally follows." Yet, if we had the old fellow amongft us now, I believe we fhould try his philofophical patience on a Saturday. The rage for fcouring and cleanling is not peculiar to our houfe, for I find all my friends complain of the a univerfal deluge on the Saturday. In fhort, it is the vice of the ladies; and what they call being only clean, is a general inconvenience to bufinefs and health.

If I was to give the journal of one of our Saturday's, I believe it might fuit half the houfes in town. The day of cleaning begins like the Sabbath of the Jews, on the Friday night, when we are ordered haftily and early to bed, that the dining room may be fcrubbed out; or elfe we are all crammed into a little parlour, and fmothered by way of being cleanly. To accomplifh this, the ftairs being juft fcoured down, we are all commanded to go up barefooted, though at the rifk of a tertian ague, or a fore throat. Early in the morning the fervants are called up, and, for the operations of the morning, accordingly dreffed;—and tho' feant enough on other occafions, yet to fee them in their Saturday's garb, for the mop and broom rencounter, you would fwear they were Sybils, or Norewood fortune tellers. One of our girls, who is ftout and handfome, two accommodate-breadths too narrow, is obliged to lower her head dreft half a foot, and put on a clofe flat one; as well as to defcend from her ftilts, which are ufually worne inftead of fhoes; but when out of them, fhe looks like Titania who had been miffled by that merry wag, and night wanderer, matter.

To get at the breakfaft room, I am under the neceffity of wading over fhoes: and if I am not very accurate in my fteerage, I am fure to tumble over a pail, or break my fhins across the broom. The weather hath nothing to do with this aquatic operation; froft or fnow, dry or wet, the houfe muft be cleaned on that day; and while we are at breakfaft, every door and window is opened, to give a quick current to the air, that the rooms may be dried foon. By this means, unlefs clothed in fur, or fwaddled in flannel, I am perfhed to death, fure to take cold. Arguments will avail nothing: miftreffes and fervants are combined in the watry plot, and fwim or drown is the only defpotic alternative. Some times I have pleaded for a room that hath not been ufed in the week, but in vain; the word WASH is general and all muft float from the garret to the cellar. I once or twice in my life ventured to take a peep at the cook and the kitchen: but to be fure, no fury could look fo fierce; her hair was diftrelled about her fhoulders; fhe mounted on high pattens—her dreffers covered with pots and pans, and her face all befmeared with foot and brick duft. The animals too upon this day of execution, fculk into holes and corners—the dogs retreat with their tails between their legs to the ftable—and poor domeftic puss is obliged to afcend a barrel in the cellar-way by way of throne where fhe purs away her time, longing for the return of the dore and olive-branch, as much as Noah did in the old forge-beaten ark.

But thefe misfortunes are not all—my Lady-wife, and all the maids, as if by agreement, or intuition, or infpiration, or deviliih witchcraft, are all in the dumps—they univerfally put on one face, and for the laft twelve years I have not feen a Saturday's fmile on their faces. I have often thought Mr. Addifon took his hint of the firft fpeech in Cato, from the laft day of the week at his houfe; for great wits are very apt to adopt fublime paffages from ludicrous hints;—and though fome people may call it a parody, I am rather inclined to believe it an original thought.

The dawn is overcaft, the morning lowrs,
And heavily, in clouds, brings on the day,
The important Saturday,
The great, the important, hurried Saturday,
Big with the fate of bucket and of broom!

My ftyle, I fear, upon this dark fubject, carries with it fome Piedatory; and if fo, it is far from my intention that it fhould, for if ever theme more than another can bring the chill of dullnefs over my fenfes, it is this whenever it ruffles humidly to my mind.

My miferies are not to be enumerated at once;—and I dare fay what is my misfortune is the wofful mifchance of many other worthy and unhappy gentlemen. This Saturday carries with it a general perfection.—It is not that we are harraffed from room to room—ftoated from cellar to garret—waffled out of the houfe—and ftarved to death with thorough air (than which there is nothing worfe) but our ftomachs, our craving bellies, pinch for it too.

Nothing is to be fouled—all is to be referved for Sunday—The dinner muft be made of fmall fcraps—The pantry muft be cleared though the offals are miffty, and the bread is mouldy. If a friend, quiet regardlefs of his own felicity, attempts to fwim like the adventurous Leander, through files and ftorms of implements of cleanlinefs, and gain the fire fide, a thoufand apologies are made for a Saturday's dinner with "I know him; fuch a one knows what is what—and Saturday's Saturday every where." I feel confufed for fuch excufe: but the laws of Medea and Perfia will fooner give way than the adopted tyranny fupported once a week in every manfion. Every room, to keep of the ague, draw a cool extraordinary, for there is pofitively nothing elfe left for it; and if by misfortune a drop of wine fullies the bri, a lackered table, my lady rifes with the dignity of a pontiff, and with a rubber, labours for twenty minutes againft the fpot. Now, though my lady wife poffeffes the virtues of Dian—yet the plagues of Egypt never came on the nation once a week, in which we are bound to fubmit, in fpite of every amufement, falutary and feftive.

I know but one wedded fair one who is a contradiction to this weekly rule of conduct, which is Bella Flora, who is never difturbed by wafhing, who hath always the fame table covered and the fame temper to grace it; who never confiders cleanlinefs further than as conducive to health, and the embraces fuch opportunities that the very cat of the family fhall not be under the diftrefs of wetting her feet. The morning early, is to adjuft there matters—the night late—of abfent hours, which fall to the portion of every family. I would not wifh the Scotch days of Cromwell to return amongft us, when houfes in the city of Glafcow were only cleared on family deaths and chriftenings; which filthy Oliver, in fome refpects removed by command to fhovel out the dirt daily. But though cleanlinefs may be carried to a fault, yet I would rather have it, with all its inconveniences, than Scotch filth.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for 1787.

Original reflections relative to the watering of Flax, by a new method, fo as to fhorten labour, add to the ftrength of the flax, and give it a much finer colour, which would render the operation of bleaching fafer and lefs tedious.

THOUGH the following reflections have for their object an improvement in the very eflential article of watering of Flax; yet I muft advertife the reader, that they are only theory, and muft depend entirely for their truth and juftification upon future experiments, faithfully and judicially made. Should repeated trials prove the advantage of the method propofed, we may venture to affirm, it would increafe the national income in the agricultural branch many thoufand pounds annually, would add greatly to the perfection of the linen manufacture, and, over and above, would fuppofe a very difagreeable puifance, which the prefent method of watering flax occafions fome part of the fummer, in every flax growing country.

The intention of watering flax is, in my opinion, to make the boon more brittle or friable, and by foaking, to diffolve that glury kind of fap, which makes the bark of plants and trees adhere in a fmall degree to the woody part. The bark in flax is called the harle; and when feparated from the ufelefs woody part, the boon, this boon itfelf is called flax. To effect this feparation eafily, the practice has long prevailed of foaking the flax in water, to a certain degree of fermentation, and afterwards drying it. For this foaking fome prefer rivulets that have a fmall current; and others ftagnant water, in ponds or lakes. In both thefe the water acts as all other cafes of infufion or maceration. After two or three weeks it extracts a great many juices of a very ftrong quality; which, in ponds, give the water an inky tinge, and offenfive fmell, and in rivulets mix in the ftream, and kill the fifh. Nay if this maceration be too long continued, the extracted and fermented fap will completely kill the flax itfelf. For, if inftead of two or three weeks the new flax were to lie four or five months, I prefume it would be good for nothing but to throw on the dunghill; both harle and boon would in that time be completely rotted: yet the harle or flax when entirely freed from this fap, and manufactured into linen, or into ropes, might be many months under water *without* being much damaged; as linen it may be waffled, fcraped, and boiled in fcalding water twenty times, without lofing much of its ftrength; and as paper, it acquires a kind of incorruptibility.

It appears then eflential to the right management of new flax, to get rid of this pernicious vegetative fap, and to macerate the boon; but from the complaints made againft both the methods of watering now in ufe, there is reafon to think there is ftill great room for improvement in that article. In rivulets the vegetative fap, as it diffolves, is carried off by the current, to the deftruction of the fifh: this prevents the flax from being ftained; but the operation is tedious, and I have been told, often not complete, from the uncertainty of knowing the precife time when it is juft enough, and not too much, or perhaps from neglect. In ponds the inky tinge of the water often ferves as a kind of dye to the flax, which imbibes it fo ftrongly, that double the labour in bleaching will hardly bring the linen made of fuch flax to an equality in whitenefs with linen made of flax untinged. This feems to be equally unwife, as though we were to dye cotton black firft, as a means to whiten it afterwards. Thefe ponds befides become a great nuifance to the neighbourhood: the impregnated water is often of fuch a peftilence quality, that cattle, however thirfty, will not drink of it; and the effluvia of it may, perhaps, be nearly as infectious as it is offenfive. If thefe effluvia are really attended with any conceglous effects in our hot climate, a thing worth the enquiring into, how much more pernicious muft their effects have been in the hot country of Egypt, a country early noted for its great cultivation of flax?

From thefe confiderations I have been led to think, that the procefs of watering might be greatly improved and fhortened, by plunging the new flax after it is, rippled, into fcalding water, which, in regard to extracting the vegetative fap, would do more in five minutes than cold water would do in a fortnight, or perhaps more than cold water could do at all, in refpect to the clearing the plant of that fap. Rough almonds when thrown into fcalding water, are blanched in an inftant—but perhaps, a fortnight macerating thofe almonds in cold water, would not make them part fo eafily with their fkins, which are the fame as the harle to the flax. Were tea leaves to be infufed in cold water a fortnight perhaps the tea produced by that infufion would not be fo good to the tafte, nor fo ftrongly tinged to the eye, as what is effected by fcalding water in five minutes. By the fame analogy, I think flax, or any fmall twig, would be made to part with its bark much eafier and quicker by being dipped in boiling water, than by being fteeped in cold water.

This reflection opens a door for a great variety of new experiments in regard to flax. I would therefore recommend to gentlemen cultivators and farmers to make repeated trials upon this new fyftem, which would foon afcertain whether it ought to be adopted in practice or rejected. One thing I think we may be certain of, that if the Egyptians watered their flax in the common manner, they undoubtedly watered it in very warm water, from the great heat of the climate, which probably might make them neglect to think of water heated by any other means than that of the fun. A good general practice can only be eftablifhed upon repeated trials; but I am perfuaded, many lofs half the value of their crop, by fome of the prefent methods of watering it. Though one experiment may fail, another, with a little variation, may fucceed; and the importance of the object defired to be obtained will juftify a good degree of perfeverance in the profecution of the means. In this view, as the Chinefe thread is faid to be very ftrong, it would be worth while to be acquainted with the practice of that diftant nation in regard to the rearing and manufacturing of flax, as well as with the methods ufed by the Flemings and the Dutch.

Boiling water, might at once clear the new flax from many impurities which when not removed till it be fpun into yarn, are then removed with difficulty, and lofs of fubftance to the yarn. Why fhould the longgrindinal fibres of the flax, before they be fpun into yarn, be made, not only as fine, but as clean as poffible. Upon the new fyftem propofed, the art of fcraching would begin immediately after the rippling of the flax; and a little done then might perhaps, fave much of what is generally done after the fpinning and weaving. To fpin dirty flax, with a view of cleaning it afterwards, appears to be the fame improperly, as though we were to referve part of the dreffing given to leather till it is made into a glove.

Should the plunging of the flax into boiling water not fuffice to make the boon brittle enough, as I am inclined to think it would not, then the common water might be refted; but in this cafe, probably half the time ufually given to the watering might fuffice; and the flax might then be laid in clear rivulets, without any apprehenfion of its infecting the water and poifoning the fifh, or of being difcoloured itfelf; for the boiling water, into which it had been previoufly put, would have extracted all the pifonous vegetative fap, which I prefume is what chiefly difcolours the flax, or kills the fifh.

On the fuppofition that boiling water in the prepara-

tion of flax, may be found advantageous and profitable, I can recollect at present but one objection against its being generally adopted. Every flax-grower, it may be said, could not expect to have conveniencies for boiling water sufficient for the purpose; the consumption of water would be great, and some additional expence would be incurred. In answer to this, I shall only observe, that an additional expence would be more than reimbursed by the better marketable price of flax; for otherwise any improvement, if it will not quit cost, must be dropped, were it even the searching after gold. In a large cauldron, a great deal of flax might be dipped in the same water: and the consumption, perhaps, would not be more than a quart to each sheaf, even a large houshold pot would be capable of containing one sheaf after another; and I believe the whole objection would be obviated, were the practice to prevail with us as in Flanders, and Holland, that the flax-grower and the flax-dresser should be two distinct professions.

I shall conclude with recommending to those who are inclined to make experiments, not to be discouraged by the failure of one or two trials. Perhaps the flax instead of being just plunged into the scalding water, ought to be kept in five minutes, perhaps a quarter of an hour, perhaps a whole hour. Should five minutes, or a quarter of an hour, not be sufficient to make the boon and barls easily separate, it might, perhaps, be found expedient to boil the flax for more than an hour; and such boiling, when in this state, might in return, save several hours boiling in the article of bleaching. It is not, I think, at all probable, that the boiling of the flax with the boon in it, would prejudice the barls; for in the course of its future existence, it is made to be exposed 30 or 40 times to this boiling trial; and if not determined in the one case, it is to be presumed it would not be detrimental in the other. Perhaps after boiling, it would be proper to pile up the flax in one heap for a whole day or for half a day, to occasion some fermentation; or perhaps immediately after the boiling, it might be proper to wash it in cold water.—The greatest object, when the flax is pulled, is to get the barls from the boon with as little loss and damage as possible; and if this is accomplished in a more complete manner than usual, considerable labour and expence will be saved in the future manufacturing of flax. On this account, I think, much more would be gained than lost, were the two or three last inches of the roots of the flax to be chopped or clipped off, precious to its being either watered or boiled.

BOSTON, September 11.

NORTH-CAROLINA CONVENTION.

THE accounts hitherto published of the proceedings of the Convention of North-Carolina, have been incomplete, and in a great measure erroneous. By the late mails we received the following general observations, inserted in the Petersburgh (Virginia) paper, viz.

"We learn from North-Carolina, that the convention of that state have not absolutely rejected the new constitution, but have proposed a bill of rights and amendments to the most exceptionable parts of the same which they conceive ought to be laid before Congress and the states, previous to the ratification of the constitution on the part of the state of North-Carolina. The bill of rights and amendments are nearly the same as those proposed by Virginia, except in two instances, which we are informed are local to North-Carolina;—but this locality does not militate against the interest of any other state. The new constitution was discussed clause by clause, in a committee of the whole convention; and the report of the committee was a bill of rights and amendments, previous to the ratification, which was agreed to by the convention, by a majority of 162: yeas 184, nays 82.—It was the opinion of that convention, that the Congress will call a general convention to consider the proposed amendments;—that the deliberations of that convention will be submitted to conventions in the several states; and that their state not having rejected the constitution absolutely, will not be precluded from calling a convention to adopt it, should they think proper so to do. They passed two recommendations to their legislature; the one, to make the most effectual and speedy provision for the redemption of the paper money now in circulation;—the other, to lay an impost, for the use of Congress, on goods imported into North-Carolina, similar to that which shall be laid by the new Congress, on goods imported into the adopting states. These two recommendations are also to be transmitted to Congress and the executives of the several states.

"On the opening of the convention, a motion was made, by the opposition, to put the question immediately, as it was supposed every member had made up his mind on the subject, and an immediate determination would save the state great expence;—this it is thought would have been carried, had not one of the principal supporters of the government, in a most animated and excellent speech, proved the extreme impropriety of such precipitancy in so important a business:—Upon which the motion was withdrawn.

"Through the whole discussion of this subject we are informed, that the convention shewed every disposition to promote the interest of the union, and were determined to be actuated by no other motive than that which might tend to promote the general welfare, but being previously instructed by their constituents, and perceiving exceptions in the new constitution, they thought themselves justifiable in postponing the ultimate decision of the important question until it should be reconsidered by the several states, and such objections removed, as might be found necessary to the preservation of the union.

The proposed Declaration of Rights, and Amendments are as follows, viz.

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA.

In Convention, August 2, 1788.

RESOLVED, That a declaration of Rights, asserting and securing from encroachment the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and the unalienable rights of the people, together with amendments to the most ambiguous and exceptionable parts of the said Constitution or Government, ought to be laid before Congress, or the convention of the states that shall or may be called for the purpose of amending the said constitution, for their consideration, previous to the ratification of the Constitution aforesaid, on the part of the State of North-Carolina.

DECLARATION of RIGHTS.

1st. THAT there are certain natural rights of which men, when they form a social compact, cannot deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2d. That all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates therefore are their trustees and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That government ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people and that the doctrine of nonresistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive to the good and happiness of mankind.

4th. That no man or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate publick emoluments, or privileges from the community, but in consideration of publick services; which not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator, or judge, or any other publick office, to be hereditary.

5th. That the legislative, executive and judiciary powers of government should be separate and distinct, and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the publick burthens, they should at fixed periods be reduced to a private station, return into the mass of the people and the vacancies be supplied by certain and regular elections; in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rulers of the constitution of government, and the laws shall direct.

6th. That elections of representatives in the legislature ought to be free and frequent, and all men having sufficient evidence of permanent and common interest with, and attachment to the community, ought to have the right of suffrage; and no aid, charge, tax or fee, can be set, rated or levied upon the people without their own consent, or that of their representatives, so elected, nor can they be bound by any law, to which they have not in like manner assented for the publick good.

7th. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority without the consent of the representatives of the people in the legislature, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised.

8th. That in all capital and criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence and be allowed counsel in his favour, and to a fair and speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty, (except in the government of the land and naval forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself.

9th. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or dissieed of his freehold, liberties, privileges or franchises, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

10th. That every freeman restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

11th. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is one of the greatest securities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

12th. That every freeman ought to find a certain remedy by recourse to the laws for all injuries and wrongs he may receive in person, property or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely without sale, frequently and without denial, promptly and without delay, and that all establishments or regulations contravening these, are oppressive and unjust.

13th. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishment inflicted.

14th. That every freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his papers and property; all warrants therefore to search suspected places or seize any freeman, his papers or property without information upon oath (or affirmation of a person religiously scrupulous of taking an oath) of legal and sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive, and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend any suspected person, without specially naming, or describing the place or person, are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

15th. That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for the common good, or to instruct their representatives; and that every freeman has a right to petition or apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

16th. That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments; —that the freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty and ought not to be violated.

17th. That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated militia composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free state. That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and therefore ought to be avoided, as far as the circumstances and protection of the community will admit; and that in all cases the military should be under strict subordination to, and governed by the civil power.

18th. That no soldier in time of peace ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, and in time of war in such manner only as the laws direct.

19th. That any person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, ought to be exempted upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his stead.

20th. That religion or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men have an equal, natural and unalienable right, to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, and that no particular religious sect or society ought to be favoured or established by law in preference to others.

AMENDMENTS *to the* CONSTITUTION.

I. THAT each state in the union shall, respectively, retain every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this constitution delegated to the Congress of the United States, or to the departments of the Federal Government.

II. That there shall be one representative to every 30,000, according to the enumeration or census, mentioned in the constitution, until the whole number of representatives amount to two hundred, after which, that number shall be continued or increased, as Congress shall direct, upon the principles fixed in the constitution, by apportioning the representatives of each state to some greater number of people from time to time, as population encreases.

III. When Congress shall lay direct taxes or excises, they shall immediately inform the executive power of each state, of the quota of such state, according to the census herein directed, which is proposed to be thereby raised: And if the legislature of any state shall pass a law, which shall be effectual for raising such quota at the time required by Congress, the taxes and excises laid by Congress shall not be collected in such state.

IV. That the members of the Senate and house of representatives shall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they shall respectively be elected.

V. That the journals of the proceedings of the senate and house of representatives shall be published at least once in every year, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operation, as in their judgment require secrecy.

VI. That a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of the publick money shall be published at least once in every year.

VII. That no commercial treaty shall be ratified without the concurrence of two thirds of the whole number of members of the senate: And no treaty, ceding, contracting, or restraining or suspending the territorial rights or claims of the United States, or any of them, or their, or any of their rights or claims to filling in the American seas, or navigating the American rivers, shall be made, but in cases of the most urgent and extreme necessity; nor shall any such treaty be ratified without the concurrence of three fourths of the whole number of the members of both houses respectively.

VIII. That no navigation law, or law regulating commerce, shall be passed without the consent of two thirds of the members present in both houses.

IX. That no standing army or regular troops shall be raised or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two thirds of the members in both houses.

X. That no soldier shall be enlisted for any longer term than four years, except in time of war, and then for no longer term than the continuance of the war.

XI That each state respectively, shall have the power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining its own militia, when soever Congress shall omit or neglect to provide for the same. The militia shall not be subject to martial law, except when in actual service in time of war, invasion or rebellion, and when not in the actual service of the United States, shall be subject only to such fines, penalties and punishments, as shall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own state.

XII. That Congress shall not declare any state to be in rebellion without the consent of at least two thirds of all the members present of both houses.

XIII. That the exclusive power of legislation given to Congress over the federal town and its adjacent district, and other places, purchased or to be purchased by Congress, of any of the states, shall extend only to such regulations as respect the police, and good government thereof.

XIV. That no person shall be capable of being President of the United States for more than eight years in any term of sixteen years.

XV. That the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such courts of admiralty, as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish in any of the different states. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under treaties made, and which shall be made under the authority of the United States: to all cases affecting ambassadors, other foreign ministers and consuls; to all cases of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party, to controversies between two or more states, and between parties claiming lands under the grants of different states. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other foreign ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction; in all other cases before mentioned the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction as to matters of law only, except in cases of equity, and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, in which the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. But the judicial power of the United States shall extend to no case where the cause of action shall have originated before the ratification, except in disputes between states about their territory; disputes between persons claiming lands under the grants of different states, and suits for debts due to the United States.

XVI. That in criminal prosecutions, no man shall be restrained in the exercise of the usual and accustomed right of challenging or accepting to the jury.

XVII. That Congress shall not alter, modify or infringe in the times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators or representatives, or either of them except when the legislature of any state shall neglect, refuse or be disabled, by invasion or rebellion, to prescribe the same.

XVIII. That those duties which declare that Congress shall not exercise certain powers, be not interpreted in any manner whatsoever to extend the powers of Congress; but that they be construed either as making exceptions to the specified powers where this shall be the case, or otherwise as inserted merely for greater caution.

XIX. That the laws ascertaining the compensation of senators and representatives for their services be postponed in their operation, until after the election of the representatives immediately succeeding the passing thereof, that excepted, which shall first be passed on the subject.

XX. That some tribunal, other than the senate, be provided for trying impeachments of senators.

XXI. That the salary of a judge shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office, otherwise than by general regulations of salary which may take place, on a revision of the subject at stated periods of not less than seven years, to commence from the time such salaries shall be first ascertained by Congress.

XXII. That Congress erect no company of merchants with exclusive advantages of commerce.

XXIII. That no treaties which shall be directly opposed to the existing laws of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be valid until such laws shall be repealed, or made conformable to such treaty; nor shall any treaty be valid which is contradictory to the constitution of the United States.

XXIV. That the latter part of the fifth paragraph of the 9th section of the first article be altered to read thus —"Nor shall vessels bound to a particular state be obliged to enter or pay duties in any other; nor when bound from any one of the states be obliged to clear in another."

XXV. That Congress shall not directly or indirectly, either by themselves or through the judiciary, interfere with any one of the states in the redemption of paper money already emitted and now in circulation, or in liquidating and discharging the publick securities of any one of the states: But each and every state shall have the exclusive right of making such laws and regulations for the above purposes, as they shall think proper.

XXVI. That Congress shall not introduce foreign troops into the United States without the consent of two thirds of the members present of both houses.

PARIS, (France) July 1.

Another action, severely disputed on both sides, has happened at Grenoble between the military and the people; the killed and wounded amounted by the shortest account to 3000. From Pau we learn that on the last meeting of the parliament there, after having entered their usual protest against the late edicts, they retired, and surrendered the keys of the Palais to the commanding officer appointed to receive them. In the evening the populace arose, got possession of the Palais, and in the morning at day break, forced the magistrates from their beds, and conducted them in triumph to their ancient seat, where they continue to exercise the functions of Parliament.

LONDON, July 2.

A report continued to prevail in Poland when the last mail came away, that an engagement had happened near Bender, between a Russian army under the command of Grenoble Salnkow and the Turks, in which the latter are said to have been worsted, with the loss of 12,000 men.

A strong alliance between Great-Britain, Holland, Prussia, and Russia, would so certainly assert in the peace of Europe, that it is the objection to which all our endeavours ought to tend. We have played the game the most likely to accomplish this quadruple alliance. Russia, debauched by France, lost sight of the true policy which ought to guide her councils; but she now feels the consequence of England, and there is little doubt but Britain and Prussia must now interfere to save her from the consequences of her own folly.

The following extraordinary affair happened in the vicinity of Hanover square a few days since. A country gentleman who had visited London, for winter amusement, being well assured that his wife was carrying on an intrigue with a certain miller, laid the following plan, which was put in execution, he went seemingly to bed before one for a few days but returning on the night of the day he departed, he found the happy pair locked in each other's arms. He did not, however, challenge the adulterer to single combat, as it is fome times the custom—but he cauled him and the adultress to be handcuffed and fettered by the legs in bed together, and roked by the neck to the bedhead. In this situation, having decently covered them, he sent to their intimate friends and acquaintance and usshered them into the room, pointing out the modern Mars and Venus with great philosophic composure, and asking each if "this was not a dorrisull sight."—This kind of bedroom visiting was continued for four days, during which time he allowed the lovers nothing but bread and water.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) August 14.

We are informed by a correspondent, that Congress intend giving encouragement to the raising of sugar and of making of rum, on the coast of Africa, with a view of bartering American manufactures for the same. If we consider that there is not one hundredth part of the inhabitants of the earth that use sugar, and that all savages are fond of rum, we cannot get better articles in payment for the goods we manufacture, as we can barter away the rum and sugar, we get in payment for furs and skins with the inhabitants of the remotest parts of the globe to a very great advantage, provided we should not consume the same at home ourselves.—If Congress can effect a thing of this kind it will be acting a more friendly part by the Africans than the Europeans have done.

Our correspondent adds, that the Europeans ought to be glad that we can find markets for our manufactures amongst nations with whom they have scarce any acquaintance, as it may prevent quarrelling with them respecting commercial matters, about which for centuries past, they have been almost continually fighting. May the great Disposer of all events give blessing to every place that will promote trade and peace upon earth and good will amongst men!

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.

Extract of a letter from Fort Chiffel, July 14.

"A most violent war has just broke out between the people of Hollstein and the Cherokee and the Chickamawgee Indians. It is said the whites at different times this spring and summer, have lost about 60 persons, and the Indians have lost ninety; among which was the Fool Warrior Old Tasel, and Old Abraham the Hanging Maw's brother, who is principal chief of those nations; a number of towns on the Tenesee are evacuated, and several of them were in flames before the Indians left them. Hostilities appear to be carried on by both parties with all the malice, horror, and implacable hatred imaginable, so God only knows where it will end.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 4.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Doctor Price, of London, to the Rev. President, Stiles of New-Haven, dated Hackney, June 16, 1788.

"There was lately read to our Royal Society, a paper of Doctor Herschel's, in which he gives an account of the elements of the new planet and its two satellites. These satellites revolve, one of them in about nine, and the other in about thirteen and an half days. The planet moves at about double the distance of Saturn. The quantity of matter is seventeen times greater than the quantity of matter in the earth; its magnitude about eighty times greater; its density above four times less; and the power of gravity on its surface makes a heavy body fall eighteen feet in a second. The grand reflecting telescope, by which Dr. Herschel hopes to make many more discoveries in the heavens, is not yet finished. It is forty feet long, and its diameter such that it is easy to walk through it.

"With great regard I am, dear Sir, Your's, &c.

RICHARD PRICE."

HUDSON, August 26.

The 18th and 19th inst. we experienced in this country an extensive flood of rain, it continued for nearly 48 hours, almost without cessation, and towards the close very fast; much damage has been done on the low lands, by carrying off hay, corn, &c.—Mr. Thomas Jenkins of this place, sustained considerable damage, a mill dam, which he had just completed, was broken down with great violence. We learn it has actually carried off a number of mills between this and Albany. Its effects, we fear, will be severely felt both at the northward and westward.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the north-easterly part of Hillsdale, to a friend in this city, dated August 26th.

"Yesterday a scene was exhibited in our neighbourhood, which, considering its approach, progress and consequences, has not been equaled within the memory of our oldest inhabitants. The day had passed from morn until about four o'clock. P. M. attended by heavy showers, the air remarkably thick and sultry, the wind at southeast, when it chopp'd round, as it were in an instant, and blew a most violent hurricane from the northwest, attended by amazing deluge of rain: It could hardly, however, with propriety be called rain—it were rather the appearance of large rivers precipitated from huge mountains, and driven through the atmosphere by the irresistible force of the wind. The fall of these aerial catarafts almost instantaneously swelled our small domestic streams into dangerous torrents. The little brook which runs almost within our piazza, and was scarcely noticed but by geese and children, arose to a Jordan-like importance. The sudden and continual rush of the stupendous pines, which, as it were, hung nodding over our houses, combined with ideas ever accompanying extraordinary phenomena, afforded to me most sublime, the most solemn and awful scene I ever before beheld—it was, however short, the consequences not so alarming as might have been expected. A neighbour of mine, Thear, is badly hurt, some oxen and sheep killed, fences, mill-dams, pot-ash works, &c. &c. suffered much. Indian corn, and almost every species of domestic vegetation is laid level with the ground."

HARTFORD, Sept. 8.

"Last Saturday se'nnight, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a flash of lightning (as called by the chimney) entered the dwelling house of Mr. Silas Mansfil, of Eastwindsor, struck him and six, a young lad, who were standing near the chimney, its surface—one side of the livid streak struck him on the side near the chimney, burning and of his clothes in that side from his shoulder to his foot, scorching his flesh in a very surprising manner—they were both very much stunned by the stroke, but are likely to recover.

His wife and the rest of his family were in the same room, but providentially did not receive any material harm—the roof of the house, chimney and hearth sustained considerable damage, being shattered in a most shocking manner.

SALEM, Sept. 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the new settlement on the Muskingum, to a person in this town, dated July 30th.

"We had a beautiful passage down the Ohio from Pittsburg, in company with three Kentucky boats. Without fails or oars, we glided down the fair river, and in 48 hours arrived at this enchanting spot. It is really a delightful situation. The first thing which presented itself, when we ascended the bank by a grand and easy pair of stairs, was a fine level spot covered with huts and tents. Ranging the Muskingum, was a fine bowery, where our people celebrated the Fourth of July: An oration was delivered by General Varnum; and a fine dinner was provided; among other things, there were on the table perch that weighed 25 pounds—pickerel of 22 pounds—great pig—venison, &c. While dining, there was a discharge of cannon from the garrison, which is so near, that, with the settlement on the Virginia shore, it makes this point very lively. The day after we arrived was the time appointed for Governor St. Clair to make his first public appearance. At 5 o'clock, P. M. there was a general muster in the bowery: His Excellency came over from the garrison to this place, afcorted by the core of officers, the Secretary, &c. The Secretary then read the ordinance of Congress, the Governor's commission, the Judges', and his own. The Governor was then congratulated on his arrival at the seat of Government: and three cheers closed the ceremony.

"The Rev. Mr. Breck is here, and this day preached the first sermon that ever was delivered on the banks of the Muskingum, from Exodus xix. 5, 6: *Now, therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure to me, above all people; for all the earth is mine. And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation.*"

BOSTON, September 11.

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, received by the brig Lively, Captain Kelso, dated July 17.

In this unfortunate and unhappy country we cannot depend upon any thing. The King is now at WAR with his subjects, and there are many regiments of infantry that have refused to serve him against their country. The peasantry begin to collect in formadable bodies, and have offered a large reward for the head of the Intendant of the city of Rennes, who has had the good luck to escape.

"Every thing at present seems to have a melancholy aspect; the minds of the people are much irritated. This has continued these three months, and we do not know when nor how it will end. Thus we behold the consequences of a bad administration!"

NORTHAMPTON, September 17.

The Governor of Georgia has issued a proclamation, commanding that all hostilities on the part of that state do cease against the Creek Indians; and forbidding all persons to interrupt or otherwise injure them on their way to, attending at, and returning from the treaty to be holden with them this month.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By His EXCELLENCY

JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WHEREAS the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts stands prorogued to Wednesday the eighth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to meet at the State-House in Boston; but there being nothing at present in prospect that will require their meeting at that time—

Therefore I have thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council, further to prorogue the said General Court, and the same is hereby prorogued unto WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then to meet at the State-House in Boston, whereof all the Members of the said Court are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

And the Sheriffs of the respective counties, their Deputies, and Constables of the several towns, are required to publish this Proclamation within their respective districts.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the thirteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

John Hancock.

By his Excellency's command,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

WANTED, an active steady BOY, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Sadlers trade. Enquire of SAMUEL CLARKE, jun.

Northampton, Sept. 17, 1788.

WANTED, as apprentices to the Taylor's business, two BOYS, about 14 years of age. Enquire of SAMUEL BRECK.

Northampton, Sept. 3, 1788.

Mr. BUTLER,

By giving the following Award a place in your useful Gazette, you will oblige a number of your customers.

Ashfield, Sept. 2, 1788.

UPON a review of matters of difficulty and dispute, submitted to a reference held at the baptist meeting house in said town, on the 18th day of June last past, we the subscribers being then called by the people of the Baptist denomination in Ashfield, to settle and determine some matters of difficulty and dispute among them, relative to their meeting house, and the matter by them was then stated and mutually agreed upon as we then understood (from which we were not to depart or deviate) as follows, viz. 1st. Stated that the proprietors of said house are so divided in sentiment that they cannot worship together—and leave it to indifferent men to determine. 2d. Whether each party shall have a right to the use of said house according to their interest in it or not—by reason of which restrictions we then viewed ourselves bound to consider said house as a matter of mere property only, without having any regard to the original constitution or first principles on which said house was built—in consequence whereof we then left it as our determination and award, that if the aforesaid statement was just and true, and that each party were mutually agreed that they could not worship together, that they should divide the time, and each party improve their interest in said house accordingly. But upon a fair and impartial review of the matter, and fully hearing the parties and their obligations, it appears to us that the matter was not fairly stated, (or that we did not understand the true meaning thereof) but that elder Smith and his adherents have ever been and still are willing to worship together with the other party, provided they will come up to the original design or principles on which said house was built—And likewise, 2dly. That it was not the original design of elder Smith's adherents, and some of the other party at least, to have said house considered by us as a matter of private property only—but that we were to consider it according to the original constitution and first principles on which it was built, viz. for a publick use—as appears by their mutual covenant and agreement in writing, bearing date Jan. 4, 1775—one article or paragraph of which is as follows, viz. "3d. That no person or persons of the "church or society, shall have any power by virtue of "what they have done, or shall hereafter do, to sell "or dispose of the meeting house or any part of it, as "their own property—but all persons desirous to attend the worship with the church there, (without disturbance) to have free liberty."

And whereas it appears to us by their own records, that elder Smith and his adherents, have not departed from the original constitution, and the principles on which he the said elder was ordained as pastor of the church of Christ of the Baptist denomination in the said town of Ashfield, nor from the original design and first principles on which said house was built. And as it appears by writings produced, that elder Smith and the church under his pastoral care, are in full fellowship with the Warren Association, (so called) and for ought that appears, with all the regular churches of the Baptist denomination throughout the land.

We beg leave to report as our final determination and award—that elder Smith and his adherents, have the use and improvement of said house every Lord's day, and on other days as they shall have occasion, unmolested: and that the other party likewise enjoy the same priviledge, in case they do not interrupt or disturb elder Smith and his adherents.

WILLIAM WHITE,
RICHARD MONTAGUE,
JONATHAN HASTINGS. } Referees.

Consequences of Extravagance.

Mr. PRINTER,

BEFORE the war, I moved my family from a neighbouring state to this city, hoping to indulge my wife, to live happy, and bring up my children in the way of uprightness, frugality, and industry. When we arrived here, my wife although married but two years, had blest me with a fine boy and girl. All the attendants in my family were a lad I brought with me, and a female hired here.

Frugality, and strict attention to a little shop, in which I did business to advantage, made me a happy man: but as soon as our neighbours found we were a thriving, visitors crouded from all the houses in the square, to pay their respects to my wife. This gave me great satisfaction at first; but was afterwards the occasion of much disquiet to me: for, from this time my wife gave me no peace nor assistance. She wondered how I could remain a petty retailer of goods, when men of less abilities than I, were merchants: and for her part, she should stand no more behind my counter, to be a shop-woman.

Men, in general, have a good opinion of themselves: and I thought, with my wife, that a more extensive way of business might advance our character, fortune, and the interest of our family. I commenced merchant extensively; was concerned in ships; wrote at offices, without fear; every risque that offered, although, when I arrived in this city, all my fortune was four hundred dollars, and a hundred and ten pounds made clear by keeping shop. This was my beginning as a merchant. As I was in a fair way of doing well, visitors increased. I took a convenient house, at the desire or command of my wife; and increased my servants to house-keeper, cook, kitchen-maid, chamber-maid, wet and dry nurse, and waiting man. The visitors of my wife began to think that the (poor deceived girl) I was more of a lady than any of the club; but if she should set up a carriage, nothing would keep her from being at the head of her acquaintance. This of all things pleased my wife.

One morning, as we was conversing in bed, she appeared remarkable loving; and seemed as if all her attention was placed on pleasing me. After this, and passing some compliments on my success as a merchant, and the exertions I was making to advance the interest of our little ones, she said that nothing was now wanting, as her female friends told her, to make her rank with the first in the place, but a neat chariot and a pair of bays. This I started at, and positively refused: on which a controversy took place, which forced me to remind my wife of her and my situation a few days ago: but all in vain. For two weeks I lived the life of a dog. The visitors when I came into the room, would not speak to me: and in short, my poor wife was so far misled, as to leave my house, and sleep for twenty two nights at the house of one of her friends. All this time, my chandler was in the hands of gossips: and, at last, the men began to look shily on me: and indeed some of them, who were very intimate, declined the civilities of the hat, declaring that a bad husband ought to be put in Coventry by all good ones. Of all this I knew the meaning: but was sorry I could not have weight enough with my wife, to explain, to her conviction, the situation of my affairs, in such a manner, as to convince her of the impropriety of her conduct. Every attempt of this sort was in vain: for her friends (although she had not one in the place) told her I was a man of fortune:—that I wanted to break her heart, by keeping her from the things she was entitled to, that any other wife, younger than her, might enjoy what was her right.

I begged my wife to let her reason return; and not to believe mischievous, ill disposed people, who had a design on her happiness and mine, and in a particular manner on the future welfare of our children. All this was to no purpose: for she declared that we had it from the best authority, I was a man of great fortune: and if I did not live up to it, she must leave me the six small children, and would go elsewere: for to be kept without the comforts other woman had, was what she would not submit to. On this I looked at my dear deluded wife, with our six sweet children; and told her, and the eldest girl who was entirely in her mother's belief, although a child, that I should comply with what was wished from me. Yet knowing my own situation, which was badenough from losses in a variety of ways, I told her that we would all have reason to repent this sacrifice of justice for an appearance of greatness. This to my wife, had the appearance of a sentiment from a niggardly husband.

In short the carriage was got, and the bays were put to it. Up one street it went, and down another, till the wheels in nine days were all dashed to peices. Our driver was an Englishman, who could touch the post at every corner, in full trot, without doing the least injury. This, of all things pleased my wife: but my fears for her was great as the fellow never went on the box, without a bottle of the best Madeira. For six months we were the only people in the neighbourhood of any consequence. Our house was full at all hours of the day: and the best of every thing was handed to the most common acquaintance. Of all this I made a calculation; and found my expences, in four months, to amount to seventeen hundred dollars. The statement I handed to my wife, who, by this time, had got hermind a little composed. She began to think for herself, add what would be the consequence of this shameful extravagance, and determined to live happy with her family as usual—banishing the croud of visitors, who not only deceived her, but from a spirit of wickedness, reported that her only motive for getting a carriage, was to indulge herself in an impure, illicit way, to be revenged of me for depriving her of things which others of her acquaintance had.

The cursed carriage is sent to Virginia. The bay-horses were sent over to Jersey, and in the last rising of the water were drowned. The cook of all things the most pernicious in a family, is sent off: also the Chambermaid, (who, bye the bye, often threw herself in my way, that she might be mistaken for her mistress in her absence), with the wet nurse, (who, in my opinion, was as dangerous in my house, as the overflowings of the tide in my store), are banished, and now my dear wife and I, when the affairs of her character is settled, which I think will take up two courts, will begin to live as we formerly did.

The above relation I send you in order that others way profit by it—but in particular undesigning goodhearted women, who are exceedingly mistaken, when they conceive all those their friends, who drink tea with them.

LANSINGBURGH, August 15.

Female Federalism.

On Thursday the 14th instant, in imitation of the laudable example set them the day before by the gentlemen, the Ladies of Half-Moon district, joined by a number from Lansingburgh, assembled at Waterford, and to manifest their attachment to the federal interest formed as beautiful a procession as ever was beheld: They were sixty four in number, dressed with the utmost neatness and simplicity, without the aid of foreign gewgaws to embelish their persons, but were, like Thompson's Lavinia, "when unadorn'd adorn'd the most"—Preceded by two ladies supporting the Constitution, ornamented with blue ribbon, on the end a flag-staff, they walked, two by two, at a proper distance, and in perfect order, through the different streets, while the countenance, of the numerous and respectable beholders revealed the transporting joy which reigned triumphantly within their breasts on viewing the amiable espousers of the federal cause. They then moved to the green west of the town, and beneath an elegant colonnade, permitted a large number of gentlemen to partake with them of the bounties of the tea-table. While the company were thus regailing, eleven cannon were discharged in honor of the event they were celebrating.

Tea being over, a drum fife and violin, gave the signal for a country dance, and the gentlemen handing out their partners, led the dance in a perfect rural stile. The dance ended the ladies again formed into a procession, and, in the same manner as before, walked through the town, and to close the order of the day, moved to a house prepared for their reception, safely deposited the constitution, and again accompanied by the gentlemen in the innocent and elegant amusement of dancing, from which the company retired at an early hour.

ELEAZER & WM. PORTER.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of English and West-India GOODS,—MEDICINES, &c.—Likewise, Glass, German and Blistered Steel, Cotton Wool, Wool Cards, Powder, Shot, Iron Bolts, Codfish by the quintal or less quantity, &c.

Flax-Seed, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, Butter, old Brass, Pewter, and Bees-Wax, will be received in payment for any of the above Goods.

They want to purchase a quantity of BEEF for barreling, and CLOVER SEED.

N. B. All persons indebted to said E. and W. PORTER, by Book or Note, are notified that this call must be sufficient for them to balance their accounts, or they will be speedily collected.

Hadley, Sept. 8, 1788.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber informs his customers, that the present half year concludes with No. 106, at which time he hopes there will not one individual fail of punctual payment.

JOHN CLARK.

N. B. Those that are in arrear for last year's paper may expect this is the last notice.

Sept. 3, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Williamsburgh, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and county tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Elijah Coleman,	0	10	2	2
John Norton,	8	8	2	3
Elisha Wait,	0	5	8	3
Warham Smith,	0	3	7	3
Gen. Comfort Sage,	0	11	6	2
Widow Mary Hobbard,	0	5	8	3
Henry Willson,	0	10	7	3
Solomon Morton,	0	2	2	3
David Wait,	0	1	9	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th of October next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Lt. Joshua Thayer, innholder in said Williamsburgh, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ABEL THAYER, Collector.

August 27, 1788.

GENERAL ORDERS, for the Fourth Division of MILITIA of the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

THE Major-General expects to review all the Regiments of his Division in the course of the fall: The Officers and Soldiers will take care to appear equiped as the Militia Law directs.

ROBERT OLIVER, D. A. G.

Sept. 1st. 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of the town of Worthington, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town tax for the year 1782 and 1783,—and town, county and minister tax for 1787, as follows, viz.

	Town tax 1782 & '83 l.	s.	d.	q.	*T. C. & ministr. tax '87.* l.	s.	d.	q.
John Barret, Esq.	2	14	4	0	7	4	0	
Heirs of A. Willard, esq.	0	15	7	0				
Col. Gardner Chandler,	0	18	6	0	2	11	0	
Simeon Peafe,	0	4	10	0				
Samuel Fuller,	0	3	7	2	3	8	0	
Ithamer Pelton,	0	3	9	2				
John Northam,	0	1	9	0				
Elnathan Taylor,	0	1	7	2				
Heirs of Tim. Dwight,					4	9	3	
Joseph Vinter,					1	11	2	

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 3d Tuesday of October next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Thadeus Chapin, innholder in said Worthington, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ASA COTTERRELL, Collector.

Worthington, June 27, 1788.

GINSENG.

WANTED a quantity of good and well-dried GINSENG—Also a quantity of Red and White CLOVER SEED—for which articles a generous price will be given in any kind of Goods, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

N. B. The best method of curing this Root, will be to string and hang it in an upper room, other wise out of the sun, where it may have a free air.—This may serve as a caution against curing of the root by the heat of the fire, as it will solutely ruin it for any market in America.

Greenfield, August 11, 1788.

Vol. III.] THE [NUMB. 103.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

LONDON, June 24.

EXECUTION of NUNDUCOMAR.

Account of the heroick magnanimity with which the Brahmin RAJAH NUNDUCOMAR *suffered, in the East-Indies, under the administration of Mr. HASTINGS.*

The following is an authentic relation, written by Mr. MACARTY, *the sheriff who attended him.*

HEARING that some persons had suppoſed Maharajah Nunducomar would make an addreſs to the people at his execution, I have committed to writing the following minutes of what paſſed on that occaſion, and alſo upon my paying him a viſit in priſon the preceeding evening, while both are freſh in my remembrance.

Friday evening the 7th of Auguſt, upon my entering his apartment in the jail, he roſe and ſaluted me in his uſual manner. After we were both ſeated, he ſpoke with ſuch eaſe and ſuch uncommon unconcern, that I really doubted whether he was ſenſible of his approaching fate; I therefore told the interpreter to inform him, that I was come to ſhow him this laſt mark of reſpect, and to aſſure him that every attention ſhould be given the next morning which could afford him conſolation on ſo melancholy an occaſion; that I was deeply concerned that the duties of my office made me of neceſſity to be a party in it, but that I would attend to the laſt to ſee that every deſire he had ſhould be gratified; that his own Pallankeen, and his own ſervants ſhould attend him; and that ſuch of his friends who I underſtood, were to be preſent, ſhould be protected. He replied that he was obliged to me for this viſit; that he thanked me for all my favours, and entreated me to continue it to his family: that fate would not be reſiſted, and putting his finger to his forehead, "God's will muſt be done." He deſired I would preſent his reſpects and compliments to the General*, Col. Monſon, and Mr. Francis, and pray for their protection of Rajah Gourdaſs†; that they would please to look upon him now as the head of the Brahmins. His compoſure was wonderful; not a ſigh eſcaped him, nor the leaſt alteration of voice or countenance, though I underſtood he had not many hours before, taken a ſolemn and affectionate leave of his ſon in law Rey Radichurn.

I found myſelf ſo much ſecond to him in firmneſs, that I could ſtay no longer. Going down ſtairs the jailor informed me that ſince the departure of his friends he had been writing notes and looking at accounts in his uſual way. I began now to apprehend that he had taken his reſolution, and fully expected that he would be found dead in the morning; but on Saturday the 8th at ſeven, I was informed that every thing was in readineſs at the jail for the execution. I came there about half an hour paſt ſeven. The howlings and lamentations of the poor wretched people who were taking their laſt leave of him is not to be deſcribed: I have hardly received the firſt ſhock, while I write this above three hours afterwards. As ſoon as he heard I was arrived, he came into the yard, and joined me in the jailors apartment. There was no lingering about him, no affected delay: he came cheerfully into the room, made the uſual ſalam, but would not ſit until I took a chair nearhim. Seeing ſomebody, I forget who, look at a watch, he got up and ſaid he was ready; and immediately turning to three Brahmins who were to take care of his body, he embraced them all cloſely, but without the leaſt melancholy or depreſſion on his part, while they were in agonies of grief and deſpair. I then looked at my own watch, told him the hour I mentioned was not arrived, that it wanted above a quarter of eight, but that I ſhould wait his own time, and that I would not ſtir from my ſeat without a motion from him.

Upon its being recommended to him, that, at the place of execution, he would give ſome ſignal when he had done with this world, he ſaid he would ſpeak—We ſat about a quarter of an hour longer, during which he addreſſed himſelf more than once to me, mentioning Rajah Gourdaſs, the General, Col. Monſon, and Mr. Francis, but without any ſeeming anxiety: the reſt of the time I believe he paſſed in prayer, his lips and his tongue moving and his beads hanging upon his hand. He then looked to me and aroſe, ſpoke to the ſervants of the jail, telling them that any thing he might have entitled Rajah Gourdaſs would take care of; then walked cheerfully to the gate, and ſeated himſelf in his pallankeen, looking around him with perfect unconcern. As the Deputy Sheriff and I followed, we could make no obſervation upon his deportment, until we all arrived at the place of execution. The crowd there was very great, but not the leaſt appearance of a riot. The Rajah ſat in his pallankeen upon the bearers ſhoulders, and looked around, at firſt, with ſome attention. I did not obſerve the leaſt diſcompoſure in his countenance or manner at the ſight of the gallows, or any of the ceremonies paſſing about it. He aſked for the Bramins who were not come up, and ſhewed ſome earneſtneſs, as if he apprehended the execution might take place before their arrival. I took that opportunity to inform him that I would wait his own time—"It was early in the day, and there was no hurry." The Bramins ſoon after appeared, I offered to remove the officers, thinking he might have ſomething to ſay in private, but he made a motion not to do it, and ſaid he had only a few words to remind them of what he ſaid concerning Rajah Gourdaſs and the care of his Zenana*. He ſpoke to me, and deſired that the ſame might be taken care of, as they were to take the charge of his body, which he deſired repeatedly might not be touched by any of the Brahmins; but he ſeemed not in the leaſt alarmed or diſcompoſed at the crowd around him. There was ſome delay in the neceſſary preparations, and from the awkwardneſs of the people; but he was no way deſirous of protracting the buſineſs, but repeatedly told me he was ready.

Upon aſſuring him if he had any more friends he wiſhed to ſee: he anſwered he had none, but this was not a place for an occaſion to look for them. Did he apprehend there might be any preſent, who could not get up for the crowd? he mentioned one, whoſe name was called, but he immediately ſaid it was of no conſequence, "probably he had not come." He then deſired me to remember him to Gen. Clavering, Col. Monſon, and Mr. Francis, and looked with the greateſt compoſure. When he was not engaged in converſation, he lay back in his pallankeen, moving his lips and his tongue as before. I then cauſed him to be aſked about the ſignal he was to make, which could not be done by ſpeaking on account of the noiſe of the crowd.——He ſaid he would make a motion with his hand; and when it was repreſented to him that it would be neceſſary for his hands to be tied in order to prevent any involuntary motion, and I recommended his making a motion with his feet, he ſaid he could. Nothing now remained except the laſt painful ceremony. I ordered his pallankeen to be brought cloſe under the gallows, and he roſe to walk, which he did more erect than I have generally ſeen him. At the foot of the ſteps which led to the ſtage, he put his hands behind him to be tied with a handkerchief, looking round at the ſame time with the utmoſt unconcern.

Some difficulties ariſing about the cloth which ſhould be tied over his face, he told the crowd that it muſt not be done by one of us. I preſented to him a Subaltern Seapoy officer, who is a Brahmin, and came forward with his handkerchief on his hand; but the Rajah pointed to a ſervant of his own, who was lying proſtrate at his feet, and beckoned him to do it. He had ſome weakneſs in his feet, which, added to the confinement of his hands, made him mount the ſteps with difficulty; but he ſhewed not the leaſt reluctance, ſcrambling rather forward to get up. He then ſtood erect on the ſtage, whilſt I examined his countenance as ſtedfaſtly as I could, until the cloth covered it, to ſee if I could diſcover the ſmalleſt ſymptom of fear or alarm; but there was not the ſmalleſt trace of it. My own ſpirits ſunk and I ſtepped into my pallankeen; but before I was well ſeated he gave the ſignal, and the ſtage was removed.—I could obſerve, when I was a little recovered, that his arms lay back in the ſame poſition in which I ſaw them tied; nor could I perceive any diſtortion on that part of his mouth and face which were viſible. In a few minutes all his ſteadineſs, compoſure, and reſolution throughout the whole of this melancholy tranſaction, were equalled by the whole of his melancholy fortitude. I ever read or heard of, to any examples of fortitude, I ever read or heard of. The body was taken down after hanging the uſual time and delivered to the Bramins for burning.

* *Zenana, properly the apartments of the women; meaning here in the ſenſe of a Bramin, who does not admit of polygamy, his wife, and young children.*

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Meſſ. HALL & SELLERS,

Please to give the following extract from Coxe's Travels through Switzerland, and the remarks which follow it, a place in your uſeful paper, and oblige

A CUSTOMER.

"IN the two burghs of Le Chaux de Fond and Locle, together with the diſtrict belonging to them, there may be in the whole about ſix thouſand ſouls. The genius and induſtry which ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed this ſequeſtered people is wonderful, as in this retired corner of the world the mechanical arts flourith in their greateſt perfection. The inhabitants carry on an extenſive commerce in lace, ſtockings, cutlery, and other different kinds of merchandize of their own manufacture; but WATCH-MAKING, and every branch of clock work, are the articles in which they particularly ſhine, and excel. They not only make every utenſil employed in thoſe arts, but have invented ſeveral, and all ſorts of workmanſhip neceſſary for the completion of that branch of buſineſs, ſuch as painters, enamellers, engravers, guilders, &c. are found in theſe villages, where it is ſuppoſed that, upon an average, about FORTY THOUSAND WATCHES are yearly made. The genius and induſtry, indeed, obſervable upon theſe mountains, exhibit a ſcene uncommonly pleaſing; and no where perhaps (except in Geneva) are there ſuch a number of people apparently ſo much at their eaſe. Accordingly, as every individual is ſure, not only of obtaining a comfortable maintainance for himſelf, but of ſoon placing his children alſo in a way of getting their own livelihood, they all marry very early; for women and children are employed in ſome of the branches of watch-making; and a child of but ten years old may earn ten pence a day, by giving the laſt poliſh to fteel inſtruments with the hand. As to the men there are few who do not get an half crown a day, and ſome nine ſhillings.

"Not many years ago, the greateſt part of theſe valleys was almoſt one continued foreſt; but the wonderworking powers of induſtry have happily changed the ſcene into flouriſhing villages and fertile paſtures. Population has increaſed of courſe, and the following fact will give you ſome idea how much it has increaſed:—Formerly the produce of the country was not more than ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants; at preſent although it is conſiderably more cultivated they draw ſeven eighths of their proviſions from Franche Comte.

"The origin of WATCH MAKING in this part of Switzerland, as related by Mr. Offerwald, ancient banerer of Neuchare (the hiſtoriographer of theſe mountains) is extremely curious, and the truth of this account was confirmed to me by the ſeveral artiſts both of Locle and La Chaux Fond. In the year 1679, one of the inhabitants brought with him from London, a watch, the firſt that had been ſeen in theſe parts, which happened to be out of order, he ventured to truſt it in the hands of one Daniel John Richard, of La Sagne. Richard, after examining the mechaniſm with great attention, conceived himſelf capable and was determined to attempt to make a watch from the model before him; but to this end he was deſtitute of every other aſſiſtance, than the power of his own native genius. Accordingly he employed a whole year in inventing and finiſhing the ſeveral inſtruments previouſly neceſſary for executing his purpoſe, and in five months from that period, by the ſole force of his own penetrating and perſevering talents, he produced a complete watch. But his ambition and induſtry did not ſtop here. Before his buſineſs encreaſing, he took in and inſtructed ſeveral aſſiſtants, by whoſe aſſiſtance he was enabled to make watches, and that as the matter, figure and dimenſions of the American brain are the ſame as thoſe of the Swiſs, French or Engliſh brains, there can be no doubt but watches may be made by Americans as well as by European artiſts.

3d. That watches may be made and ſold in America, 25 per cent. cheaper than imported watches.

4th. That ſhould the demand for American watches be equal to only 20 000 a year in America, and watches ſell upon an average for only £. 6a piece, there will be an annual ſaving of £120,000 to the United States.

5th. It is obvious from the above extract that manufactures promote population and the clearing of a country. Hence the advantage of eſtabliſhing them in every part of the ſea coaſt, but upon the weſtern waters of the United States. The diſeaſes ſaid to be produced by manufactures in Europe, are moſt juſtly chargeable upon the low and unwholeſome diet of the manufacturers.

6th. Great-Britain, while ſhe was our miſtreſs, manufactured (with every thing elſe) all our *ſpinners and weavers*. She tried to make us believe that an Engliſh *plain*. She tried to make us believe that an American moon was larger and brighter than an American moon. It is true ſhe did not ſucceed in the attempt to impoſe this abſurdity upon us, but ſhe ſucceeded in impoſing

* *The General, Sir John Clavering.*
† *Rajah Gourdaſs, his ſon.*

falsehoods of a more absurd nature upon our understandings. One (if many) is that agriculture and commerce should be the only pursuits of the Americans. This hereby suits I her interests, and we foolishly adopted it, hence the load of debt and distress which now pervade every state in the union. Sweden once imported her carrots and turnips from Holland, and Maryland once imported her wheat from Great-Britain. Neither of these facts are more dishonourable to Sweden and Maryland, than it is for the United States to import their food, drink, clothing and furniture from the European countries. We effect to triumph in our having escaped British tyranny, but we submit to British fetters every time we put on a shirt or a coat, or pull a watch out of our pockets, that have been manufactured in Great-Britain.

I shall conclude this paper by a remark that is connected with the subject that gave rise to it. According as we neglect or improve our opportunities of enriching our country by the means that have been recommended, our present night of national distress will end in a *cloudy* or in a *bright star-light* MORNING.

Northampton, in Bucks County, 16th Aug. 1788

SIR,

FOR the information of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, I communicate to you the success I have experienced this summer, of an experiment made to evade the destructive effects of the insect, commonly called the *Hessian-Fly*.

About the middle of September last I sowed one bushel of the *yellow bearded wheat*, which I had procured from Long-Island, on part of a piece of ground which had been manured with lime and dung, and yielded a crop of Indian corn and one of flax. The quantity of ground occupied with this wheat, was one acre, one quarter, and fifteen perches, the produce of which was somewhat over thirty bushels of clean wheat, equal to about twenty-four bushels to the acre, whilst the ground adjoining, of the same quality produced about eight bushels to the acre of the common wheat.

The bearded wheat as well as the other kind has been much injured by the severity of the winter, that so many spots were entirely destroyed, yet what remained in the spring, grew up as wheat used to do, and did not appear to be injured by the fly, or any wife obstructed in its growth. The common wheat adjoining, from the luxurance of the soil, and uncommon fertility of the season, appeared strugling hard to get forward, but the bug so impeded its growth, that apparently, not more than one third of the original stalks could come to perfection; and of those great part draggled down before harvest, so as to render its gathering extremely difficult.

From the success of this experiment, and many others of the same kind made in my neighbourhood, I am fully convinced that the *yellow bearded wheat*, notwithstanding this destructive insect, may be raised to great perfection upon good land, provided it can be preserved in the fall.

This wheat, during the fall in its tender state, doth not appear to be more secure against the fly than any other kind, and as we have not yet discovered any certain method, whereby to render it offensive to the insect in that state, it will be necessary that the farmer be not only attentive to the improvement of his soil, but that the grain may be sowed late in the fall, or not until the fly disappears. With the greatest esteem, I am

Your very humble Servant,

HENRY WYNKOOP.

SAMUEL POWEL, Esq. President
of the Agricultural Society.

Published by Order of the Society,
SAMUEL P. GRIFFITTS, *Secretary.*

A DIALOGUE *between a* WORD *and a* HOGSHEAD *of* SPIRITS.

Sword. SO, Mr. Spirits, I find you have lately suspected an honour, which was conferred originally upon me, that of being the first messenger of death to the human species. Pray Sir, by what arguments do you support your claims above mine? Am I not the most ancient, and the most universal destroyer of mankind? Have I not been the instrument in the hands of Alexander, and Cæsar, and ten thousand other military butchers, of filling up vallies and creating mountains, by means of the bodies of dead men? Do I not act in a variety of ways? For whether human life is destroyed by means of a lance, a pike, a hanger, a bullet, a shell, a cannon ball, or a mine, it is all effected by my means; for the SWORD, by a usual figure in rhetorick, is made to signify them all. Besides producing this mortality, am I not the cause of all distress, poverty, desolation and slavery, which have appeared in every age, and in every country upon the face of the earth.

Hogshead of Spirits. I shall not dispute about the antiquity of our origin, Mr. Sword, although I have some reason to believe, as I shall say hereafter, you would gain nothing by a controversy upon that point. As to the universality of your dominion over human life, I deny that it is equal to mine. You destroy men only, but I destroy men, women and children. Yes, the ladies in every part of the world yield so the seduction of spirituous liquors. I call it seduction, for I generally overcome them, by first exciting in them a love for bitters before dinner, or for remedies against the cholick or low spirits, both of which are generally prepared by infusions in spirits. As for children I destroy them, by persuading their parents that a dram of raw rum or whisky is necessary for them every morning to keep the fog out of their throats, and thereby prevent their getting the fever and ague. But further, you destroy life in one season of the year, and in the day time only, but I keep up a destructive campaign during every month of the year, and such is the attachment of many people to me, that after having served them as a cordial during the day, I perform the office of a pillow and administer to their destruction every hour of the night. As to the monuments you have erected in every part of the world, they do not contain half the number of dead bodies which I have from time to time conveyed, by means of distress, to different grave yards in every part of the globe. I admit the various shapes by which you have affected the destruction of mankind, but in answer to this, give me leave to mention the different names and forms by which I have spread misery and death over the world. Rum, whisky, brandy, gin, shiego, bitters, toddy, grog, flings, and fifty other liquors, all come under the denomination of spirits. It is your province to destroy life suddenly, and only in one way——But I kill gradually, and in an hundred different ways. When I act by means of flingo, or rye whisky, fresh from the still, my patients generally live only two or three years; but when I make choice of old Jamaica, or Antigua, as instruments of death, they sometimes exist seven or eight years. I permit this, bye the bye only to spread the seeds of death more extensively; for people of slender observations ascribe the death of these people to other causes. I said that I killed in an hundred different ways. Yes half the diseases of the human body are produced by spirits. The jaundice and dropsy, sore eyes and sore legs; a burning in the soles of the feet, fits of various kinds, melancholy and madness, want of appetite and digestion, and many other complaints, for which I cannot give you the technical names, are all brought on by my influence upon the human body. You boast of distress, poverty, desolation and slavery, which you have brought upon mankind——but what are all these to the evils which follow in in my train? Wherever I go, all the calamities you have mentioned, together with the goal, the wheelbarrow, and the gallows, crouch before me for customers. Factions and rebellion originate with me, especially in the United States, for they are both hatched in still-houses, and low taverns, before they appeared in news papers and in mobs. I create domestick broils and family disputes; and lastly even war and murder are often the offsprings of spirituous liquors.

You began Mr. Sword, by boasting of antiquity. You were invented by Tubal Cain, and first used by Nimrod. But I claim an origin not only more antient, but much more honourable. The still, the worm and the cooling tub were all the invention of a prince, more antient than Adam, and more intelligent than the wisest man that ever lived upon the earth. Spiritous liquors are the current coin of his kingdom. They bear his image and inscription. They are the visible marks of his invisible powers. The Prince I allude to, is the,—DEVIL.

From the HERALD *of* FREEDOM, *&c. of September 15, published in* BOSTON.

Mess. PRINTERS,

Reports respecting a late unhappy suicide, are now circulating with rapidity through the country, and a number of letters are handed about said to be wrote by Miss F—— T—— A——, previous to her exit. As many transactions in matters of such a nature are generally exaggerated, to the detriment of one or other of the parties concerned, I send you the following, copied from the letters said to be wrote by Miss A—— My intention for this proceedure, is not to awaken the pangs of grief, or to add to the wounds of an afflicted breast—but only to place the matter in that point of view in which it was received by many. If mistaken ideas are entertained and propagated, there is room for an appeal to the impartial publick. Relying on your candour, Gentlemen, and that of your readers, I request you will give them a place in your first publications.

J.

To *D——r* and *Mrs. P——t.*

A WEEK ago I thought the world would not have persuaded me to have forgiven you, but the thoughts of leaving the world has made me give up all other considerations. To you do I partly owe my death. Think of this; but I forgive you both. Perhaps when I am dead you will think it of no use to own what you should never have denied—But remember the dying request of a person is of some consequence, and that the day is not far distant when you must give an account of every thing, good and bad. That you may think seriously of this, is the last request of

F—— T—— A——.

To *Mr. M——.*

WHO is as wretched as myself? Innocent I am in this—nothing but that would make me own my guilt—yet I have no proof—I have no money to make those who know the whole truth declare it. Before long I shall be condemned in a court of Justice!—O Lord God, thou knowest that my once beloved M—— is the first and last man I ever knew!—What is justice?—Most readily do I resign myself into the hands of the true and only God that gave it. If it pleases him, I wish to die with the truth in my mouth. My guilty innocence cannot save me. There is no oblation in death! Come, come, then, pleasing death, and relieve the too unfortunate

F—— T—— A——.

N. B. In the name of heaven let not my sweet infant foster—take care of it, unhappy M——, if you ever loved its mother, or by a stronger tie, for you know in the sight of heaven, you are the father of it.

F—— T—— A——.

YESTERDAY I saw the unhappy M—— possessed with the rage of a madman—he had my pity;—but he entered my chamber with a calmness that made me feel a tenderness for him. I gave him my letters—I took them from him again. He was soft, and mild—It was, unhappily, the place in which I once shewed him a letter from Governor Wentworth; I remember it yet—for a moment I loved him. When he left me, he was a madman; but something, I cannot tell what, prevented my being angry with him. I went to bed early—slept quietly—had pleasing dreams of him—remembered in my sleep where he stood—it was impressed on my mind; but I do not now love him. I forgive and pity him.

F—— T—— A——.

TO say I feel no agitation this day, is not just; but that I feel a calmness no criminal ever did, is certain—To-morrow I mean to prove my guilty innocence, for I can give it no other name. It will be called by some a rash step—yet a thing which has not been out of my mind for a fortnight, cannot be called sudden. It may be for the interest of some to call it lunacy—yet consult any physicians; ask them whether distraction was ever consistent. I felt, from the first, that this reason would go against me; I resolved not to live after it had. I feel like one that has been on a long visit, yet a most uncomfortable one. *I feel like a poor wanderer, called to return to a tender parent, though unasked, yet welcome!* The way I fear is dark—I have no one to shew it me—I know there is a God, who will reward and punish—I fear that God, for him have I offended; yet from my heart I repent. I never have been happy—not that I feared detection, because I was persuaded that was impossible. I knew I was doing an injury to one who had been all kindness to me. I now pray her to forgive me, as I forgave them who have done me nothing but injury. I request her not to place this crime to that of black ingratitude; for I am sensible of the obligation I was under to her. This is the last time that I shall write; therefore I must now pray for the forgiveness of my father and mother. My heart bleeds at the shock I must give to the most feeling of mothers. I entreat my fellow-sufferers to think of me with pity. I die with the assurance that my four tender friends whom I leave behind, will often take up one thing and another, and say, this, and this, was poor F——'s——and sometimes drop a tear.—O God! forgive my many great faults, and have mercy on my soul; and when it pleases thee, prove more than this can, the innocence of a repenting sinner.

F—— T—— A——.

ROME, June 4.

We have not hitherto experienced any uncommon heat of weather, yet many of our people seem to have had their brain turned. Never was such a rage known for suicide; and our hospitals for lunaties are crowded. Among the victims to despondency whom we have cause to lament is, the respectable Maitre d'Hotel of Mariui, who drowned himself last week.

VIENNA, *(Germany)* June 18.

The last advices from the head quarters of our army, mention, that the greatest attention is given to the movements of the troops under the command of the Vizir. They are said to amount to 180,000 men.

The advance guard of the Vizir's army, consisting of 10,000 men, has already advanced to Sofferowa. On its advance our volunteers retired, and we are sorry to add, that the Turks massacred all the Christian inhabitants, for having harboured and assisted our troops.

They say that it requires above 30,000 horses, camels, oxen, &c. to transport the artillery of the Grand Vizir's army, the Turks having no baggage waggons.

PARIS, June 26.

There are now five regiments in the garrison at Rennes, where both the commanding officers of the troops and the Governor of the place have repeatedly of late, escaped from the fury of the people with their lives. A camp is formed in the plain of St. Montmorin, consisting of 10,000 men; and at Brieux the whole force of the nation seems to be collecting together.

The parliament of Dauphine has presented an address, with the proceis verbal, as follows:

"SIRE,

"WE now approach the throne, with hearts as heavy as they can be, under disaster and dismay. We come from those who cast a dreary look over their city, and see in it, alas! scarce more than the tomb of all who dwell in it!

"Your Majesty cannot hear without emotion, the perversion of your intended bounty! That the new laws, meant no doubt, for our better welfare, must doom us to our ruin!

"SIRE——Why should we retrace, what time can ever obliterate, the marks already upon us, these laws have left? Regard the petitions of your provinces!—The remonstrances of your courts!—The honest abhorrence of every citizen!—The collected opposition of the whole commonalty!

"That your Majesty should oppose this opposition, and strive to controul by any compulsion but of kindness, is what we cannot apprehend—For your Majesty is the father of your people, and would of course rule over them, less through terrour than in love!

"Deign, SIRE, to look at the troubles of your kingdom. But look, and they are calm. At authority not guaranteed by yourself, your people tremble. They tremble as they demand their allowed immunities and common laws!

"All France addresses you as with one voice, in supplication for the Assembly of the states. Deign, SIRE, to grant this prayer, and they be well. Again happy in recovered rights, the distranchized province would droop no more—the kingdom would be restored—each faithful subject would be happy!

"As sure as evils are traceable to their source, they would, also in their source be rectified.

"Under the eye of your Majesty, and the efforts of your people, what consequence could the hopeless? Even when the national debt should be liquidated, who would mind the burthen, but as he might be proud to bear it? What importance could be seen in any citizen, but to distinguish himself by his ability to do and suffer—by the vigour of his policy, the superiority of his genius—by the resources can be formidable, sacrifice! If extent of resources can be formidable, well might the enemy tremble!—For our finances would be unexampled—our patriotism not more fore—our loyalty not more buoyant!

"The officers of your parliament have risked their lives and liberties in defence of the laws and your authority. Thus they exemplify on the duty of submission. They display also the satisfaction of political self-approbation!—They have saved the capital—the whole province from destruction!

"Such has been their obedience to your commands!—Such is our hope—your justice will ordain their revocation!

The date of this spirited address is, *Grenoble*, 9th *June* 1788.

JUNE 23.

HIS MAJESTY'S ORDINANCE,

Declaring, the protest and deliberations of Parliaments and Courts, seditious and libellous.

IT having been represented to the King that several writings has been clandestinely published, and that his indulgence had been much abused by no notice having been taken of them. That besides——fictitious figures have been made use of to give them consequence:—These and other weighty reasons have determined his wisdom to prohibit and suppress them.

Those writings, under the title of Resolutions, or Protests of different bodies and communities, carry with them an air of disobedience and revolt, contrary to the duty of subjects, and especially of the officers of those bodies, whom the King forbids to hold any further assembly or deliberation, and from whom alone they hold the authority of exercising their profession.

These writings are in their form——illegal——in the effect they are intended to produce——falacious: their contents are equally reprehensible, and assume a superiority over the royal authority. Some declare the King's acts, absurd in their form, despotic in their principles, tyrannical in their effects, destructive of monarchy, and the rights and capitulations of provinces.

It is his Majesty's with to hold out to the nation its true interest, in the same manner to bring it back to its proper powers.

His goodness has delayed him hitherto from taking notice of those writings, hoping that his subjects would reflect and repent of their errors, and induce his Majesty to forget their past conduct.

His Majesty owes his own authority——he owes it to his faithful subjects——he owes it to the people at large, to prevent for the future such acts, which, made without power, out of the places of the ordinary sittings, against the express command of the King, escape the notice of a formal proceeding to annul them, by the very vice of their formation, since to annul them would be to suppose they had a regular existence: but which spread about as they have been, are calculated to mislead the nation from being in his Council, others, that the deliberations and protests of his Courts and other assemblies, made since the publication of his laws of the 8th of May last, and tending to prevent their execution and effects, are and shall remain *suppressed as seditious, irreconcilable to the Royal Authority, made without power, and with a design to mislead his People; defend* all persons, particularly officers of the Courts, or other Judges, to assist in future at such assemblies, or make such protests, *on pain or forfeiture and loss of estate, commission, civil or military appointment*, against all those who shall assist at, or sign them. *Defends* in like manner, and under the same penalties, all and every officer in the different tribunals throughout the kingdom to pay any regard to such decrees and protests or the impressions they may have made.

His Majesty declares likewise, that he will take under his special protection, for the present and to come, all those tribunals and others of his subjects,—who submitting to such laws, stand forward to put them in execution, and holds himself to guarantee them, on every occasion, against any feeble and seditious menaces which might alarm their fidelity. Commands in the same manner all officers and commandants of provinces to pay strict attention to the execution of the present ordinance which shall be printed and stuck up wherever it shall be found necessary, and notified, by the express order of his Majesty, to all the grand bailliwicks and presidencies throughout the kingdom.

Made at Versailles, the 20th of July, 1788.

(Signed)

BARON de BRETEUIL.

July 2. The affairs of this country become more alarming every day. The flame not only spreads, but what is worse, seems approaching nearer to the capital. The parliament of Rouen, which at first appeared to acquiesce under the late ordinances, have at length taken a decisive part with the opposition. In their last resolutions, they have not only asserted the rights of parliament, but have gone so far as to accuse the two leading ministers as traitors to their King and country, and to demand that they should be brought to public justice. The consequence is, that letters were yesterday dispatched for sending all the members of parliament into exile.

LONDON, July 3.

The Ordinance of the French King is by far the strongest he has yet ventured to declare; it strikes at the fundamental rights of the subjects, who have ever had right to petition, which this act annuls. Let whatever come after, it cannot be more arbitrary.

July 4. The last war was the zera of humiliation to Great-Britain. She lost a whole continent, and was despised by every power in Europe. Every act had a tick at the stick lion. The day of retribution is come, and France and Russia are at this moment just as low as their enemies could with. They assist to care for nobody, and no body cares for them.

Poland the little remains of a kingdom, dwindled to a Republic——will remain where it is, during the life of the present Monarch, who by the bye is one of the best good characters that ever wore a crown——he has the pledged word of the Emperor for the security of his dominions——but on his death, his kingdom will in all probability be divided by the Imperial crowned heads. It possesses no strength to resist and preserve its independency. Its revenues annually are not so much as our King is allowed for his privy purse, being no more than 800,000l.

Of the SWEDES and RUSSIANS.

Extract of a letter from the British consul, at Elsineur, dated June 14, 1788.

"The Swedish fleet (fifteen of the line and four frigates) have been seen three days ago off Gothland, supposed intended to escort above fifty gallies, and double the number of transports, with about forty thousand troops towards the borders of Finland, where the Russians seem pretty much unguarded, and not advancing very far with their fleet at Cronstadt, only three ships of the line being hauled out of the Mole, and so sickly, that they bury above forty men every day."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, his Britannick Majesty's Consul, dated Elsineur, June 16, 1788.

"The Centurion, Capt. Hand, arrived here this day from Cronstadt. He sailed from thence the 16th June, with four Russian ships of the Line (three of 100 guns) and four Frigates, which suddenly tacked on the 22d between Dago and Gothland; a quarter of an hour after, he saw 15 or 16 Swedish Men of War in chase of them; and about two hours after heard a strong cannonade for near two hours, when he was at a great distance, the wind being fair. Some ships from Dantzick and Pillau, confirm the report of a cannonade."

PETERSBURGH, August 28.

The following was handed to us by a gentleman from North-Carolina.

To his Excellency Samuel Johnston Esq; Governour of the State of North-Carolina, and president of the late Convention held at Hillsborough.

We the undersigned citizens of the town of Tarborough, impressed with the liveliest sense of the important motives which influenced the wise and virtuous members of the Grand Federal Convention held at Philadelphia, beg leave to approach your Excellency, and express our sincere approbation of the zeal you have displayed to connect the State of North-Carolina to the General Union, and to those blessings and happy consequences we expect to flow from a free and energetick government. It is a duty we owe to ourselves, our country and posterity, to publish every testimony of reprobation of the unhappy issue of that publick measure which claimed the attention of our late Convention in Hillsborough, and to record also our unequivocal applause, of the virtue, patriotism and exertions, of EIGHTY-TWO STATESMEN, whose wisdom and character, we trust will yet preserve all that we conceive precious in this life, to ourselves and future generations.

United in the principle of your Excellency, we contemplated with emotions of pleasure & regret, this small but wise and firm band, struggling against a torrent of popular phrenzy, excited evidently to extinguish whatever hope remained to restore publick faith, revive commerce and promote agriculture; and though their efforts proved unsuccessful, they are not less entitled to our gratitude; at least, their exertions, and the federal principles of our numerous adherents, may preserve us from indiscriminate odium, and probably recommend us at some future hour of calmness and moderation, to our place in the United Government, the only Rock into which their conduct was calculated to involve their country, themselves and their fellow citizens——we publish this declaration of our principles, determined to rise and fall with the Union of America; supplicating your Excellency to imploy all constitutional means and influence in your powers to convince the adopting States, or their Executives, that North-Carolina ought not to be included in general crimination, but that a considerable part of her most respectable citizens are still attached to a federal system, from perswasion, that from it alone they can expect exemption from domestick infurrections, defence from foreign invasion, and continuance of the blessings of peace and general prosperity.

Tarborough, North-Carolina, Aug. 20, 1788.

FREDERICKSBURGH, August 28.

On Sunday night, the 17th instant, a most daring murder and robbery was committed on the body of a travelling man at the lower end of Orange County. It appeared from circumstanting evidence, at the coroner's inquest, that the deceased called at the house of Thomas Brightwell, asked for something to eat and drink: and as they could not give him change for a guinea, he gave them a pair of buckles for his expences. He was shot about a hundred yards from the house, and then robbed him of his money. He was a young man, about 22 years of age, very well dressed, handsome and well made; said his name was Johnson and that he was a citizen of New-York. His linen was marked E. D.

Thomas Brightwell, and the person who shot him, are apprehended and committed to goal; some others, equally guilty, it is hoped, will find the way there, and meet the fate they justly deserve

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BOSTON, September 18.

Capt. Williams, late from L'Orient, informs, that the Hon. Marquis de la Fayette, having expressed his sentiments in favour of the proceedings of the Parliaments has incurred the King's displeasure; and that the Deputies from Bretagne has been thrown into the Bastille.

A gentleman of veracity who arrived in town on Tuesday evening from New-York, assures us, that Congress on Saturday last, determined that City, for the new Congress to meet at. This important point was settled by the arrival of the Rhode-Island representation. We hope in our next to gratify the public by publishing the Ordinances of Congress, for putting the new Government into operation.

NORTHAMPTON, September 27.

Extract from the Speech of the British King, to his Parliament, on the 11th of July last, received by Captain Downe.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I see with concern the continuance of the war between Russia and the Porte, in which the Emperor has also taken a part. But the general state of Europe, and the assurances which I receive from foreign powers, inform me every reason to expect that my subjects will continue to enjoy the blessings of peace.

"The engagements which I have recently entered into with my good brother the King of Prussia, and those with the States-General of the United Provinces which have already been communicated to you, are directed to this object, which I have uniformly in view, and they will, I trust, be productive of the happiest consequences in promoting the security and welfare of my own dominions, and in contributing to the general tranquility of Europe."

By the United States in Congress assembled, September 13, 1788.

WHEREAS the Convention assembled in Philadelphia, pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st of February, 1787, did, on the 17th of September, in the same year, report to the United States in Congress assembled, a constitution for the people of the United States: whereupon Congress, on the 28th of the same September, did resolve unanimously, "That the said report, with the resolutions accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of Delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the Convention made and provided in that case:" And whereas the Constitution so reported by the Convention and by Congress transmitted to the several Legislatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, and such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress, and are filed in the office of the Secretary.

Therefore,

Resolved, That the first Wednesday in January next, be the day for appointing electors in the several states, which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states, and vote for a president; and that the first Wednesday in March be the time, and the present seat of Congress the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution.

Treasury-Office, Boston, Sept. 17, 1788.

Messrs ADAMS & NOURSE,

Please to insert in your paper the following extract of a Resolve, passed by the Hon. the Legislature, respecting No. 6's *&c. granted March,* 1788,—*and oblige*

your humble servant,

ALEXANDER HODGDON, *Treasurer.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, March 27, 1788.

"WHEREAS it is of the utmost importance, that no Order, Certificate, Due-Bill, or any other Paper Security, should be given by, or in the name of the Treasurer, on any account of the said tax, whereby unrighteous advantages may be taken of necessitous and ignorant persons:

"*Resolved*, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, be, and he hereby is directed not to give out, or permit to be given out, of the Treasury-Office, on account of the said Tax, any Order, Certificate, Due Bill, or other Paper Security, except for Specie really paid on account of the said Tax, either on Loan or on Collection thereof.

"And it is further *Resolved*, That any and every Order, Certificate, Due-Bill, or any other Paper Security issued from the Treasury, on account of the said Tax, other than for Specie actually paid in as aforesaid, shall be null and void."

N. B. The Collectors of the above Tax will do well to attend to this Resolve.

GINSENG.

WANTED a quantity of good and well-dried GINSENG—Also a quantity of Red and White CLOVER SEED—for which articles a generous price will be given in any kind of Goods, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

N. B. The best method of curing this Root, will be to string and hang it in an upper room, otherwise out of the sun, where it may have a free air. This may serve as a caution against curing of the root by the heat of the fire, as it will infinitely ruin it for any market in America.

Greenfield, August 11, 1788.

WANTED, an active steady BOY, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Saddlers trade. Enquire of SAMUEL CLARKE, jun.

Northampton, Sept. 17, 1788.

THE trial being open, PLEASURE was brought to the bar. Repentance appeared to prosecute her.

The judge, Philosophy, with eye severe observed her. Beneath him fat fullen melancholy, with folded arms: —Reflection, with clofe contracted brow, opened the indictment: and fquint-eyed Care, with dark difguft, were appointed to examine the witneffes.

The firft evidence that was called, was a young fellow with a pallid countenance; his fmall legs fcarcely could fupport him to crawl into court; he was obliged to ftop for want of breath and, in a fqueaking voice, he depofed thus:

That, to his knowledge, the prifoner was the greateft jilt in nature; that he had thrown at my a very good eftate, and fwelling a ftrong conftitution in following her; that fhe continually gave him hopes of enjoyment but always deceived him; that his firft acquaintance with her was at college, where fhe tempted him, in fhape of a beautiful prizzer, to forfake his ftudies and follow her; he immediately fet up his equipage to honour her; ran after her from horfe-race to horfe-race; followed her to the hazzard-table; purfued her among woman of the town; fearched every tavern for her; but ftill he had miffed meeting her.

At the tavern, indeed he had fometimes a glimpfe of her; but then he began drinking fo young, that he was ſeldom there in capacity to enjoy her, always either dead or drunk; when fober, he was commonly ſick, and when ſaddled, always for fighting; ſo that on the whole, he told the court (ſwearing by his maker) fhe was an impudent jilt, and bilked him.

The next witneſs was a lady, a fine moulded female; ſhe ſtid gracefully into court, with her hoop held high before her, and immediately ran up to the prifoner to imbrace her, but was perverted by the prime ſerjeant, Reflection, who aſked her, if ſhe knew the criminal; upon which, with a full ſtare and mouth wide open, ſhe burſt into the pretrieſt laugh; fell from thence into the moſt innocent confuſion; ſweetly excuſed herſelf in a very becoming liſp; and with a low courteſy, ſunk negligently down on the bench between the prifoner's counſel, Fancy and Hope.

She was interrogated about her knowledge of the prifoner; when ſhe told the court, that the lady at the bar was her intimate; they had been brought up from their childhood together; and that the judge was truly a fright and the reſt of the bench a parcel of queer creatures, not to let ſo fine a lady to ſet down among them.

Then turning to the priſoner, ſhe invited her to her drum, and told her what charming company was to be at it; for inſtance, Miſs Rout, Madam Raquet, Widow Hurricane, Lady Dowager Drum, and the Dutcheſs of Hekter-ſkelter; then ſhe haſtily got up and hummed an opera tune; and, with a roundabout ſweep, whiſked away to her chair in an inſtant.

The next evidence was an old man; though ſtricken in years, his countenance had not loſt all the marks of florid health; in his face the bloom of manhood ſeemed to contend with the winter of age.

He gave his evidence as follows: "Behold, moſt grave judge, one of the unhappieſt among mankind; I have all my life been ſearching after Pleaſure, fooled by that lady, the priſoner, till at laſt I am involved in an irremediable ſeries of miſeries.

"In my juvenile days, I had often read of the priſoner, Pleaſure; I was charmed at her character: I longed to be acquainted with her; thought of nothing but her; and, like other lovers, turned poet to pleaſe her.

"I courted the ſciences for her ſake; but in poetry I flattered myſelf I ſhould ſoon find her; therefore immediately became fond of making her verſes; But alas! where I expected Pleaſure, I met with Pain: I was blamed as an idler, condemned as a plagiary, or puniſhed by the ignorant and envious with deriſion. I next applied myſelf to traſick; I croſſed the ſea for gain; I increaſed my fortune but not to my pleaſure.

"Tempeſts, robbers, breached in trade, diſappointments, damped all hopes of enjoying her; I then recollected I had gained enough; I reſolved to reſt myſelf, and, in eaſe, was in hopes to find her.

"Againſt was miſtaken; while at reſt I was uneaſy; I grew diſcontented with having nothing to do, I then reſolved to exerciſe my mind, and I began to examine the laws of nature.

"I ſtudied them; I inquired into primary cauſes; but alas! all I obtained, was an inſatiable deſire to know more than could be known, and a certain ſorrowful reflection, that all I did know was inſignificant.

"I then turned builder; I planned a houſe; I laid out my gardens; I amuſed myſelf among the artiſts; and then I thought I was arrived at true pleaſure; but I was ſtill to ſeek; the workmen's delays diſturbed me, they fell out among themſelves; I was diſtracted to decide their quarrels; At length they finiſhed the houſe, and then I invited my friends, I treated my neighbours, I ſettled fortunes on my children, and once more I thought of being happy; ſtill I am deceived; my friends I find are flatterers; my neighbours are envious of my riches, my children wiſh for my death, to poſſeſs them, and, after all my toils, am at laſt far from finding pleaſure as the firſt day I ſet out after her."

The judge then aſked the priſoner, what defence ſhe could make? She called her witneſſes, Beauty and Love.

On their appearance, immediately the whole court was ſenſibly affected: Melancholy reared his head, Reflection ſmoothed his brow, Care looked pleaſed, and Philoſophy gave a ſigh, when Prudence, who all this while ſtood concealed, ſtepped forth and ordered the officers of the court, Fear and Diſguſt, to ſeize the two witneſſes, Beauty and Love, for ſhe had an indictment againſt them for perjury; objected to their teſtimony, and inſiſted on Pleaſure's making a defence without their help. Pleaſure immediately began:—

"Would mankind uſe me as I deſerve, I ſhould never be tried as a criminal, but rewarded as a friend.

"They call upon me to help them; yet I no ſooner come to their aſſiſtance, but they bind me captive to their temperance.

"The youth, who appeared againſt me, I never was acquainted with; had he ſtuck to his ſtudies, he might have found me; He miſtook another for me, whom he followed; ſhe is dreſt like me, her name is Folly; it is to her he owes all his miſfortunes.

"As to the lady, who ſays, I attended her infancy, it is falſe; She had a waiting maid that attended her, and took my name, but her true title was Self-love.

"The laſt and heavieſt charge againſt me is the old man's; but he is a hypocrite: I would have attended him, always as his wife: but he would uſe me like a kept miſtreſs proud of ſhewing the world he poſſeſſed me; I diſpiſed him for his oſtentation; I left him, to be more ſincerely dealt with; and I——

"But why (raiſing her voice) ſhould I plead among ſuch cold, ſuch ſpiritleſs judges? Come to my reſque, my friends I affirſt me, my allies!"

Immediately, the Paſſions came, turbulently into court, drove Melancholy away, gagged Repentance; Philoſophy hid himſelf under the table; they, trampled upon Reflection; releaſed Pleaſure; and made Prudence priſoner, to be tried in her place.

An Extraordinary Law-Caſe.

Remarkable caſe of an unfortunate gentleman, who had two fathers and, yet never a one.

——I ſhould be glad of the opinion of the learned in law, upon the following new, and to me, important queſtion:—

My mother was married to her firſt huſband only three weeks when he was accidentally killed by a fall from his horſe. Four weeks after ſhe was married to a ſecond huſband; and exactly eight months and a half after her ſecond marriage ſhe was delivered of me, apparently come to the full time; but prior to my appearance in the world, the ſecond huſband died alſo. Pray which of theſe two gentlemen was or ought to have been my father, according to the laws of England.

Each of them left a ſmall eſtate. The relations of the firſt huſband have ſeized upon his eſtate under pretence that he died without iſſue; had you been born, ſaid they, the firſt day of the ſeventh month after the date of the ſecond marriage; as the law has allowed to every mother a ſhort coming of three months.

Say the relations at the ſecond huſband, you ſhall not have his eſtate, becauſe the ſame law allows the mother three months over nine; therefore had you been born upon the laſt of the eleventh month after the firſt huſband's death, you would have been his ſon to all intents and purpoſes.

They ſay further, that ſuppoſing the allowance of three months within or over the nine, ſhould be found to ſtrike equally againſt them both, yet they are at no loſs to make good their claims on ſeperate ground. Nine months ſay they is fixed by experience as the medium period of a woman's pregnancy, and the law has humanely allowed three months within or over, from a preſumption that it is probable ſhe may exceed or fall ſhort of the ordinary time; But when, as in the preſent caſe, there has been an inference of two lawful married huſbands this legal preſumption cannot be admitted: And there is no other method of determining the queſtion, but by the natural preſumption ariſing from the ordinary period of pregnancy: And when we attempt to aſcertain your father by this rule, we find, that you were born nine months and an half after the death of the firſt huſband, and eight months and an half after the marriage with the ſecond, the natural preſumption for and againſt either huſband being your father is equal. Since then the law will admit you no other farther but one or the other of theſe two perſons—ſince you cannot lay claim to any one of them in preference to the other—and ſince it is impoſſible you can have two fathers; therefore you can have none at all.

MELCHISEDECK.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Truſtees of the Humane Society, held September 1, 1788. VOTED,

THAT the Printers of the ſeveral news-papers in this State, be requeſted to publiſh in their reſpective papers, the communication made to this Society by the Rev. Dr. Lathrop, reſpecting the recovery of a lad from apparent death by drowning.

To the Publiſhers of News-Papers in this Commonwealth,

GENTLEMEN,

PURSUANT to the above vote of the Truſtees of the Humane Society, you are requeſted to publiſh in your reſpective news-papers the incloſed communication, and alſo to inform the publick, that ſaid Truſtees have, in the courſe of the preſent year, granted rewards to five perſons, for their ſignal exertions in ſaving that number of their fellow creatures from death by drowning, agreeable to the 10th law of the inſtitution.

S. PARKER, Rec. Sec'y

To the Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, *Eſq. L. L. D. Preſident of the Humane Society, in Boſton.*

SIR,

I HAVE the pleaſure of communicating to you a ſucceſsful caſe, in which I had the ſatisfaction of obſerving the return of animation to a young perſon, who on Saturday laſt fell out of a boat and was drowned, in about twelve feet of water.—A man at ſome diſtance ſaw him fall overboard, but at firſt thought he dove in to bathe, as the day was very warm; but obſerving him to riſe and ſink two or three times he apprehended the lad was in danger, ran to ſave him, but before he could reach the place, he was ſunk to the bottom. Two men dove in after him, but could not recover him. Some time was ſpent to obtain a hoot-hook, which after ſeveral attempts, the body was taken up.

A meſſenger was immediately ſent for the neareſt phyſician, Dr. Kent, and another was ſent for me.——Before I arrived, the body had been rolled on a barrel, and ſhook with the head downwards, and I was told conſiderable water came from the mouth.—I had the body conveyed as ſoon as poſſible to a room, at which time the phyſician who had been ſent for came in: Without delay we took off the wet cloths, and purſued the method of treatment recommended by the Humane Society, for the recovery of perſons apparently dead. After the means had been uſed about an hour, no indiſtinct tremour was perceived in the pulſe, and the body began to acquire warmth. The applications of ſnuff and volatiles to the noſe produced a conſiderable agitation. In an hour and a quarter, or twenty minutes from the time when we firſt began to uſe the means, the lad was ſufficiently alive to open his eyes, but the return of animation was attended with great diſtreſs, and with groans which were heard in the neighbouring houſes.—Some time after he ſpoke, but ſeemed bewildered.—Through the remainder of the day and the night following; he was in great pain, thirſty and diſtreſſed for breath.—In the morning the Doctor let him blood; ſeveral days afterwards he complained of a ſoreneſs in his ſtomach and bowels, probably owing to his being rolled and preſſed hard on a barrel, when taken out of the waters; and a method of treatment, which it is to be wiſhed may be wholly omitted, in all caſes of this kind, as there is danger of deſtroying the feeble remains of life, at that critical moment.

After the hurry was over, I made more particular inquiry into the circumſtances, and found the lad was between twelve and eighteen minuets under water. When taken up, the people who were preſent declare there was no appearance of life.—When I firſt ſaw him, the body was quite cold, the head and limbs were torpid, and hung as thoſe of a perſon quite dead.

While we were carrying him to a convenient place in order to purſue the methods recommended for recovery, there was a ſmall groan not unlike that of one expiring. Words cannot expreſs the anxiety of the ſcarcher, when he came into the room where we were endeavouring to recover his drowned ſon, much leſs can language deſcribe the feelings of the parent, when he beheld the return of life.

I have, Sir, been ſome what particular, as this is the firſt caſe in which I have been a joyful witneſs of the reſtoration of one who had, as it were paſſed the gates of eternity and had not the neceſſary aid been afforded, would no doubt, before this time have been ſilent in the grave. With great reſpect I am, Sir, your's, and the Society's moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

JOHN LATHROP.

Boſton, July 27, 1788.

* *The practice of rolling a ſubject on a barrel, and many other methods of producing a violent agitation of the body, have probably been adopted upon a miſtaken notion of the admiſſion of large quantities of water into the ſtomach and lungs. The fact is, that inſenſibly recovered from apparent death, very little or no water has been found to have entered the lungs; and as to that which is received into the ſtomach, it is evident that as much as is ſufficient to fill it, can never be dangerous. And therefore every meaſure of this kind, can have no other tendancy than to injure the organs, and impede the reſperation of the circulation.*

LONDON, July 2.

Tuſday died at his houſe in Harley ſtreet, the Right Hon. Lord Say and Sele. The death of this nobleman was the conſequence of an act over which it is impoſſible that the veil of ſecrecy can be thrown. For ſome days previous to his Lordſhips death, an uncommon degree of ingratitude ſeemed to incumber his ſpirits; he frequently burſt into tears, but no ſatisfactory motive for his uneaſineſs. On the morning of his deſolation, he ſubmitted to have his hair dreſſed; but appeared very impatient during the opperation: ſoon after the ſervant quitted his preſence, he ſeized a ſword, which about four years ſince was given him by the Duc de Conſtans, and ſtabbing himſelf violently in three different parts of the body, almoſt immediately expired.

ELEAZER & WM. PORTER,

HAVE juſt received a freſh ſupply of Engliſh and Weſt-India GOODS,—MEDICINES, &c.—Likewiſe, Glaſs, German and Bliſtered Steel, Cotton Wool, Wool Cards, Powder, Shot, Iron Bolts, Cod-Fiſh by the quintal or leſs quantity, &c.

Flax-Seed, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, Butter, old Braſs, Pewter, and Bees-Wax, will be received in payment for any of the above Goods.

They want to purchaſe a quantity of BEEF for barrelling, and CLOVER SEED.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid E. and W. PORTER, by Book or Note, are notified that this call muſt be ſufficient for them to balance their accounts, or they will be ſpeedily collected.

Hadley, Sept. 8, 1788.

Take Notice.

THE Subſcriber informs his cuſtomers, that the preſent half year concludes with No. 106, at which time he hopes there will not one individual fail of punctual payment.

JOHN CLARK.

N. B. Thoſe that are in arrear for laſt year's papers may expect this is the laſt notice.

Sept. 5, 1788.

WANTED, as apprentices to the Taylor's buſineſs, two BOYS, about 14 years of age.—Enquire of SAMUEL BRECK.

Northampton, Sept. 3, 1788.

Vol. III.] THE [NUMB. 109.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

Accidentally talking up the other day, a Scotch publication, I came across the following; by inſerting which in your paper, you will oblige your conſtant reader,

Z.

The EXECUTION.

Full many a gem of pureſt ray ſerene,
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to bluſh unſeen
And waſte its ſweetneſs on the deſart air.

Some village Hampden, that with dauntleſs breaſt
The little tyrant of his field withſtood,
Some mute inglorious Milton here may reſt,
Some Cromwell, guiltleſs of his country's blood.

SEE! ſee! (ſaid the beautiful and ſympathizing Maria, looking, out of her window, and pointing with her left hand towards the gallows,)—ſee the laſt ſtage of iniquity, the miſerable end of a miſerable life! The poor fettered wretch, walking behind the men with white rods in their hands, is the criminal!" Her piteous accents affected me much; and I aſked with more than common concern, "What he had done?" "Driven (ſaid ſhe) by extreme neceſſity to procure an immediate relief to a famiſhed family, he ſtalked forth in an evil hour, and only exacted a few ſhillings of one, who had but a few minutes before cheated, his neighbor of many guineas.

"Which now (added ſhe, with her eyes full of tears, and the archeſt look in the world) is the worſtieſt of the two, the robber or the robbed?—moſt probable the robber. And yet (quoth ſhe) the laſt whole knavery is notorious is carefied, diſtinguiſhed, and trufted; while the firſt, though impelled by a momentary impulſe to one ſingle act contrary to the laws of God ſhall be hanged like a dog in a tether." In the name of goodneſs and humanity, why are not judges hanged for our ſtretching, as well as others for breaking the law?" becauſe the Devil, like a conjurer as he is, protects his own," quoth Maria.

Mean while the malefactor came ſlowly and ſilently forward: he had ſomething about him paſſing ſhew. His features were manly and expreſſive; his manner familiar, but compoſed. A ſigh now and then broke wearily from his boſom, and the big round tear ſtood quivering in his eye. He made a ſtand at the foot of the ladder, as if to recollect himſelf—paſſed—looked round him; then fixed his eyes full on the gibbet with moſt fervour, though not leſs devotion, in his countenance than any cantor of all the canting fraternity that ever canted. "O tree! (ſaid he) how grim is that cloud that lowers on thy aſpect! what does it ſignify to die? but to be hanged is dreadful indeed! the deſtinies, however, have woven for me this garment, and it muſt be worn."

With theſe words he vaulted lightly on the ſcaffold. There one or two of his friends came and ſhook him by the hand. His poor wife then made her appearance; and ſuch a ſcene of tenderneſs enſued as ſingularly affected and overpowered the whole multitude that ſurrounded them. She ſtruggled up the ladder, flung herſelf in his arms, and continued motionleſs in that embrace alone ten minutes. She then looked up in his face, but could not utter a word. Three diſtinct times the did fall in a ſwoon at his feet, and at length was carried away frantick.

All this time his behaviour was equally recollected and reſolute. And when the dear partner of his ſoul was torn from his fond embrace forever, "Now (ſays he) all is over! It is not in the power of earth and hell to give me ſuch another ſhock, and the bitterneſs of death is paſt!"

Then wiping his eyes with his handkerchief, he beckoned with his hand, as if he meant to ſpeak. The muttering of the multitude inſtantly died away; and among the ſix or ſeven thouſand people there was hardly a breath to be heard.

* *At Edinburgh, the gibbet is commonly at the bottom of the Weſt Bow, contiguous to the Corn Market. There is ordinary for the uſing magiſtrates and town officers to walk in formal proceſſion to the place of execution before the criminal, with white rods in their hands. Perhaps it may prevent ſome what of the readers ſurpriſe, when he is informed that the moſt learned people in Europe; that literature in all its branches is often taught with liberality and taſte in a common garriſh ſchool; and that the great Doctor Johnſon himſelf, had his pride permitted the experiment, is every bone ever with his match in Scotland as the dog's tail.*

"I would (ſaid he) take as little of this world with me to the next as poſſible; and if you will give me leave, you ſhall in a very few words know the whole of my mind.

"I many who know both who I am, and what I have done to procure the gallows, will be too apt, perhaps, from my preſent pitiful condition, to overlook, as is uſual with the favorites of fortune, not only what I am not, but alſo what I have never been.

"For the moſt part retaining thro' life an unpolluted mind, and priding myſelf on an exemplary uprightneſs of intention; qualms ſuſpicious fears of futurity, and all the libidious train of fiends that haunt and diſtract the breaſt of the guilty, never to this hour gave the leaſt annoyance to mine.

"I give it as the opinion of a dying man, who has often a nd carefully made the experiment, that a merry heart, a feeling heart, and an honeſt heart: is the narrow and ſoulof all ſound philoſophy, of all true religion, of all human happineſs; and certainly, it is the only ſpark of miſdom that the folly of fools, has never yet been able to drown. There's enow o' plagues in this plaguey world, though a man be not a plague to himſelf.

"For my own part, I never made a buſtle about any thing, but always endeavoured to tumble down through life as eaſy as poſſible. I have always found, that to be too buſy there is ſome danger. The laborious pity the lounger, and the lounger laugh at the laborious. The ſcripture ſaith, what all finds to be true at laſt, it is vain for you to riſe up early, and ſit up late, and to eat the bread of ſorrow.

"It gives me ſome comfort, that what I have ſaid has ſo far recovered the good humour of my hearers. I am no methodiſtical whiner; yet death ſtares me ſo full in the face, that I would fain mention futurity, but for the wags on each ſide of me, ſome ſcrewing up their mouths in derſion, ſome gaping for a hint to jeſt about, and ſome with infinite archneſs inly chuckling at my ſimplicity. Truſt me, I envy not your mirth; but the ſtrange delirium of treating death as a mere Bug-bear, at which children can only be alarmed, let me tel you, hath much more of the ſerious than the comick in it. I did fee myſelf the capricious tyrant indignant at the levity and indifference of all mankind, perching, all ready on the ears of many a little miſter and miſs, who though there were not a gallows in the world, muſt yet very ſoon ſubmit to his power.

"I can appeal to all who know me, if I was not juſt as jolly a fellow as the beſt of you; if I had not once as much warmth in my breaſt, as much vigour in my nerves, as good blood in my veins, and as much mercury in my brain, though perhaps not ſo much money in my purſe, as any of you all! I ſhew me the man who ever durſt call me either villain, coward or liar with impunity. I can ſay with confidence, I never made a lie in my life; and ſcorn to die with leſs ſpirit than I lived. And yet I aſſure you, from the palpitation of my own heart, the near approaches of death, make the blitheſt ſad, the proudeſt humble, the wiſeſt doubtful, the braveſt timid. We all know how we are, but none of us know how we may be. For all that the preſent, abſtracted from the future, would rather be a curſe than a bleſſing. Then might we exclaim, "O nature why haſt thou led us this numerleſs dance!—Annihilation? cruel annihilation, hence! torment is not before the time!"

"Moſt certain if we do well, the fate will end well; if not, what can we expect but the fate we have ſhaped ourſelves? yet how many poor, ſilly, inconſiderate devils are there who daily ſwallow the hook with the bait, and affected to put on a fool's cap in the very jaws of eternity! What a pity ſuch blockheads ſhould ever die! The world had as it is, is ſurely good enough for them.

"Then a propos, you may think too is good for me. As cir-ſtances now are it is matter not a pin to me what you think; I think otherwiſe myſelf, and that's conſolation ſufficient! Know moreover, that knavery and hypocriſies were ever my averſion. When my dear wife and two innocent babes were at their laſt gaſp, "You ſhall not periſh (quoth I) though it ſhould coſt me my neck." What then? It has done ſo. But three lives ſo much more precious to me than my own, is ſufficient compenſation.

"Am I more criminal now than he who every day affects to be what he really is not; and for no other reaſon, but that he may the more eaſily poſſeſs what is not his own? no: I have ſomething about me that would never let me ſtoop to be a cheat; and I would not exchange my preſent condition for that of thouſands, who are treated by every ſelfiſh fcoundrel that approaches them as the Right Honourable of the earth. The laws that condemned me were made by the great, and have no other object than to keep the world in their own power, and entail on others the keeneſt poverty, and the vileſt ſubjection. But an innocent death on a gibbet is more eligible than the moſt ſhuppinous life on a throne encircled with ſycophants and liars debauched with perjury and crimes. They will ſay I was hanged. What care I? Many an honeſt fellow has been hanged before me. Should they blaſt my memory with the name of villain, I ſhall only with they may never meet another more deſerving the character. I would recommend my wife and children to their mercy, but that they have ſhewn me too little to expect they will ſhew any to them.

"It is a naughty world; I found it deceived and deceiving, and leave it in the ſame humour. I ſee another, and a better fate awaiting me in another, and a better ſtate of being; and a few hours ſhall rid me of wretchedneſs forever. Farewell!"

May peace and felicity (quoth I) reſt unmoleſted on thy gentle ghoſt, and breathe their ſoſteſt fragrance forever around thee? I doubt thou haſt carried more merit away, than there is behind thee. Not one of all thy ſpectators but deſerved the gallows, perhaps more than thou didſt. Truſt me the miniſters of heaven, who waft thy ſpotleſs ſpirit to the boſom mercy, pay no regard to the manner of thy exit. Ignominy is a ſpectre unknown in the ſacred abodes of mortality. It is a puff that ſmokes in the noſtrils of the living, but reaches not thoſe of the dead.

On the happy Influence of female Society.

WOMEN in all ages have ſet the greateſt value on the courage and bravery of men; and men in all civilized countries and ages, have placed the chief female excellence in beauty, chaſtity, and a certain nameleſs ſoftneſs and delicacy of perſon and behaviour. Women in themſelves weak, timid, and defenceleſs, ſtand in the greateſt need of courage and bravery, to defend them from the aſſaults that may be made upon their perſons, or advantages that may be gained over their minds; men on the other hand, enterprizing and robuſt, have the greateſt need of female ſoftneſs, to ſmooth their rugged nature, to wear off the aſperities they daily contract in their buſineſs and connections with one another, and by the lenient balm of endearment, blunt the edge of corroſive care.

When we look back to the more early ages of antiquity, we find but little ſocial intercourſe between the ſexes, and that in conſequence thereof both were leſs amiable in their perſon and manners. At that period of time neither of the ſexes were lively or cheerful; the men were gloomy, treacherous and revengeful; and women, in a leſs degree ſhared thoſe unſocial vices. Many ages elapſed before they were thought of ſufficient conſequence to become the companions of an huſband devoted to ſociety, as well as of that devoted to love.

If we reflect on the preſent ſtate of mankind in the eaſt, where jealouſy, that tyrant of the ſoul, has excluded all the joys and comfort of mixed ſociety: there we ſhall not only find the men gloomy, ſuſpicious, cowardly and cruel, but diveſted of almoſt all the finer ſentiments that ariſe from friendſhip and love. There, roughneſs and barbarity have fettled their empire and triumph over the human mind: & there ſhall we hardly be able to diſcover the tender parent, or the diligent huſband; there ſhall we with difficulty find the ſocial virtues, or the ſentimental feelings: all theſe are commonly the offspring of mixed ſociety; and tho' men may improve themſelves in the company of their own ſex, the company and converſation of women is alone the ſchool for the heart.

When from thoſe unſociable regions where, by being deprived of the company of the fair, life is deprived of more than half its joy, we turn ourſelves to Europe we eaſily diſcover, that in proportion to the time ſpent in the converſation of their women, the people are poliſhed and refined; and leſs ſo, as they neglect and diſpiſe them. The Ruſſians, and even the Dutch, pay leſs attention to their females than any of their neighbours, and are of conſequence leſs diſtinguiſhed for the grace of their perſons, and the feelings of their hearts. The Spaniards, when they formerly had not the benefits of female ſociety, were remarkable for their cruelties: at this period, when locks, bars, and duennas are becoming unfaſhionable, and women mixing among them they are rapidly aſſuming the culture and humanity of the neighbouring nations. So powerful, in ſhort is the company and converſation of the fair, in diffuſing happineſs and hilarity, that even the cloud which hangs on the thoughtful brow of an Engliſhman begins in the preſent age to brighten, by his devoting to the ladies a greater ſhare of time than was formerly done by his anceſtors.

The advantage reſulting from an intercourſe with the female ſex, extended their influence likewiſe over every cuſtom and every action of ſocial life—It is to the ſocial intercourſe with women, that men are indebted for every effort they make to pleaſe and be agreeable; and it is to ambition of pleaſing they owe all their elegance of manners, as well as the neatneſs and ornaments of dreſs. Fond of the ſofter ſcenes of peace, women have often had the addreſs to prevent, by their arguments and interceſſion, the direful effects of war and, afraid of loſing

their husbands and relations, have sometimes rushed between two hostile armies ready to engage, and turned the hostile forces of destruction into those of friendship and festivity.

In our sex there is a kind of constitution or masculine pride which hinders us from yielding, in points of knowledge or of honour, to each other; but we lay it entirely aside in our connections with women; a submission, which gives a new turn to our ideas, teaches us to obey where we used to command, and to reason where we used to be ungovernable. The tenderness we have for them softens the ruggedness of our nature: and the virtues we assume, in order to make a better figure in their eyes, become at length habitual to us.

There is nothing by which the happiness of individuals and society is so much promoted, as by constant efforts to please: and these efforts are in a great measure only produced by the company of women; for men, by themselves, relax in almost every particular of goodbreeding and complaisance, and appear the creatures of mere nature: but no fociety doth a woman appear than the seems is changed, and they become emulous to shew all their good qualifications. It is by the arts of pleasing only, that women can attain to any degree of consequence or power; can attain by pleasing, alone, that they can hope to become objects of love and affection; attainments which as they are of all others the most dear to them, prompt them to cultivate most assiduously the arts of pleasing: and, for which they are well qualified by nature. In their forms lovely, in their manners soft and engaging, such are they by nature and by art, that they can insuse by their smiles, by their air and address, a thousand nameless sweets into society, which without them would be insipid, and barren of sentiment and of feeling. But to enjoy any pleasure in perfection, we must never be satisfied with it; and therefore it requires more than common prudence in a woman to be much in company and still preserve that deference in respect which we would voluntarily pay her, were we less often indulged with her presence.

When we view the countries where women are confined, we find the inhabitants of them distinguished for barbarity of manners. When we view the same countries in the periods when the women begin to have their liberty, we immediately perceive the manners begin to soften and improve. In no country can this be more exemplified than in Spain. They had formerly little communication with the fair sex than a r other people of Europe, and were consequently greatly behind all of them in politeness and elegance of manners; but since their women have been under less restraint, the progress of manners has been so rapid, that they are scarcely inferior to any of their neighbours. To the society of women we are indebted for the emulation of pleasing and conferring happiness on others; and to this emulation, we certainly owe the greater part, if not the whole, of the fine arts.

When we consider the two sexes into which the human species is divided, it appears, in the most conspicuous manner, that the author of nature has placed the balance of power on the side of the male, by giving him not only a body more large and robust, but also a mind endowed with greater resolution, and a more extensive reach. But are these qualities altogether without their counterpoise? Are women left without any thing on their side to balance this superiority of our nature? Have they no powers to exert, whereby they can reduce this seeming superiority to a more equal footing? If they have not, they may justly complain of the partiality of human nature, and the severity of their lot. But let us attentively consider this matter, and we shall find the author of our being is no such partial parent; we shall discover, that to each sex he has given its different qualifications; and that these, upon the whole, when properly cultivated and exerted, put men and women nearly on an equal footing with each other, and share the advantages and disadvantages of life impartially between them. To bend the haughty stubbornness of men, he has given to woman beauty, and to that beauty he has added an inexpressible softness and persuasive force both of words and of actions, which by the few of the sex themselves know the extent of, and which still fewer of men have the power of resisting. Thus, an insinuating word, a kind look, or even a smile, often conquered Alexander, subdued Cæsar, and decided the fate of empires and of kingdoms; thus the intercession of the mother of Coriolanus saved the city of Rome from impending destruction, and in one hour brought forth a happy event, which the senate and people had despaired of ever seeing accomplished.——

This power of women to bend the stronger sex to their will, is no doubt greatly augmented when they have youth and beauty on their side: but even with the loss of these, it is not always extinguished; of which this last circumstance is an indubitable proof. A noble instance of the exertion of female influence occurs in the queen of Pythius, a Prince of Lydia, who cruel and avaricious beyond measure, kept the greater part of his subjects so constantly employed digging in the gold mines, that they had no time for agriculture, and were constantly in danger of perishing by famine. Oppressed by this tyranny, they took an opportunity of his being abroad, and assembled in great numbers with tears in their eyes, to lay their complaints before the queen, who commiserating their condition, after revolving in her mind how to relieve them, bethought herself of the following method. On the return of her husband, she ordered a magnificent entertainment to be served up to him; but, to his great surprise, when he uncovered the dishes, none of them contained any thing but gold. Sensible of his misconduct, struck with the implied and delicate reproof, and fully convinced that gold could not satisfy his own hunger, nor save his subjects from famine, he decreed, that in future, no more than one fifth part of them should be employed in the mines, and that the residue should attend to agriculture and the useful arts.

It would be easy to multiply instances, both ancient and modern, of the ascendancy which women of sense have gained over men of feeling. The empress of Russia may justly claim the first notice—having attained such influence over her husband Augustus, that there was hardly any thing he could refuse her. Many of the married ladies of Rome being anxious to know the means that she had used to attain this end; one of them at last venturing to ask her, she replied, 'by being obedient to all his commands; by not endeavouring to discover his secrets; and by concealing my knowledge of his amours'. Henry the IVth of France, one of the greatest and most amiable of princes, affords a most remarkable instance of the power women may by gentle methods acquire over men. Tender and compassionate in his nature, he could hardly refuse any thing to softness, entreaties and tears: feasible at the same time, and jealous of his honour and power, there was hardly any thing he would grant, when attempted to be forced from him by different methods. Hence he was constantly governed, by his mistress, and at variance with his wives. The Salic law ordains, that the crown of France shall not fall to the distaff: but the French women have amply revenged themselves for this affront, for by gaining an ascendancy over almost every monarch, they have constantly governed that great kingdom, which the law so positively forbids them.

LONDON, July 11.

The following passages are selected from a letter, dated Berlin, June 27.—"The Russian ambassador at this Court, Count Romanzow, received a letter day before yesterday from Petersburgh; the contents of the dispatches must have been of a very peculiar nature, because the court has delivered a memorial to our ministry, desiring "That our monarch would prevent the king of Sweeden from pursuing his warlike preparations against Russia, and cause him to receive pacific propositions, or to incline him so to do; otherwise her Imperial Majesty would look on the measure taken by Sweeden as nurtured and assisted by Prussia, which her Imperial Majesty should know how to resent, &c." This very haughty language has given much umbrage: however, the Russian Minister is packing up his all, and himself is gone a small distance from the metropolis, and will not return thither, but go without taking leave.

The answer given to this very extraordinary memorial was this—"That his Majesty, the King of Prussia, had no controul or command over his Majesty of Sweeden as a sovereign; as to his own part he had already and repeatedly declared, that he was resolved and fully determined to remain neuter in the present troubles in Europe, &c.

"The Russian Minister not satisfied with this answer, remonstrated by a short note, threatening that he would leave the kingdom, to which his Majesty gave no answer at all."

The blow is struck between Sweeden and Russia. A vessel is arrived in a short passage from the Baltic, who spoke with a cutter, dispatched with the information to Stockholm, from the Sweedish commander.

Mr. Thornton, the Russia merchant, has received letters that an engagement between the Russian and Sweedish fleets had certainly taken place, but no particulars are given. A severe command is had been heard by many ships for upwards of four hours continuance.

July 14. Formerly November was the month almost proverbial for occasioning suicide—and the weather had the blame—Every month is now November—and every week affords an instance of some man of rank paying of his GAMBLING DEBTS in this manner. To what else can the increase of suicide be attributed but to gambling—and how can it be supposed that the latter will not become general, when all that are hear of our men, even of the first distinction, relates to the Turf or the Gamble?

Two additional instances of suicide happened between Thursday and Saturday—the parties well known in the fashionable world—and the cause, loss by gaming. When half our men of rank and fashion have lost their estates, and the other half have hanged or poisoned themselves, government may think proper, to think of some means of prevention.

Yesterday morning a man went to the top of the monument in company with others (who did not know him) —and when he arrived at the gallery, threw himself down, in his fall he missed the lower railing, falling on the outside; the top of one of the rails was bent, supposed by his head. He was instantly killed, and his body mangled in a shocking manner.

Sunday night as the watchman was going his round in Goulston street, Whitechapel, he heard the cry of murder in an adjoining house. After getting admittance, and entering a room therein, he saw a woman lying on the floor speechless, wallowing in blood; near unto her lay a case knife all bloody, and in the same room a man who appears to be her husband. On examining the wound, it appeared that the knife had been forced down her throat; and there being every reason to suspect that the husband had perpetrated this horrid deed, he was secured, and the woman carried to the London Hospital, where she now lies without hopes of recovery. The man was examined on Monday before the Magistrates at the rotation office in Whitechapel, who have committed him to Clerkenwell New Prison, until the fate of the poor woman can be known.

The following exhibits an uncommon proof of the vicissitudes of fortune.—A few days ago, died, in a garret in Old-street, William Elliott, aged 97, many years a common beggar. In the early part of life, he was an eminent distiller in London, but having failed, he went to sea and was taken by pirates, from whence he escaped to an uninhabited island, where he lived five years; subsisting chiefly upon the fowls he found there. Having got back to England, he became a strolling player. He afterwards kept a lottery office; then turned Quack Doctor; and afterwards a horse dealer. After this he acquired 10,000l. in a lottery, but being constantly addicted to gaming, in a few years reduced himself to indigence, and was arrested for debt, and many years a prisoner in the fleet. Being liberated by an insolvent act, he was reduced to the necessity of becoming a porter for his livelihood, in which capacity he laboured till his strength failed him, when he commenced common beggar, which he declared to be the happiest period of his life.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 10.

Not a hundred years since, in one of the leeward rifises, a negro fellow, named Jack, was apprehended on a charge of robbing and murdering an old white man, whose abode was in an almost inaccessible place in the woods. The negro was tried in the form prescribed by law, made his defence, and then, with other persons present, was sent out of the room while the Court deliberated on the nature of their decision. On being called in again, the Custos, as presiding magistrate, acquainted the culprit with the determination of the court in the following judge-like manner: "Well, Jack, the Gentleman have heard all that you have to say in your defence, and they have agreed you shall be hang'd! !—ü' y' hear, Jack? *Prisoner*—"I can't help it." "And then you see, Jack, you are to have your head stuck upon a pole close to——you know where pole is—a long stick eh, Jack?" *Prisoner*—" Yes." "And after that there is to be a large fire made under you and you are to be burnt, ye hear—there that's all Jack! !—The execution of this judgment was enforced with a solemnity equal to the mode of denouncing it, and with an added circumstance not stipulated either by the culprit or Court. The parish being too virtuous to tolerate the erection of a gibbet, the negro was preceded on foot for a considerable time along the high road in search of a tree proper for the purpose; which being at length found, the fellow was hung, the head severed by a knife, and the body being suspended by the arm pits was burnt to the middle—the rope, however being consumed, down dropt the trunk, and by in the road exposed for several hours, to the great entertainment of passengers, and satisfaction of a Mandingo negro; who watching an opportunity, cut out the heart and liver, and whipped it into his wallet: but to the credit of humanity was deprived of its intended barbarid repast, by a person who chanced to observe him.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.

Western intelligence as late as August 15, informs that a party of 40 men, under the command of Major Thomas Stuart, having unguardedly crossed the Tennesse, at Chota Ford, were, on reaching the further bank, attacked by a large body of Indians, supposed to be between one and two hundred. Our people fired several times, but being overpowered by numbers, they endeavoured to retreat back across the river; the Indians by this time had got in their rear, and such as escaped had to ride through a heavy fire, in the river and on the hither bank. Our loss is great upwards of 20 are yet missing, and several wounded: among the killed is young Kirk, who was so active against the Indians since the commencement of the present disturbances. Col. Anthony Bledsoe was killed on Cumberland river by a small party of marauding Indians.

NEW-YORK, September 18.

Since our last the brig Ann, Capt. Laurence, arrived here from London. Capt. Laurence brings papers to late as the tenth of July, but they contain nothing of consequence, except—That the refusal of a passage to the Russian fleet into the Baltic and Mediterranean, by the Swedes, Danes, &c. has raised a cloud of investigators into its principles. It has so resounded through the north, and such preparations, have been made in consequence, that is now supposed, the Russians will not attempt the passage: That the plague rages in the Ottoman empire, particularly in the city of Constantinople, canal, harbour, and fleet: That the expences of the grand army at Hungary is calculated at 50,000l. sterling a day: That the Porte has received a declaration from Spain, intimating that they will not oppose the passage of the Russian fleet in the Streights of Gibralter, if they have no English sailors or transports: That the Emperor of Morocco has informed the Divan, he will take part with the Porte in the present war against any power whatever: That General Prince de Lichtenstein has desired the battalions which are sent to his assistance may march night and day: from this it is presumed that he is in daily apprehension of an attack from the Turks encamped near Dubitza: The 20th of June, the Swedish fleet, consisting of fifteen sail of the line, were at the entrance of the Gulph of Finland: That on the 18th of the same month, the Russian fleet sailed from Constadt, and were composed of sixteen sail of the line, among which were two first rates, mounting 100 guns each: an action between these two powers is therefore looked for as a consequence almost inevitable: That the Swedish army assembled in Finland is composed of 24,000 men, all well equipped, and in a good state of discipline: And that, according to the late returns, that the British fleet consisted of 127 ships of the line, 11 fifty guns ships, 101 frigates, and 40 sloops of war: Also via Paris, that hostilities had already commenced between their troops and those of Russia, on the borders of Finland.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 10.

"Since my last to you, I have had a packet from Grenada, via Martinique. Le Clair gives me a very agreeable prospect of the ensuing year. The most pleasant prospect of the ensuing year. The most pleasant hour idea of liberating our slaves have gone forth among them.——There are many emissaries from North America, got into all the English islands. These advocates for negro freedom rage every where—in the taverns, in the market places, in private families, and upon our estates; telling our negroes, they are as much entitled to liberty as Englishmen are, and that they shall have it too in as ample a manner soon, if the British parliament should refuse the united demands of the whole British people.——Every other nation, say the emissaries in Europe, will assist the slaves to obtain liberty, as France, Holland and Spain did the Americans, and with all their power. This kind of doctrine is preached up to all the slaves upon Sundays and holy days, by a set of people employ'd in this diabolical incendiary business.

"The British subjects of the sugar Islands are too much of a spirit with the Americans; they despise their government at home, because it has relaxed its power, prerogative, and its miniftery. Things are strangely circumstanced here; but whatever way they may turn, France will be respectable; because the nation is not so enlightened at large, as Britain; nor within 100 years of her state of general corruption."

This is the age of extraordinary wages.——A gentleman of Ireland has made bets with various persons, to the amount of his estate and personal fortune, that he will, from a stated time, set out for Jerusalem, remain there a convenient time, and return again to that kingdom; the whole to be performed in fourteen months. If he is successful he doubles his fortune, as by agreement he receives double value for all that he has staken.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 16.

The following melancholy instances are most striking demonstrations of the uncertainty, of human life:—On the 5th instant, Elisha Ier Wheeler, of Amenia in this county, was dressing a mill-stone in Albany, to all appearance in perfect health, he suddenly fell backward, and in a moment expired without a groan. His corps was immediately conveyed to his family, which consists of an amiable wife and two children, who will experience the loss of a kind husband and an affectionate father; tho' a mechanic, he had by his industry, obtained a genteel support.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Mary Kip, wife of Mr. Bennet Kip, and daughter of Lemuel Conklin, Esq. of Clinton in this county, (having gone to bed to all appearance in perfect health) was found dead in her bed, with her child, about 14 months old, still sucking her breast.

NEW-HAVEN, September 24.

Captain Ifrael Bishop, who arrived in town a few days ago from Martinico, gives us the following narrative of the effects of a hurricane which happened at that Island on the 14th of August last. As he was on the island at the time, and a witness of the effects of the storm, and by remaining there a week after it, he is enabled to form a judgment of the losses and damages sustained.

At nine o'clock in the morning of August 14th, the wind being north-east, the clouds began to collect, the atmosphere to darken, the wind to rise, accompanied with heavy showers, which are almost sure presages of a destructive hurricane. But at 12 the weather moderated and the sea became much smoother, which considerably relieved the apprehensions of the inhabitants. This flattering appearance lasted not long: It seemed as if this collation of the elements only served for the purpose of collecting their powers to one point, in order to rage the more uncontrouled; for about three o'clock the wind shifted suddenly to the north and blew with uncommon fury. The scene now began to be truly distressing. The shiping in the harbour got under way as soon as possible, some by slipping, others by parting their cables, except two, which were both cast away before eight in the evening. Three of the fleet that went out, were cast away by ten o'clock in Port Royal Bay. Two French Frigates which lay in that safe basson, the Carnafh, drove from their anchors, with the loss of their rudders. The remaining part of the fleet returned to St Pierre the second and third day after the storm, except seven, which it is supposed went to Point Petre—they then lost all their cables, anchors and boats. But those that returned received no material damage, except the loss of a boat, a cable or an anchor.

The wind hauled by degrees round to the westward, blowing hard all the time. At 8 o'clock at night it was N.W. and moderate for half an hour, but instantly shifting to the S. W. blew heavy again. By nine it hauled to S.S.W. and came on with more than redoubled fury. The scene before being distressing, was now terrible in the extreme—the heavens appeared to be in one continual blaze by lightning—rain poured down as if from sluices—the wind raging as if it were its last effort—and the earth trembling under the appall'd inhabitants from the shock of an earthquake.

About 12 o'clock the tempest abated, and the morning presented such a scene of devastation as was never remembered before. Not a single vessel could be perceived in the harbour of St. Pierre; large quantities of floating timber covered the whole bay, the worth of which, was estimated at three or four thousand joes——very little of it was saved, as all the boats were either lost or damaged——vast quantities of it was washed on the walls from the sea, but was bruised and broken to pieces from the violence of the waves.

The streets in town were almost impassable, from the quantity of tiles, timber, &c. that was blown from the roofs of houses.

The damage done in the country is incredible. All the north part of the island is near laid waste. The town of Trinity is almost level with the ground—that part of the island, from that town, round to the N.N.W. part, there is scarcely a house or tree standing. A house 50 feet square, and one story high, was carried off its foundation to the distance of 100 yards. Two white women were buried in the ruins, and a young lady endeavouring to make her escape, on perceiving the house in motion, was carried by the strength of the wind against a stone wall, by which melancholy accident she had both her legs broken. The negro houses that stood about two hundred rods from the house, were entirely swept off, and 30 or 40 negroes lost their lives. The rest of the plantations suffered much in like manner, according to their numbers.

The young canes were twisted off close to the ground by the fury of the wind, and it is thought, entirely ruined. The negro food is almost totally destroyed; such as potatoes, yams, cassada plantains, &c. The planters say that this hurricane exceeds the one that was in the year 1766. The loss of their negroes, canes, &c. are far more considerable than was ever known before.

The merchants and planters petitioned the commander in chief, praying that some measures might be taken to alleviate their sufferings. The next day he ordered all the ports in the island to be opened for American produce, except the articles hereafter prohibited, free from duty, only the inland duty, which is one per cent. This had effect from the 20th August last, and is to continue to the 1st January, 1789.

Several estimates have been made of the loss sustained, and the lives that were lost by this dreadful hurricane, and it is generally believed that there were between six and seven hundred lives lost, black and white—and that the whole loss in town and country, is 10,000,000 livres.

We hear from Lenox, Berkshire County, that about a fortnight since, one Bishop, a Frenchman, and late a Shaking Quaker, 55 years of age, received 25 stripes, well applied, for an affault on a virtuous Girl about 12 years of age.

NEWBURY-PORT, September 17.

We hear from Hanover, state of New-Hampshire, that in the violent gale of wind, the 19th ult. a thunder storm, in which there were two men and 14 horses, was blown down and the men and horses so much bruised, that they soon expired.—In one of the adjacent towns, a number of people were crushed to death by the falling of trees, as they were attempting to pass through a wood to a neighbouring house. In Sandbornton, a shed between 70 and 80 feet long, was taken up by the wind, and carried 150 rods from its place.

SALEM, Sept. 23.

The passing over Essex Bridge will commence to-morrow, as mentioned in a former paper. Owing to some unexpected delay in the arrival of materials, the ornamental parts of the railing at the sides will not be entirely complete; but the substantial part will be fixed, so as to be perfectly safe for horses and carriages to pass. To testify the pleasure of the Proprietors on completion of the communication between Salem and Beverly by means of this Bridge (which we hope will tend both to the accomodation of the publick and their emolument) they have determined to render the passing, on the first day, free of toll—to have a social and festival meeting at Leech's tavern in Beverly—and to provide a liberal entertainment for the refreshment of the workmen, to whose industry it is owing, that this great work has been brought to its present state in less than five months from its beginning.

Essex Bridge, from abutment to abutment is 1484 feet long; its breadth, 32 feet; contists of 93 piers; has a draught 30 feet wide, which plays with such ease, that two boys of ten years old, may raise it; a wharf extending from each side of it 60 feet; and is to be lighted with 72 American lamps. The length of the abutments, which is not included in the above measurement, is 56 feet.

Only three persons have fallen from the Birdge during its building, two of whom owe the preservation of their lives to the humanity and bravery of the same person, Mr. JOSEPH FELT, who each time sprang from the Bridge into the river, and saved them from drowning. One of the persons, Mr. Ephraim Smith, fell, it is supposed, in a fit, and was taken up apparently dead; but suitable methods being used, he soon recovered.

Within the space of twenty miles, stand, as honorary monuments of the ingenuity and industry of the citizens of Massachusetts, three Bridges (Charles-River, Malden and Essex) either of which, for magnitude is not equalled by any thing of the kind in America.

The following remarkable and affecting account is received from L'Orient in France—The ship Contrivance sailed from Cork the 30th January last for L'Orient, in company with a small brig bound for Bourdeaux—the latter commanded by Capt. Topper, the former by his son. After going out of port they separated, each pursuing his proper course. The Contrivance, after being out four days discovered a leak, and was forced by a gale of wind among the rocks of Ponemare, 15 leagues from L'Orient. Per 24 hours she was the sport of the waves, and driven sometimes on one, sometimes on another, of the rocks with which it was surrounded. The crew spent with fatigue, were unable to work the pump; and overpowered by the water, wanted in despair, in the moment when the ship would go to the bottom, when a small vessel appeared at some distance, and sent their long boat to their assistance. Scarcely had they got these unfortunate people into the boat, when the Contrivance sunk, and disappeared. But what was the surprise and joy of the Captain, when he discovered that his deliverer was his own father, whom he had parted with some days before, and whom the same contrary winds had forced towards L'Orient.

NORTHAMPTON, October 1.

The Honourable Congress have chosen Mr. Gilman, of New-Hampshire, General Ewing, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. ——— Baldwin, of Georgia, Commissioners for the final adjustment of Continental accounts.

A poem lately published in London, entitled Lewesdon Hill, written by the Rev. W. Crowe, of New-College, Oxford, contains the following elegant compliment to the late illustrious General Wolfe of the American army, who is ranked with the few heroes who have proved blessings to mankind; and who, by the special favour of Heaven, are allowed to panse and rest after a "march of glories":

"*Not such*
As rise in cowfolest wars, inebbling the world
By their mad quarrels; and in fields of blood
Hail'd victors, thence renown'd, and call'd ou earth
Kings, heroes, demi gods; but in high Heaven
Thieves, ruffians, murderers; those fiend monsters:
Thee, rather, Patriot Conqueror? Father
Belong'st such rob; who in the Western World,
Where conscience deliver'd a country for liberty
Hast planted an immortal grove, and there
Upon the glorious Mount of Liberty
Reposing, sit'st beneath the balmy shade."

THERE has been many observations made by divers persons lately, respecting the advantages that might arise to this part of the country, should the inhabitants generally give encouragement to the manufacturing DUCK; which is thought to be a matter of so much consequence, that every confiderate person will give aid to such an undertaking. The subscriber therefore, from a consideration of the designs of a number of persons in the county to begin the business, has procured samples of various qualities of Duck, particularly that kind that is most in use, and which is supposed will be the sort that can be made to the greatest advantage—which is 24 inches wide, and 40 yards in length—This sort is a lighter cloth than the duck formerly made in this county, in consequence the price will not be so great by the bolt; yet there will be a greater proportion of the expence in making it—labour of consequence the more profitable, as every kind of manufacture that is produced with the least stock, turns out uniformly to the greatest advantage to the industrious mechanic.——Those samples are with the subscriber, who wishes to shew them to every one that is about to undertake in this important manufacture, it is of the greatest consequence that we set out right, as well as to persevere in so necessary branch of business.

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, October 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of the town of Greenfield, in the county of Hampshire, that their landsare taxed for the years 1781 and 1782, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Town tax.
	l. s. d.	l. s. d. q.
Esq. Joseph Barnard,	3 3 0	3 16 8 0
Ditto.		1 1 3 0
Lieut. Joseph Williams,	0 3 9	0 2 1 0
Samuel Wells, Esq.	0 4 0	0 1 5 0
Jacob Fox,	0 2 3	0 0 9 3
Ephraim Andrews,	1 6 5	0 16 0 0
Ditto,		0 9 0 1

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first day of December next, so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Caleb Alvord, innholder in said Greenfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

DANIEL WELLS, Collector.

Greenfield, Sept. 13, 1788.

CHEESE.

WANTED, a quantity of early made CHEESE, by the 15th of October inst.—for which any kind of Dry or Wet India GOODS will be given, by

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, October 1, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 22d inst. a black Horse COLT, with a long tail, coming three years of age, a small star in the forehead, his upper lip white. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

SAMUEL JUDD.

Northampton, Sept. 26, 1788.

Boston, August, 1788.

Literary Proposal.

PROPOSAL,

OF

ISAIAH THOMAS & COMPANY,

FOR

PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,

A

NEW PERIODICAL WORK, to be entitled

THE

Massachusetts Magazine:

OR

MONTHLY MUSEUM

OF

Knowledge and rational *Entertainment.*

Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci
Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo.
HORACE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MANY attempts have heretofore been made, to establish, in this Commonwealth, a work similar to the one intended by the Publishers of this Proposal—but from some cause or other, the Publishers of the former Magazines in this Metropolis, after making longer or a shorter trial, have failed of success.

The first publication of the kind was as early as about the year 1743:—That work, entitled, *The American Magazine*, was really a good one, and was continued three years, but having few subscribers, and a want of punctuality in some of them, were the reasons of its discontinuance. The next that we recollect, made its appearance about the year 1758, entitled, *The New-England Magazine*:—this was published only three months. No other appeared until Jan. 1774—at that time one of the Publishers of this proposal brought forward *The Royal American Magazine*: Or, *Universal Repository of Instruction and Amusement*; the encrease of respectable subscribers, after the publication of the first number of this work, led the Editor to suppose that it met with a kind reception from an indulgent public:—the critical situation of Public affairs, soon obliged him to quit the undertaking. After the revolution, *The Boston Magazine*, made its appearance, and sometime afterwards another, entitled *The Gentleman and Lady's Town and Country Magazine*:—it might be, that a great plenty of circulating CASH about that time, was one cause of the discontinuance of both these publications, as foreign Magazines were then more sought after, and in short, every species of our own manufacture was at that period too much neglected—the scarcity of Cash which speedily followed, and now continues, has been the cause of our using much more economy, and has taught us to fit a fitter value on the productions of our country. Another reason given by many for discontinuing the two last mentioned Magazines, was, that two was one too many—that possibly may not be the case at this day.

The publishers of this proposal are fully sensible of the magnitude of the undertaking—the expence will be great—the task arduous—and they feel a diffidence of their abilities to perform that part of the work which will more immediately fall to their lot. They promise however, to exert themselves in an endeavour to execute the typography in a manner that will give satisfaction to their encouragers and to themselves, and to as to induce Men of Genius to favour them with their productions. They acknowledge that on such men they must depend for the reputation and success of the intended MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE. They don't not of promises of assistance from learned men in different parts of the State, or of being urged by them to undertake the publication; but they beg the honour of becoming the *instrument* to communicate their Essays to the public; this they hope will be granted them, so long as they shall pay that attention to the business which the public will have a right to expect.

Having mentioned the fate of several Magazines which have heretofore been published, it may be expected that we should assign some of the reasons which have induced us to risk a Proposal for a similar Work——they are as follows:—1. The complaint made for the Want of a Monthly Magazine in this Commonwealth as a repository for the original essays of Men of Learning and Ingenuity. 2. The many new Sources that are now opened to cherish and support such a publication. 3. Being supplied with every material necessary to print the work in a decent and respectable manner. 4. The desire of a few friends that we would publish a Magazine, as it is reasonably supposed that one such publication might now be supported with credit. 5. By this means to aid ourselves in getting an honest livelihood, with a hope of procuring, in proper time, some reputation in way of our profession. These considerations, principally, have inclined us to issue a proposal, which we hope will be viewed with candour—should it be countenanced by a liberal Subscription, the Work will very shortly be put to Press—notice in that case will be given in the public Newspapers, for the information of Subscribers, and such as please to honour the first number with original pieces.

Should we be favoured with sufficient encouragement to begin the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, we hope gentlemen in the various branches of knowledge, will permit us to request their assistance. The *Divine* can supply us with religious and moral essays, which tend to awaken and enliven our devotion to the Deity, and to allure us to the exercise of benevolence and Catholicism to the world of our fellow beings. The *Philosopher* can make us better acquainted with the causes of events in mysterious nature, and lead us to contemplate the great first cause of all;—among the various branches of philosophy, essays on natural history, and chemical and electrical experiments, will be very acceptable. The *Astronomer* can acquaint us with the movements of the heavenly bodies—and altho' a *Herschell* may not be the production of the present age in every climate, yet we believe the Astronomers of our country can enrich our work with as great and pleasing a variety as those of any other. *Mathematicians* can supply us with treatises on the various branches of the Mathematicks, as well as Mathematical questions on useful subjects. The *Navigator* can communicate his nautical discoveries, for the benefit of his seafaring brethren, & the information & amusement of those who plough the ocean only in the page of description.—The learned & friendly *Physician* can acquaint us with the causes of disease to which the human body is subject, and the best means of preserving health.—Remarkable cases in *Surgery*, or any new medical discoveries, may not only benefit the public, but the faculty also, and be a means of, "wiping the tear of distress from the eye of affliction."—The *Merchant* can furnish us with knowledge in the production of foreign climes, proper for commercial purposes, to enrich our country.—*Husbandmen*, the great supporters and pillars of our state, may mutually assist each other by a communication of Agricultural knowledge. The *Gardener and Botanist* can supply us with a beautiful and beneficial variety from the unbounded field of nature. The *Geographer* can communicate his discoveries, not only in foreign countries, but in those parts of America now in actual survey, and make us better acquainted with the land we live in. The *Historian* can assist us to record memorable events of our own and other nations, which may be beneficial not only to the present but future generations.—*Politicians*, the guardians of the rights of the people, can teach how to form, support and regulate good governments; short sketches, tending to these valuable purposes, will be thankfully received.—The ingenious *Mechanick*, ever useful to the community, can supply us with new inventions to facilitate our manufactories, which, with the labours of the Husbandman, must make us an independent people.—*Poets*, favoured with the gift divine, can furnish us from the Parnassian mount with those beauties of sentiment which have a tendency to improve the mind and mend the heart.—The harmonious strains of the *Musician* may calm the turbulence of passion, and enliven our felicity. The *Witty* can help us to that fund of entertainment, which is ever grateful to our feelings, when not too strongly tinctured with ill-natured farcasms, and immodest remarks: We would wish to gratify the taste of such as are fond of an enlivening jest and a pleasing tale, but not to offend the ear of chastity or create mirth for one person which will give pain to another; we shall therefore ever cautiously aim not to trespass on domestic happiness, or retail anecdotes of scandal—from the gardens of literary amusement we would strive to pull the choicest flowers, but would carefully avoid the thorns. In short, all classes of our citizens can contribute to make our Monthly Museum worthy of public notice, and should we ever begin our intended work, we shall feel ourselves indebted for valuable communications, from whatever quarter they may flow.

It will be our study also to cultivate the friendship of the virtuous FAIR—they are entitled to a full share of our rational amusement—while their minds are equally capable of the depths of Philosophy—we are particularly dependent on them for those delicate sentiments which form the desert to a feast of knowledge, and are like the fine finishing without which no performance can be complete.

We think it needless now to inform the publick of the contents of our Monthly Magazine—works of this kind are too well known to need description:—We can only say, that nothing in our power shall be wanting to make it as complete and useful as any ever yet published in the United States. Should it make its appearance, we hope it will be received with candour—nurtured in its infancy, and supported to manhood by the fostering hands of the sons of science. If it has merit, *small errours* will not condemn it—if it has not, for the credit of our state, and ourselves in particular, we shall wish it to sink in oblivion.

We are, with the greatest respect, the public's obedient and very humble servants.

ISAIAH THOMAS and Co.

Conditions of Publication.

1. THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, should it meet with the patronage of a respectable public, will be regularly published in the first week of every month.

2. Every number shall contain sixty-four pages of Letter Press, in Demy Octavo, neatly printed on good paper, and be covered as Magazines usually are.

3. In each number will be presented one Copperplate Engraving, together with some favourite Piece of Vocal or Instrumental Musick; printed typographically. Should we at any time neglect giving a Copperplate, eight pages of Letter Press shall be added in lieu of it, or an additional Piece of Musick; and if it should so happen that the Copperplate and Musick should both fail, then there shall be an addition of sixteen pages of Letter Press, for the Magazine of that month wherein the failure happens.

4. At the expiration of every 12 months (or the completion of every volume) an Index and Title Page will be presented gratis, together with a Copperplate FRONTISPIECE.

5. Each subscriber to be at liberty to discontinue taking the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE at the end of a quarter.

6. The price to subscribers will be Fifteen Shillings per Annum, to be paid in Quarterly Payments: The first payment to be made on delivery of the first Number; the second payment at the end of the second quarter; and afterwards at the expiration of every three months. Those who prefer paying monthly will be served at the same rate, provided they subscribe for three months.

7. The first Number will be put to the Press as soon as 500 Copies are subscribed for, although that Number will be no ways sufficient to defray the expences of executing the Work in the manner we propose.

8. The Publishers wish not to disappoint the expectations of their subscribers, though want of punctual payments might oblige them to do it. They think it their duty, therefore, now to mention their determination of discontinuing sending Magazines to ALL without exception, who shall not comply with the terms of the 6th Condition. This determination they hope will not lessen the number of subscribers, or give offence to any—*Without the Rain From Heaven the Corn shall neither ear its Stalk.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the following PRINTERS and BOOKSELLERS, viz.——Mess. *B. Gould, T. Boyle, T. White, S. Hall, B. Larkin, Adams & Nourse, R. Russell, D. West*, and *E Larkin*, jun. in *Boston*—Mess. *Dabney & Cushing, Salem*—Mr. *J. Mycall, Newbury-Port*—Mr. *T. B. Wait, Portland*—*J. Libby*, Esq. Mr. *G. J. Osborne*, and Mr. *T. Melcher, Portsmouth*—*T. Carter*, Esq. and Mr. *B. Wheeler, Providence*—*T. Richardson*, Esq. and Mr. *P. Edes, Newport*—*I. Thomas, Worcester*—Mr. *E. W. Weld, Springfield*—Mr. *W. Butler, Northampton*—Mess. *Hudson & Goodwin*, and Mr. *N. Patten, Hartford*—Mr. *J. Berry, New-Haven*—Mr. *T. Green, New-London*, and by many other gentlemen in various parts of the *United States*—Also at the office of the Publishers, which in a few days will be opened in Boston.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

It is the opinion of well informed persons in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, that there is ten times the quantity of flax put in this year that ever was known, and it is very fine and abundant, from the favourable season. The year 1789 will be the æra of establishment to the linen manufacture. The greatest inquiries have been made of late for weavers of linen, who are well employed; and as wood has been 10/6 to 12/ per cord for months past, beef of a very good quality 4*d.* coal 16 to 18*d.* butter 6 to 10*d.* hay 30 to 40/ per ton, and house rent low, the manufacturer, at the present good wages, must succeed.

Extract of a letter from London June 20.

"Among other proofs of my friendship for your son, I lately sketched for his improvement in eloquence a speech which was delivered by Mr. Sheridan, in Westminster-Hall, at summoning up the evidence on one of the charges against the great East-India criminal, Mr. Hastings—the finest composition that ever was uttered in this country. Of this oration, which we commenced before the Lords on the third, and continued four different days, every body is eagerly talking. After Mr. Sheridan's panse on the second day, when the high court of Parliament had adjourned from their magnificent tribunal, and the Commons were assembled in their own chamber, I went to the gallery, and listened to the debate. In the course of it, the following expressions fell from Mr. Burke, applaudive of Mr. Sheridan's forensic efforts. "He has this day, Sir, surprised the thousands who hung with rapture on his accents by such an array of talents, such an exhibition of capacity, such a display of powers as are unparelled in the annals of oratory; a display that reflected the highest honour upon himself—lustre upon letters—renown upon parliament—glory upon the country. Of all species of rhetoric, Mr. Speaker, of every kind of eloquence that has been witnessed or recorded, either in ancient or modern times: whatever ingredients of the bar, the dignity of the senate, the solidity of the judgment seat, the sacred morality of the pulpit have hitherto furnished, nothing has surpassed, nothing has equalled what we have this day heard in Westminster-Hall. No holy seer of religion, no sage, no statesman, no orator, no man of literary description whatsoever has excelled in the one instance the pure sentiments of morality, or equalled in the other that variety of knowledge, force of imagination, propriety and vivacity of allusion, beauty and elegance of diction, strength and stile of expression, pathos and sublimity of conception, to which we have this day listened with so much ardor and admiration. Sir, from poetry up to eloquence there is not a species of composition of which a complete and perfect specimen might not from that single speech be culled and collected."

WANTED, an active steady BOY, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Saddlers trade. Enquire of SAMUEL CLARKE, jun.

Northampton, Sept. 17, 1788.

Hudson and Goodwin,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, *Hartford*.

CLOTHIER'S Press-Papers, of the best kind, by the gross or dozen.
Bonnet-Papers, by the gross, dozen or single.
Writing-Paper, by the ream or quire.
Common and small Wrapping-Paper.
Law's Collection of Music, by the dozen or single.
Webster's Institute, all parts, by the thousand, gross, dozen or single.
Dilworth's Spelling Book, by the dozen or single.
Watt's Psalms, by the gross, dozen or single.
Account Books of various sizes.
A few Books on Divinity, History, Physic, &c.

☞ Grain of any kind, Rags, Tan'd Sheep Skins, Bees Wax, or Public Securities, will be received in payment.

Vol. III.] THE [NUMB. 110.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From a London Magazine of April last.

THE OBSERVER.

THE wanton cruelty frequently exercised upon brutes is a crime which, I believe, many commit, without considering either the misery it produces, or the guilt it incurs; and many more, who in fits of caseless or capricious displeasure intend to inflict the misery, have yet no sense that they incure the guilt.

To suppose that mankind in general would as frequently ill-treat the creature which God has put into their power for their use and service, after they are convinced, that by so doing they offend him and bring guilt upon themselves as before, is to suppose what every man would resentas a disgrace to his species, an insult upon himself! yet the moral obligation of humanity to brutes has not, as I remember, been insisted upon from our pulpits so forcible or so frequently as the importance of the duty requires. He who regards not the welfare of the creature beneath him, is not righteous, but wicked.

The attention of that being, whose tender mercies are shewn in all his works to the irrational part of the sensitive creation, appears from the following precepts, *Thou shalt not see thy brother's ass, or his ox, fall down by the way, and hide thyself from them: thou shalt surely help him to lift them up again.* Exodus. *Thou shalt not kill a cow, or an ewe, and her young, on the same day.* Lev. xxii. *If a bird's nest chance to be before thee, and the dam sitting upon the young, thou shalt not take the dam with the young. Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox when he treadeth out the corn.* Deut. xxvi. It appears too from the same divine revelation, that of the bounty of nature, great part is intended for the subsistence and accomodation of brutes as well as for men. We are told that "God sends the spirit which runs among the hills into the valies, to give drink *to every beast of the field*; and that the *wild asses may quench their thirst*: the *fowls of heaven* may have an habitation among the trees, nourished by their moisture, and delight themselves with singing among the branches." We are told also, that "When God watereth the hills from his chambers it is done to cause grass to grow for the cattle as well as corn, wine, and oil, for the service of man." Can it then be supposed that man may innocently mangle and torture the beings of whom God opens the fountains of the hills, compasses the clouds of heaven into rain, clothes the fields with verdure, and the forest with shades? If we are enjoined to be merciful as our Father in heaven is merciful, mere negligence of the welfare of those animals for whom he careth, is not blameless; what guilt, then must he contract, who counteracts the benevolence of his Maker, with all the insolence of derision, and all the baseness of ingratitude, justifies misery in sport, and hears the groans which he exacts from nature, with laughter and merriment. That we are permitted to take the lives of animals, is true; but it is as much for their sake as ours. If God has not appointed our lives to be sustained by animal food, the animal which we kill to eat would have never have lived at all. This very ordination, therefore, is an argument of the divine Goodness, not to man only, but in general: for it is manifest, if the very food is capable of happiness, and is actually happy till we eat, that there is just so much more happiness produced, upon the whole, than if our food consisted wholly of things insensible. The happiness of creatures we eat seems, therefore, to be the very condition upon which we are allowed to eat them; and nothing can be more ridiculously, absurdly vain, to infer, from our right to kill them for food, that we have a right to torture them for the most diabolical pleasure of doing mischief and contemplating misery.

As our divines seem to have left the duty of general humanity, and, indeed, every duty of which neither God nor man is not immediately the object, to moral writers, and transferred it from divinity to polite literature, it would be a strong means to enforce the divine precepts, were to be appointed an annual lecture on the *duty of humanity to brutes*, and with a handsome salary to the preacher, upon condition that he should publish a certain number of copies of his sermon within a limited time. This, however, will be less necessary, if our clergy should take the hint, and make it a subject of their discourses upon proper occasions; particularly at Shrovetide, when the most inhuman and infamous practice of throwing at cocks usually takes place, notwithstanding the laws by which it may be restrained, arising from the negligence of those who should enforce them, and their inattention to the enormity of the crime.

From a late LONDON MAGAZINE.

To the EDITOR, &c.

SIR,

The following SPEECH *contains such noble sentiments of Liberty, as would do honour to the first of Englishmen. I will not say how applicable some part of it may be to the present posture of affairs at home, and in America.*

THE SPEECH of MOSES CON SARAH, a free Negro, to the revolted Slaves in a considerable colony of the West Indies.

Dear Fellows in Arms, and Brothers in Adversity.

HAD your sufferings been less painful, I might have enjoyed my own ease in an exemption from danger; but in vain did my courage once extend in defence of a master, redeem me from the name of a slave: I found no blessing in freedom, because no longer a partaker of your misery.

While I was formerly one of your number, and but a wretch among wretches, I wanted sentiments to reflect with justness on our wrongs; but I have since been taught your wretchedness by six years of liberty—years not spent in ease and luxury, like the lives of our oppressors, laborious diligence in pursuit of their capacity and arts, to know and to make known, that education and accident, not difference of genius, have been the causes of this superiority, that this a white man despise and trample on a black one.

In what consists the advantage of these proud spoilers, but superior happiness? They are no wiser by nature, but more exercised in art than we are. Not braver, but more crafty, and assist the anger by discipline; have rules and modes in war, which amaze the most numerous bodies of white people; while we acting, though resolutely, yet not dependently, divide our strength or firmness, like a river, strong and terrible, while flowing within its banks—but breaking them down, and spreading its streams is tame, weak, and muddy.

As soon as I could read, I discovered, in the holiest of all books, the foundation of white men's religion, with amazement and prophetick joy, that every man may from whom they had the name given to me of Moses, had been the happy deliverer of a nation from just such a slavery as you have groaned under: innumerable thousands of his captive countrymen all unknowing their rights, and forced, like you, to labour for ungrateful masters.

When our talk masters object against the lawfulness of our revolt—that our forefathers were slaves? Will they argue, that they have paid a price, and therefore claim as their property? Grant them the life of a first unhappy captive to repay this claim; but did they also buy his race; Must his children's children be transmitted to slavery? Perish so shameful a pretension! Let them recollect how soon the profits of our forefathers toils repaid them. Let them tell us, if they dare see truth, whether all the pomp, pride, and wantonness of their prosperity, is not the purchase of our sweat, our tears, and our distress!

Indulge me, dear friends, your permission to stop here and weep! I know it is weakness, and it will possess me a moment: I will recover my voice and go on to enumerate your miseries. Alas! It is not possible! It is too terrible a tale! I have neither patience nor breath enough to find names for sorrows! Would to heaven I could as easily banish from my memory as I can forbear to disgrace, you by their description! But fancy will not suffer me to forget them. Imagination, officious to torment me, invades even my sleep with them. But I have done with the horrors of the subject. Let us think them no more upon what we have suffered; let us resolve to suffer no longer.

In the present case let have nothing to fear; we contend on the defensive. Let us, repress malice and cruelty, and rather strive to support our new liberty, than revenge our past slavery. While we train and confirm our forces to discipline and exercise we shall grow stronger by our skill.

We understand and accept God's bounty; let us cultivate law as land, and, by submitting to government, become too generous for slavery. As long as the enemy shall attempt to dislodge us, let them find us in possession of one lot, let them acknowledge us too dread for their cruelty. They must always want the cattle which we can never be deprived of, but in trafick, and we may receive in exchange a thousand things for our ease, which will be for their benefit to sell us.

Be of comfort, therefore, my friends, and hope all things from patience. Be not too hasty; content yourselves to be thought weak for a while, until you have secured and deepened your foundation, the building will rise stronger and more beautiful. You have heard talk of the Dutch, those rivals in riches and power to the greatest princes. What were these an hundred years past but white slaves to a monarch, who calls them his brothers? Keep this example in your eye, and assure yourselves your enemy will embrace you in spite of your colour, when they see destruction in your anger, but ease and security in your friendship.

TO this speech, Sir permit me to add one reflection: Genius and noblenels of soul are not confined to sex, colour or country. We frequently discover them in the deep recesses of Africa, and still oftener in the wilds of America. If the Savage inhabitants (as they are called) of forests, mountains, and morasses sometimes makes barbarous inroads on their neighbours, it is seldom without some aggravation. But let us turn our eyes for a moment only to those proud lords of the universe, who boast of the refinement of the polite arts; humanity and civilization, who pride themselves in the knowledge of divine revelation, and we shall find common among them crimes of the blackest hue, which the most rigorous laws cannot restrain, and which owe their source to pride, avarice, and ambition—crimes unknown in SAVAGE nations, and (strange to think on!) practised only among the *enlightened* and *polite!*

From the New-York packet.

Messrs. LOUDON,

Please to insert the following observations of an experienced gentleman Farmer in Ulster.

"A countryman observes, that the two great evils or calamities that we at present complain of, may in the end, turn out great blessings (*just as the unsearchable ways of divine Providence*) viz. the scarcity of money and the Hessian fly; as for the scarcity of cash, he observes with pleasure, that not only in his own neighbourhood, but through most great part of the State, which he has lately travelled, it occasions an uncommon spirit of industry and frugality. The idle and dissipated can no longer spend their time in taverns, nor the tavernkeepers have credit to lay in the pernicious liquors.—As for the Hessian fly, he thinks it has been the means of introducing among the farmers a kind of wheat, that doubly pays them for their labour, and on which the fly seems to have little or no effect. He thinks last harvest reaped double the quantity of this wheat, that he ever after to have off the same ground, the wheat weighing from 64 to 68lb. to the bushel. A neighbour of his of undoubted veracity, says, that on one acre, and an eighth of land he sowed only one bushel of this wheat, from which he reaped fifty two bushels and thirteen quarts: so that if the creditor would have patience with the debtor, the country might surmount its difficulties. But there seems to be wanting grateful hearts, as well as more forgiving tempers."

Account of the Establishment and TREASURE of the BANK of AMSTERDAM.

THE Bank of Amsterdam was established by the authority of the States General, in January, 1609; and for the more speedy improvement of this institution, it was determined that all bills of exchange, or sums for goods, not being under 600 florins, should be made in the Bank; that sum was since reduced to 300, no sum under which can be entered in the Bank books, except by the East and West-India companies; private persons who are allowed to do it pay six livres for every entry.

In this manner the Bank of Amsterdam is become the universal depository of riches of all its inhabitants, as well as of a great many foreigners, in credit being so good, that nobody pretends to call it in question as there can be no apprehensions of its failing so long as the government of the country subsists, for the city of Amsterdam is its security. Nor would there be any reason to doubt the sufficiency of this Bank, even though the city were no wise engaged for it, because there is a real treasure in it, much more than sufficient to answer all demands, as will plainly appear by the following instance.

In the heart of the war, 1672, between France and the United Provinces, the French King having taken Utrecht and a great many other towns, people were jealous of the event of war, and fearing that he might likewise become master of Amsterdam, vast numbers of those who had money in the Bank demanded it, and their demands were punctually answered; some who were in remote places, not having patience till they could be conveniently paid by the Bank, disposed of the sums they had in it at a considerable loss, giving 10*s* or 10*s* 6*d* stivers, Bank money, for 100 florins current by which they they left 10 or 12 per cent. the Bank money being generally 5 and 6 per cent higher than the current. But the war soon taking another turn, the credit of the Bank was restored to its former condition.

The real treasure of the Bank of Amsterdam, which is supposed to be the greatest in the world, consists of real specie, and bars of silver and gold. This specie is received at a certain rate, and the bars of gold and silver, and other bullion, by weight per ounce, according to their fineness, which tried by a publick officer appointed for that purpose. This treasure is kept in a vast vaulr under the Town-house, and secured by all the means that human prudence can invent, from any danger of robbers, fire, or other accidens.

LONDON, July 21.

By a letter from Semlin, dated 11th of June, we learn, that the first division of the Grand Vizir's army encamped on the 27th of May, near New-Orsowa, and a second was expected there by the 4th of June—the Vizir was with the third, and to all appearance, he intended directing his march toward Croustadt. It was reported at Semlin, that the Turks had atchieved their point of throwing a bridge over the Danube, and passed over three bodies of 20,000 men each, near Cladova; the greatest part of which were Spahe; and that by an authentick list, the Ottoman Troops in the field against the Emperor, amounted to three hun dred and fifty thousand fighting men.

The most powerful sovereigns in Europe, are those of Prussia, Denmark, and Russia. The different provinces and states in France, have their laws, usages, and assemblies, which nothing but absolute and usurped force can possibly deprive them of. Spain has her laws and customs, established hitherto by her cortes or assemblies, which no king of the realm dare to annihilate, or even alter or amend, and upon the request of the grandees and nobility, a general council must be called, though no instance has occured of the like for above two centuries, no more than in France. The Emperor of Germany is not absolute in Austrian Netherlands, Hungary, or Bohemia; and his Duchy of Tuscany enjoy the rights of the other Italian republics; but in the sovereignties first mentioned there are no laws or ancient usages for assemblies or general states, to any rights handed down, except in Denmark, which, however, were entirely relinquished by the Borgers and representatives of the people, and the nobility compelled to comply with the same; which revolution had been concerted and carried into effect, on account of the tyranny and oppression of the aristocratic power. by which the King was reduced to a mere cypher; and the popular assembly but to some empty pageant.

July 16

Monday at one o'clock, a messenger arrived from France at the Secretary of state's office, Whitehall, on which a council was immediately summoned, and met at quarter before 2 o'clock, the following were the Ministers who formed it; Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Carmarthen, Lord Chancellor, and the Right Hon. W. Pitt. Neither the Marquis of Stafford nor Lord Chamberlain were in town. At half past five o'clock the council was over, when a messenger was dispatched with the result to the King at Cheltenham.

The cause of this extraordinary meeting was the discovery of an intrigue of a nature fully as unexpected as alarming, which has been carrying on at the court of Berlin, by which his Prussian Majesty, it is asserted, has been almost persuaded to renounce his recently entered into connections with this country. The French, as usual, are at the bottom of this plot, and the principal instrument, a woman. This female is no less a personage than the Countess ———, who thro' the insinuating address of a Frenchman of distinction, resident at Berlin, has disposed the Duke of Brunswick to be of the party. Incredible as this circumstance may appear, a correspondent avers it is a fact. The alarm it has created in the Cabinet may be well imagined; they have met three times on the business since Saturday morning last, and continued long in their deliberations.

The Emperor of Morocco, who was to make war upon all the powers hostile to the Ottoman Porte, is like to have sufficient employment at home. One of his sons having been entrusted with the escort of a rich caravan to Mecca, seized the treasure for his own use which is said to amount to not less than 75,000 piasters. This enabled him to raise a considerable number of partizans, and he has declared war against the Emperor.

BOSTON, October 2.

Sunday arrived here the ship Phœnix, *Capt. Dane, in 46 days from Dublin, by whom we have received Dublin papers as late as the 12th of August, from which we have extracted the following European Intelligence.*

VIENNA, *(Germany) July* 13.

DISPATCHES are received from our head-quarters, dated 11th inst. with intelligence that the Turkish corps employed in effecting the new Hospodar of Moldavia to Jassy, has been entirely defeated by the combined corps, commanded by the Generals d'Belmont and d'Babri.

We have also received fresh letters from Cherson, bearing date the 4th inst. by which the news of the defeat of the Ottoman fleet in the black sea is confirmed, with this additional circumstance, that the day after the acti n, Rear admiral Paul Jones, went in pursuit of the vessels that had fled towards Varna, in the neighbourhood of which he came up with them, and took two more sail,—on board one of which was the Captain Pacha, who it is said is desperately wounded.

By the same advices we learn, that the 1st. instant, (three days after the victory) the fortress of Oczakow was invested on both sides at once; at sea, by Prince de Nassau Siegen, and by land, by Prince de Potemkin —in consequence of which, the Turks made a vigorous sally, but after an obstinate and bloody engagement were forced to retreat, with the loss of 1000 men killed, and 800 prisoners.

BERLIN, *(Prussia)* July 29.

Yesterday several private letters were received from Memel, with the important news, that on the 15th inst. the Swedish fleet had attacked that of the Russians, which sailed from Cronstadt, off Revel; that three of the Russian ships were sunk, two taken and the rest dispersed.

We have also accounts that the Grand Duke of Russia and Count Anhalt are marched with ten regiments of regular troops to face the Swedes in Finland.

WARSAW, *(Poland)* July 23.

Letters from Bobopel of the 14th inst. bring accounts that the Russian fleet on the 13th, at 3 o'clock in the morning, attacked again, and completely beat that of the Turks, and burnt four of their largest ships and ten frigates; the rest escaped into the open sea; the action lasted till noon. Oczakow is now attacked by sea, and the Russian camp is but seven wersts from the place.—Prince Potemkin has reconnoitered Oczakow in person, and the Turks made a brisk sally, but were repulsed. The Turks were drove out of the outworks, the suburbs are burnt, and the Russian Chasseurs on foot encamp on the spot. The garrison is deprived of fresh water, as the Russians are in possession of all the sources from whence they obtained it.

LONDON, August 6.

At an Assembly, held at Vizile, a town about 18 miles from Grenoble, on the 21st of July, present from 5 to 600 of the principal Nobility and Gentry of the provinces of Dauphiny.

Resolved—That we still continue to offer new remonstrance to the King, to withdraw his new edicts—to recall his Parliament, and to convene a meeting of the States-General.

Resolved—That whoever shall accept a place in any of the new tribunals, whether by election or otherwise, shall be declared infamous, and a traitor to his country.

Resolved—That this province, in order to fix its union with the rest, will not in future grant any impost, either by free gift or otherwise, till such time as it shall have been deliberated by the States-General.

Resolved—That it will continue to demand the establishment of its ancient rights; that as taxation is the price of public security, so this Province will cease to pay any, if his Majesty does not speedily re-establish the Courts of Justice."

Resolved—That the members of this Province will continue to demand the liberty of all its members, who have been taken away by order of government.

Resolved—That as the Prime Minister has thought fit to return the address presented to him for the King's perusal, without opening it, a copy of the resolutions of this Assembly, shall be sent to the King's brother, and every Prince of the blood, in order that his Majesty may be acquainted with them.

Resolved—That this assembly do at different intervals form itself into committees, till such times as the new edicts be withdrawn. That the next meeting be on the 1st of September next, when all the members promised to attend.

To these resolutions the provinces of Beam and Brittany have acceded.

To pacify as much as possible—his Majesty has promised to convene the States General of the kingdom in the month of May next, but it is not thought that this proposal alone will satisfy the Parliament.

The best informed people are of opinion that the King finding the unanimity and firmness of the people at large, will not dare to inforce his new laws by military violence, and that he will at last give way to the wishes of his people.

Two Russian frigates, the Jaroslaw, of 32 guns, and the Hector of 26 12 pounders, with 240 men each, are both taken by the Swedish fleets and brought into Rhede, near Sweaborg; the crews are put into the prison of the castle, and orders have been given to use them well.

August 8—9. The Hamburgh Gazette received August 8, contains the following relation of an engagement between the Russian and Swedish fleets, which happened on the 19th ult.

The Swedish fleet consisted of fifteen ships of the line—the Russian fleet of seventeen. They came in sight near the island of Hoogland, and an engagement soon after took place. The action commenced about five P. M. and continued till midnight, when the Russian fleet was dispersed. The issue of the engagement proved to be, that the Swedes had sunk one Russian man of war, and taken another of 74 guns and 780 men. The Duke of Sudermania went the next day into Sweaborg, with a ship of his fleet missing. It is thought the victory would have been more compleat on the part of the Swedish Admiral, had not the disproportion of force in respect to the size and number of ships, been so great between the two fleets. The account adds, that the Russian fleet is much shattered, while that of the Swedes has been very little damaged. The action took place about four sea miles off Revel in Lavonia.

The foregoing we are assured may be depended upon as authentic, and were now able to add from undoubted authority,—That the Swedish ships were much smaller than the Russians, having only three ships of 70 guns each, the other only 60 guns, whereas the Russians had one of 84 guns, two of 80 guns, and several of 74 guns, besides which the Russians had the wind in their favour during the whole engagement. The Russian ship taken is the vice admiral. The number of killed and wounded on board the Swedish fleet is not known yet—but they write in general terms, that the engagement was very severe and bloody, it began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 17th of July, and lasted for upwards of seven hours.

Another account says, the Russians lost four frigates, and several transports; and that as soon as the Swedish fleet was refitted, which they expected would be completed in less than a week, the Duke of Sudermania meant to pursue his advantages, and seek for the Russian fleet.

A letter from the Hague, dated August 5, gives the following account of the above engagement.

On the 17th ult. the two fleets met, the Russian consisted of 15 sail of the line; that the engagement lasted nine hours, from two o'clock P.M. till eleven, and was obstinately contested, but ended in favour of the Swedes, who have taken one ship of the line, (the second in command, count Wachtem Rear-Admiral) and four frigates; both fleets, however, were so much damaged, that they were obliged to put back to their respective ports to refit.

It is further reported, that the Swedes had one ship of the line sunk in the action, as she was not arrived, nor from probability could she be otherwise missing; and that the Danes contrary to expectation, intend to join the Russians with ten sail of the line, which are now ready for sea.

Letters from Amsterdam of the same date, confirm the above, and assert, that the Swedish fleet were returned to the coast of Finland, not much damaged, and would be ready for sea in two or three days, when their intention was to pursue the victory, by seeking the Russian fleet on the coast of Lavonia. These letters further add, that besides one ship of the line being taken, there was another sunk.

Dispatches received yesterday from M. Fenwick, his Majesty's consul at Elsinore, confirm the above account in more general terms, and corroborate the engagement to have terminated in favour of the Swedes.

A letter from Petersburg, dated July 23, says, "The situation of this capital at this time is very singular.—Should an open rupture happen with Sweeden, which is but too much feared, nothing short of a miracle can save it from famine. The provisions which were hitherto drawn from Moscow, have been cut from thence, to another quarter, where the armies want support.—Corn is buying up in Prussia, Poland, &c. but how it is to reach us is as yet difficult to say; the over land carriage is next to impossible."

It is said to be just discovered, that through the intrigues of France a very formidable alliance is now on the point of being concluded between France, Russia, Germany and Denmark, in consequence of our recent treaties with Holland and Prussia.

Our political situation at present inclines more to a general war, than at any one period which has sounded the alarm for these 18 months past.

Orders have actually been given by the Danish Government for supplying their ally, the Empress of Russia, with the naval and military forces stipulated by the subsisting treaty between Denmark and the court of Petersburgh, which has been formally announced to the Swedish Minister at Copenhagen, by order of the Prince Royal.

Upon receiving this very unwelcome news, the Swedish Ambassador at the court of Denmark, dispatched the same evening two couriers—one to the King his master, in Finland; and the other to Berlin.

The Prince Royal is said to have expressed himself in very strong terms of indignation at the very unwarrantable conduct of Sweeden towards Russia; and says, that the whole force of the Danish empire shall be exerted in the cause of Russia, and her allies, if necessary.

We are also assured, that various private conferences has been held with the Prince of Orange, Sir James Harris, and the Swedish and Prussian Ministers at the Hague; in consequence of which, couriers were immediately dispatched to Stockholm, and Berlin; and Sir James Harris was to leave the Hague this day, so that his arrival may be daily expected in London, for the purpose of consulting the British Court on the present situation of affairs in the north.

It is said to be the opinion of men of the soundest sense and deepest penetration in Holland, that his Prussian Majesty considers the present moment as favourable one to establish his own character and consequence, by humbling his haughty rival, the Emperor, for many years to come.

This idea is strengthened by a knowledge of his having furnished the Court of Sweeden with large supplies of money, as well as having been principally instrumental in kindling this new flame, which has broken out with such violence in the North.

A private letter from France mentions, that the famous Baill de Suffrein is exiled, on account of highly approving the conduct of one of his nephews, who is a Lieutenant Colonel, and who refused to carry into execution the new laws by force of arms.

The celebrated piratical Admiral Paul Jones, now in such estimation with the Empress of Russia for his naval talents, was called out at l'Orient by a Cadet of the brigade, who served on board the Bonne Homme Richard, soon after the action off Scarborough—and on the gallant Paul not choosing to risk an action with him, this fame Cadet kicked him publickly on the Custom Quay on that port.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, July 27.

"Orders are received here to the Lords of the Regency of the Electorate from London which have not a little disconcerted the plans that were some time since laid down. One is to send out recruiting parties and to raise recruits for augmenting the several regiments to their full compliment; a second to lay up the wheat and corn, the produce of the ensuing harvest, in the magazines and granaries, and not to permit any exportation; the third to recall all the officers and men from the service of any foreign power whatever into which they may happen to have enlisted, and to grant no more furloughs or leave of absence for six months.——Every thing in this part of Europe looks like a general war; hostilities are known to have passed between the Swedes and Russians in Finland; Denmark is preparing a considerable fleet, and most of our Continental neighbours are putting themselves in a posture of defence and efficiency."

ROSEAU, *(Dominica)* August 20.

On Thursday last, early in the day, the weather began to wear a very threatening aspect; at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon came on a very heavy shower of rain, which was succeded by flying drift, when the wind began to blow with much violence from the north west, shifted round all quarter of the compass, and continued with great violence till eleven o'clock at night the latter part chiefly from the westward: The rain of the shores on the bay. The ship Jenny, consigned to Messrs. Brades and Co. fortunately got under way about nine o'clock at night and stood to sea; a considerable brig belonging to Stephen Reeves, Esq. was driven on shore but fortunately little damage was done to her, except to goods in several of the cellars, were flowed with water.

We have already received some melancholy accounts from the country: As the provisions destroyed, the canes, coffee, &c. much injured. We are informed that the dwelling house of Thomas Auterrle, Esq. on the hill-estate in the Heights of Smuffriere has been entirely blown away, not a vestige to be seen: the barracks at Cachereou, we are informed are also destroyed;—in short this recent misfortune added to the already distressed state of the colony, casts a gloom upon its citizens and planters which the beams of hope would vainly dissipate, and adds a new claim to the fostering attention of the parent state.

August 23. Since our last we find our apprehensions but too fatally verified. The possessions of our planters in most parts of the islands unhappily exhibit a melancholy picture of devastation, particularly in the provisions. We have, however, perhaps the less cause to repine when we consider the losses of our neighbours at Martinique:—There a scene of horror presents itself which was never before experienced. The storm far exceeds the dreadful one of 1766. Whole families are laid waste, and lives lost to an amount which we are cautious of mentioning, in hopes that from a more accurate recital, they may prove to have been exaggerated. From *(le Precheur to Carapet at Trinite,)* our readers must excuse our imperfect acquaintance with the geography of the island, and we write without a map before us), an extent of coast as we understand *Carapet* the sea rushed in and destroyed all the buildings in its way, or crushing with the fall of the houses, upwards of sixty negroes. Most of the plantations lost many slaves.

The gale seems to have taken a northerly direction, and to have been but of a small extent, (perhaps not above ten or twelve leagues) as Saint Lucia did not, as we understand suffer;—We understand from its direction, the S. W. end of Saint Christopher felt it, and are under some apprehensions for Barbadoes.

CHARLESTON, [S. C.] Sept. 1.

Capt. Cole, in 38 days from Cadiz, informs, that previous to his departure, a Spanish fleet of six sail of the line, three frigates, three brigs and a cutter, all copper bottomed, sailed up the Straits—that a French squadron had blocked up the port of Algiers—and that a fleet of ten Portoguese men of war were stationed off the mouth of the Straits.

On Friday the 8th of August last, a party of armed men, consisting of 31, under the command of Captain John Sain, left Houlden station, on nine mile Creek, and crossed the river Tenesee, about 8 or 9 miles in order to gather apples in the vicinity of an Indian town called Citico, lately abandoned by the Cherokees; the citizens suffered them to pass the river unmolested, and immediately, unperceived, took possession of the fort they had passed, likewise another a small distance above; by this time some of our people were in the orchard, and some on trees gathering fruit, when they were suddenly attacked by a body of the Savages, on all quarters; this sudden and unexpected alarm threw them into the utmost confusion, so that every man who did not immediately fall, endeavoured to make a retreat; but the savages being in possession of the fording places, a number took to the river, and whilst endeavouring to escape by swimming, several were killed and wounded; the latter were pursued, and most of them fell a sacrifice to savage barbarity.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.

By a respectable gentleman of this town just arrived in the brig Trident from Port-au-Prince, we have the following very melancholy intelligence:—That on the 16th of August, a few days before he set sail, the sun rose with some clouds of rain, and there was no expectation of any tropical consequence: but about seven o'clock, the wind rose very high, to such a degree that about nine o'clock, they experienced a most dreadful hurricane, which threatened all the inhabitants both in town and country, with great loss. Very few vessels in the harbour escaped without damage; some lost their masts, others were oversett, and many of them drove ashore.

It is somewhat difficult to give a perfect description of the conflagration of the inhabitants, when they saw, by the hurricane, the tops of their houses carried away, and many of them laid even with the ground, those who had the good fortune to have their houses saved from the dreadful scene, had them filled with rain, which the rain blew in from every quarter. A great part of the coffee trees have been blown out of the ground;—the sugar fields equally suffered; and many articles necessary for the subsistence of the slaves were lost. In Heogine no vessel was able to keep in the harbour, and it is not known what become of them. The sea coast presents a most gloomy prospect, being covered with drowned people. The inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, are apprehensive they may hear that the hurricane has been general in the greatest part of St. Domingo.

It was thought that this unhappy circumstance would be attended with some advantage to our American traders, in obtaining permission to provide the colony with flour, during a certain time. Several petitions were on that occasion, presented to the intendant; but met with no success.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

On wednesday last the atmosphere over our city was so clear, that both the beautiful planets, Jupiter and Venus, were visible to the naked eye, even at noonday. Jupiter being in Cancer, 55 o west of the sun, could be seen until within an hour of his setting, which was at thirty seven minutes past three in the afternoon; and Venus being in Leo. 38 o west of the sun, was visible almost to her going down, at seven minuets past four in the afternoon. Venus was so very conspicuous through the whole day, that the most of our citizens had the pleasure of viewing this curious phenomenon. Those who have not opportunity of seeing these planets in the middle of the day, may expect to be gratified on the next clear day, they will continue to be equally conspicuous for upwards of two months to come; but their distance from the sun will encrease, except Venus, which will have her greatest elongation the 10th of next month, about which time she will appear to shine with the greatest lustre possible; after that time she will gradually appear to move back towards the sun, and change from being the morning star to that of the evening.

Sept. 24. Captain Thomas Reed, in the ship Alliance, bound to China, sailed from Philadelphia in the month of June 1787, and arrived at Canton the 22d day of December in the same year, having navigated on a route as yet unpractised by any other ship. Taking soundings off the Cape of Good Hope, he steered to the south-eastward, encircling all the eastern and southern islands of the Indian Ocean, passing the South Cape of New-Holland; and on their passage to the northward again toward Canton, between latitude 7 and 4 degrees south, and between the longitude of 116 and 162 degrees east, they discovered a number of islands, the inhabitants of which were black, with curled, or woolly hair:—among these islands they had no soundings.—About the latitude of 8 degrees north, and in the longitude of 160 degrees east they discovered two other islands, inhabited by a brown people, with straight black hair. These islands appeared to be very fertile and much cultivated; and by the behaviour of the inhabitants, the ship company were induced to believe they were the first discoverers. One of them he named they were the first discoverers. One of them he named Morris island, the other Alliance island. They did not land on any of them. These discoveries were made in the month of November.

The officers of the European ships in China were astonished to find a vessel arriving at that season of the year, and with eagerness and pleasure examined the craft of the voyage.

In coasting near New Holland, they had the winds generally from S. W. and blowing strong, with a great deal of rain.

They finished their voyage by arriving again at Philadelphia on the 17th of September 1788, having returned by the usual route of the European ships, until they were in the Atlantic Ocean.

NEW YORK, September 18.

The London General Advertiser, of July 19, says that "General Conway, Governor of Pondicherry, in the East-Indies, at the head of 1000 French troops, had taken possession of Trincomale, an important place belonging to the Dutch, without firing a gun." [By the late treaty between his Brittanick Majesty and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, the former is bound to support the latter, in case they are attacked.]

Late accounts from London say, that his most Christian Majesty has summoned the first and second president of all parliaments to meet him at Versailles on the 4th of August. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Hudson, to his friends in Newport, Rhode-Island, August 7.

"The adoption of the new Constitution by our Convention has given universal satisfaction to the Anties—all parties seem to unite as one, and agree to put the government in motion. Judge Yates, one of the Supreme Court, in giving his charge to the Grand Jury at Albany, a few days since, recommended the support of the Constitution to them in a very pretty manner, and acknowledged he was before its adoption, opposed to it, but now it was his and every other man's duty to support it.—Both parties, it is said, are this day to join in Federal Procession at Albany.—I mention this to shew you the union that is likely to take place in Albany, where there was the most distention."

WORCESTER, October 2.

One day last week at Capt. John Tyler, of Mendon, in company with another person, was falling a tree, a large limb, which before was almost broke off, being jarred by the strokes aimed at the root, fell, and striking him upon the head, instantaneously put a period to his life. By the sudden death of Capt. Tyler, the town of Meadon, is deprived of a very useful and valuable inhabitant—his family of a tender husband and a kind parent—and the world, of one of the noblest works of God, "an honest man."

Yesterday six waggons, with about thirty men and children, passed through this town, on way to the Ohio.

The city now forming on the banks of the Ohio is named *Marietta*, in honour of the Queen of France.

Mr. Joseph May, of Boston, has presented a Bell to the Ohio Company, for the use of the first publick building that shall be erected in their territory.

The blasting of Rye is supposed to be occasioned by a fly which is found to be lodged in the stalk. We are told, that if a handful of dried rye in the stalk, thus injured, is struck a rus the hand, great numbers of a small kind of fly will fall from the stalks. We could wish our agricultural friends would make some observation and communicate them for publick benefit.

NORTHAMPTON, October 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to another in Baltimore, July 2.

"Dr. Nevil Maskelyne, the astronomer royal, has resumed the subject of the approaching Comet, which he has laid before the Royal Society. As the whole of the Doctor's reasoning on this expected return of the comet which was seen in the years 1532 and 1661, would be too long (it containing fourteen quarto sheets) I would only give you such an abstract from the whole, as may explain his calculation. The Doctor predicts the return of the above comet nearly in the same time as in the paper he before read to that learned body, about fifteen months ago, viz. to its perihelium in the beginning of the year 1789, or the 28th or 29th of December 1788, and certainly before the 27th of April 1789. If it should come, he observes, before the 31st of December this year, or the first of January, it will be visible with a good achromatic telescope, in its descent towards the sun, the 16th or 17th of September 1788, and sooner or later, according as its perihelium should be sooner or later. It will approach us from the southern part or its orbit, and therefore will appear with considerable south latitude, and south declination; so that persons residing nearer the equator than we do, or in south latitude, will have an opportunity of discovering it before us. The Doctor hopes it may first be seen by some astronomer, in such a situation, and furnished with proper instruments for settling its place in the heavens—the earliest good observations being most valuable for determining its eclipric orbit, and proving its identity with the comets of 1532 and 1661. He recommends the Cape of Good Hope, as an excellent situation to make the proper observations. His papers, with respect to the planet Mercury, for the next year, I shall send by the next packet."

Accounts from the city of Marietta say, that within twelve months past, more than 10,000 emigrants have passed that place to Kentucky and other parts on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The greater part of these were not owners of any lands in the countries to which they have migrated, but expected to become purchers; and many of them would have become settlers on the Ohio Company's tract, had the arrangements of the Company been so far completed as to hold out the necessary encouragement to them.

Congress has issued a Proclamation, forbidding all unwarrantable and hostile proceedings against the Cherokee Indians—and enjoining all those who have settled upon their hunting grounds, to depart with their effects and families without loss of time.

THERE has been many observations made by divers persons lately, respecting the advantages that might arise to this part of the country, should the inhabitants generally give encouragement to the manufacturing DUCK; which is thought to be a matter of so much consequence, that every considerate person will give aid to such an undertaking. The subscriber therefore, from a consideration of the designs of a number of persons in the county to begin the business, has procured samples of various qualities of Duck, particularly that kind that is most in use, and which is supported will be the sort that can be made to the greatest advantage—which is 24 inches wide, and 41 yards in length.—This sort is a lighter cloth than the dook formerly made in this county, of consequence the price will not be so great by the bolt; yet there will be a greater proportion of the expence in making it—labour of consequence, the more profitable. as every kind of manufacture that is produced with the least stock, turns out uniformly to the greatest advantage to the industrious mechanic.——Those samples are with the subscriber, who wishes to shew them to every one that is about to undertake in this important manufacture, it is of the greatest consequence that we set out right, as well as to persevere in so necessary branch of business.

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, October 1, 1788.

CHEESE.

WANTED, a quantity of early made CHEESE, by the 15th of October inst.—for which any kind of Dry or West-India GOODS will be given, by

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, October 1, 1788.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber in the month of June last, a reddish brown yearling steer, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS SANDERSON.

Whately, October 6th, 1788.

From the HERALD of FREEDOM, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I send you the following POETRY, *said to have been wrote by Miss E——th W——n, who lately died at Dantzic, not doubting but that if you think it worthy, you will publish it.* Z.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

WITH fond impatience all the tedious day,
I sigh'd, and with'd the lingering hours away;
For when bright Hesper led the starry train,
My shepherd swore to meet me on the plain;
With eager haste to find dear spot I flew,
And linger'd long, and then with tears withdrew:
Alone, abandon'd to love's tenderest woes,
Down my pale cheeks, the tide of sorrow flows;
Dead to all joys that fortune can bestow,
In vain for me her fairest bounties flow,
Take back each envied gift ye powers divine,
And only let me call FIDELIO mine,
Ah wretch! what anguish yet thy soul must prove,
Ere thou canst hope to lose thy care and love;
And when FIDELIO meets thy fearful eye,
Pale fear and cold despair his presence fly;
With pensive steps, I fought thy walks again,
And kiss'd thee, smiling, on the verdant plain;
With fondest hope, thro' many a blissful hour,
We gave the fouls to fancy's pleasing pow'r;
Lost in the magick of that sweet employ,
To build gay scenes, and fashion future joy,
We saw mild peace o'er fair canaan rise,
And show her pleasure from benignant skies
On airy hills our happy mansion rose,
Built but for joy, no room for future woes,
Round the calm solitude, with ceaseless song,
* * * * * * * * * *
Crown'd the sleep of innocence, the day,
By transports measur'd lightly danc'd away;
To love, to bliss, the union'd soul was given,
And oh! too happy, ask'd no brighter heaven,
And must the hours in ceaseless anguish roll?
Will no soft sunshine cheer my clouded soul?
Can this dear earth no gratefent joy supply?
Is joy adown to hope, despair and die?
Oh! cease; once more, with soft endearments come,
Burst the cold prison of this fullen tomb:
There, favour'd walks thy chaste Maid attend,
Where well known shades their pleasing branches bend;
Shed the soft poison from thy speaking eye,
And look those raptures lifeless words deny;
Still be, tho' late rehearl what ne'er could tire,
But, told each eve, fresh pleasures would inspire;
Still hope those scenes which love and fancy drew;
But drawn a thousand times, were ever new.
Can fancy paint, can words express;
Can aught on earth my woes redress?
E'en thy soft smiles ceaseless prove
Thy truth thy tenderness and love:
Once thou could every bliss inspire,
Transporting joy, and gay desire;
Now cold despair her banner rears,
And pleasure flies when she appears;
Fond Hope within my bosom dies,
And agony her place supplies:
O, thou! for whose dear sake I bear
A doom so dreadful, so severe,
May happy fates thy footsteps guide,
And o'er thy peaceful hope preside;
Nor let E——th's early tomb
Infect thee with its baleful gloom.

A LETTER IN CHARACTERS DECYPHERED.

MUST I die alone? shall I never see you more?—I know that you will come, but you will come too late: This is, I fear, my last ability. Tears fall so I know not how to write. Why did you leave me in so much distress? but I will not reproach you: All that was dear I left for you; but do not regret it.—May God forgive in both what was amiss: When I go from hence, I will leave you some way to find me:—If I die, you will come and drop a tear over my grave?

BOSTON, August, 1788.

Literary Proposal.

PROPOSAL,

OF

ISAIAH THOMAS & COMPANY,

FOR

PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,

A

NEW periodical WORK, to be entitled

THE

Massachusetts Magazine:

OR

MONTHLY MUSEUM

OF

Knowledge and rational *Entertainment.*

Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.
Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo.
HORACE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MANY attempts have heretofore been made, to eftablish, in this Commonwealth, a work fimilar to the one intended by the Publishers of this Proposal——but from fome cause or other, the Publishers of the former Magazines in this Metropolis, after making longer or a shorter trial, have failed of success.

The first publication of the kind was as early as about the year 1743;——That work, entitled, *The American Magazine*, was really a good one, and was continued three years, but having few subscribers, and a want of punctuality in some of them, were the reasons of its discontinuance. The next that we recollect, made its appearance about the year 1758, entitled, *The New-England Magazine*;——this was published only three months. No other appeared until Jan. 1774——at that time one of the Publishers of this proposal brought forward *The Royal American Magazine*; Or, *Universal Repository of Instruction and Amusement*; the encrease of respectable subscribers, after the publication of the first number of this work, led the Editor to suppose that it met with a kind reception from an indulgent public;——the critical situation of Public affairs, soon obliged him to quit the undertaking. After the revolution, *The Boston Magazine*, made its appearance, and sometime afterwards another, entitled *The Gentleman and Lady's Town and Country Magazine*:——it might be, that a great plenty of circulating CASH about that time, was one cause of the discontinuance of both these publications, as foreign Magazines were then more sought after, and in short, every species of our own manufacture was at that period too much neglected——the scarcity of Cash which speedily followed, and now continues, has been the cause of our using much more economy, and has taught us to fit a juster value on the productions of our country. Another reason given by many for discontinuing the two last-mentioned Magazines, was, that TWO WAS ONE TOO MANY——that possibly may not be the case at this day.

The publishers of this proposal are fully sensible of the magnitude of the undertaking——the expence will be great——the task arduous——and they feel a diffidence of their abilities to perform that part of the work which will more immediately fall to their lot. They promise however, to exert themselves in an endeavour to execute the typography in a manner that will give satisfaction to their encouragers and to themselves, and so as to induce Men of Genius to favour them with their productions. They acknowledge that on such men they must depend for the reputation and success of the intended MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE. They boast not of promises of assistance from learned men in different parts of the state, or of being urged by them to undertake the publication; but they beg the honour of becoming the *Instruments* to communicate their Essays to the public; this they hope will be granted them, so long as they shall pay that attention to the business which the public will have a right to expect.

Having mentioned the fate of several Magazines which have heretofore been published, it may be expected that we should assign some of the reasons which have induced us to risk a Proposal for a similar Work——they are as follows:——1. The complaint made for the Want of a Monthly Magazine in this Commonwealth as a repository for the original essays of Men of Learning and Ingenuity. 2. The many new Sources that are now opened to cherish and support such a publication. 3. Being supplied with every material necessary to print the work in a decent and respectable manner. 4. The desire of a few friends that we would publish a Magazine, as it is reasonably supposed that one such publication might now be supported with credit. 5. By this means to aid ourselves in getting an honest livelihood, with a hope of procuring, in proper time, some reputation in way of our profession. These considerations, principally, have inclined us to issue a proposal, which we hope will be viewed with candour——should it be countenanced by a liberal Subscription, the Work will very shortly be put to Press——notice in that case will be given in the public Newspapers, for the information of Subscribers, and such as please to honour the first number with original pieces.

Should we be favoured with sufficient encouragement to begin the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, we hope gentlemen in the various branches of knowledge, will permit us to request their assistance. The *Divine* can supply us with religious and moral essays, which tend to awaken and enliven our devotion to the Deity, and to allure us to the exercise of benevolence and Catholicism to the world at our fellow beings. The *Philosopher* can make us better acquainted with the causes of events in mysterious nature, and lead us to contemplate the great first cause of all;——among the various branches of philosophy, essays on natural history, and chemical and electrical experiments, will be very acceptable. The *Astronomer* can acquaint us with the movements of the heavenly bodies——and also of a *Herschell* may not be the production of the present age in every climate, yet we believe the Astronomers of our country can enrich our work with as great and pleasing a variety as those of any other. *Mathematicians* can supply us with treatises on the various branches of the Mathematicks, as well as Mathematical questions on useful subjects. The *Navigator* can communicate his nautical discoveries, for the benefit of his seafaring brethren, & the information & amusement of those who plough the ocean only in the page of description.——The learned & friendly *Physician* can acquaint us with the causes of disease to which the human body is subject, and the best means of preserving health.——Remarkable cases in *Surgery*, or any new medical discoveries, may not only benefit the public, but the faculty also, and be a means of, "wiping the tear of distress from the eye of affliction."——The *Merchant* can furnish us with knowledge in the production of foreign climes, proper for commercial purposes, to enrich our country.——*Husbandmen*, the great supporters and pillars of our state, may mutually assist each other by a communication of Agricultural knowledge. The *Gardener and Botanist* can supply us with a beautiful and beneficial variety from the unbounded field of nature. The *Geographer* can communicate his discoveries, not only in foreign countries, but in those parts of America now in actual survey, and make us better acquainted with the land we live in. The *Historian* can assist us to record memorable events of our own and other nations, which may be beneficial not only to the present but future generations.——*Politicians*, the guardians of the rights of the people, can teach how to form, support and regulate good governments; short sketches, tending to these valuable purposes, will be thankfully received.——The ingenious *Mechanick*, ever useful to the community, can supply us with new inventions to facilitate our manufactures, which, with the labours of the Husbandman, must make us an independent people.——*Poets*, favoured with the gift divine, can furnish us from the Parnassian chime with those beauties of sentiment which have a tendency to improve the mind and mend the heart.——The harmonious strains of the *Musician* may calm the turbulence of passion, and enliven our felicity. The *Wits* can help us to that fund of entertainment, which is ever grateful to our feelings, when not too strongly tinctured with ill-natured farcasms, and immodest remarks: We would wish to gratify the taste of such as are fond of an enlivening jest and a pleasing tale, but not to offend the ear of chastity or create mirth for one person which will give pain to another; we shall therefore ever carefully aim not to trespass on domestic happiness, or retail accidotes of scandal——from the gardens of literary amusement we would strive to call the choicest flowers, but would carefully avoid the thorns. In short, all classes of our citizens can contribute to make our Monthly Museum worthy of public notice, and should we ever begin our intended work, we shall feel ourselves indebted for valuable communications, from whatever quarter they may flow.

It will be our study also to cultivate the friendship of the virtuous FAIR——they are entitled to a full share of our rational amusement——while their minds are equally capable of the depths of Philosophy——we are particularly dependent on them for those delicate sentiments which form the desert to a feast of knowledge, and are like the fine finishing without which no performance can be complete.

We think it needless now to inform the publick of the contents of our Monthly Magazine——works of this kind are too well known to need description:——We can only say, that nothing in our power shall be wanting to make it as complete and useful as any we ever published in the United States. Should it make its appearance, we hope it will be received with candour——nurtured in its infancy, and supported to manhood by the fostering hands of the sons of science. If it has merit, *small reviewers* will not condemn it——if it has not, for the credit of our state, and ourselves in particular, we shall with it to sink in oblivion.

We are, with the greatest respect, the public's obedient and very humble servants.

ISAIAH THOMAS and Co.

Conditions of Publication.

1. THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, should it meet with the patronage of a respectable public, will be regularly published in the first week of every month.

2. Every number shall contain sixty-four pages of Letter Press, in Demy Octavo, neatly printed on good paper, and be covered as Magazines usually are.

3. In each number will be presented one Copperplate Engraving, together with some favourite Piece of Vocal or Instrumental Musick, printed typographically. Should we at any time neglect giving a Copperplate, eight pages of Letter Press shall be added, in lieu of it, or an additional Piece of Musick; and if it should so happen that the Copperplate and Musick should both fail, then there shall be an addition of fixteen pages of Letter Press, for the Magazine of that month wherein the failure happens.

4. At the expiration of every 12 months (or the completion of every volume) an Index and Title Page will be presented gratis, together with a Copperplate FRONTISPIECE.

5. Each subscriber to be at liberty to discontinue taking the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE at the end of a quarter.

6. The price to subscribers will be Fifteen Shillings per Annum, to be paid in Quarterly Payments: The first payment to be made on delivery of the first Number; the second payment at the end of the second quarter; and afterwards at the expiration of every three months. Those who prefer paying monthly will be served at the same rate, provided they subscribe for three months.

7. The first Number will be put to the Press as soon as 500 Copies are subscribed for, although that Number will be no ways sufficient to defray the expences of executing the Work in the manner we propose.

8. The Publishers wish not to disappoint the expectations of their subscribers, though want of punctual payments might oblige them to do it. They think it their duty, therefore, now to mention their determination of discontinuing sending Magazines to ALL without exception, who shall not comply with the terms of the 6th Condition. This determination they hope will not lessen the number of subscribers, or give offence to any——*Without the Rain frest Heaven the Corn shall neither on its Stalk.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the following PRINTERS and BOOKSELLERS, viz.——Mess. *B. Guild, J. Boyle, T. White, S. Hall, H. Larkin, Adams & Nourse, B. Russell, D. West*, and *E. Larkin*, jun. in *Boston*——Mess. *Dabney & Cushing, Salem*——Mr. *J. Mycall, Newbury-Port*——Mr. *T. B. Wait, Portland*——*J. Libby*, Esq. Mr. *G. J. Osborne*, and Mr. *J. Melcher, Portsmouth*——*J. Carter*, Esq. and Mr. *B. Wheeler, Providence*——*J. Richardson*, Esq. and Mr. *P. Edes, Newport*——*I. Thomas, Worcester*——Mr. *E. & W. Wadsworth, Springfield*——Mr. *W. Butler, Northampton*——Mess. *Hudson & Goodwin*, and Mr. *N. Patten, Hartford*——Mr. *I. Berrt, New-Haven*——Mr. *T. Green, New-London*, and by many other gentlemen in various parts of the *United States*.

Also at the office of the Publishers, which in a few days will be opened in Boston.

Vol. III.] THE [NUME. 111.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Amendments to the Constitution!

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

Harrisburg, Dauphin County, State of Pennsylvania, September 3, 1788.

AGREEABLY to a circular letter, which originated in the county of Cumberland, inviting to a conference, fuch of the citizens of this ftate, who conceive that a revision of the Federal fyftem, lately proposed for the general government of the United States, is neceffary, a number of gentlemen from the city of Philadelphia, and counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Northumberland, Bedford, Fayette, Waffington, Franklin, Dauphin, and Huntingdon, affembled at this place for the faid purpose, viz.

Hon. George Bryan, Charles Petrit, Blair M'Clenachan, Richard Backhouse, James Hanna, Joseph Gardner, James Mercer, Benjamin Blyth, Robert Whitehill, John Jordad, William Sterit, William Rodgers, William Petrokon, Jonathan Hoge, John Bilhop, Daniel Montgomery, John Lytle, John Dickey, Hon. John Smiley, Albert Gallatin, James Marshal, Benjamin Elliot, Richard Baird, James Crooks, Adam Orth, John Rodgers, Thomas Murry, Robert M'Kee, John Kean, John A. Hanna, Daniel Bradly, Robert Smith, and James Anderson.

Blair M'Clenachan, Efquire was unanimously elected Chairman, and John A. Hanna, Efquire, Secretary.

After free diffcuffion and mature deliberation had upon the fubject before them, the following refolutions and propositions were adopted.

The ratification of the Federal Conftitution having formed a new era in the American world highly interefting to all the citizens of the United States, it is no less the duty than the privilege of every citizen to examine with attention the principles and probable effects of a fyftem, on which the happinefs or misery of the present as well as future generations fo much depend. In the course of fuch examination, many of the good citizens of the ftate of Pennfylvania, have found their apprehenfions excited, that the conftitution, in its present form, contains in it fome principles which may be perverted to purpofes injurious to the rights of free citizens, and fome ambiguities which may probably lead to contentions incompatible with order and good government. In order to remedy thefe inconveniences and to avert the apprehended dangers, it has been thought expedient that delegates, chofen by thofe who wifh for early amendments in the faid conftitution, fhould meet together for the purpofe of deliberating on the fubject, and uniting in fome conftitutional plan for obtaining the amendments which they may deem neceffary.

We the conferees affembled for the purpofe aforefaid, agree in opinion.

That a federal government only, can preferve the liberties and fecure the happinefs of the inhabitants of a country fo extenfive as thefe United States; and experience having taught us that the ties of our union, under the articles of confederation, were fo weak as to deprive us of fome of the greateft advantages we had a right to expect from it, we are fully convinced that a more efficient government is indifpenfibly neceffary; but although the conftitution propofed for the United States is likely to obviate moft of the inconveniencies we laboured under, yet feveral parts of it appear fo exceptionable to us, that we clearly are of opinion conffderable amendments are eſſentially neceffary. In full confidence, however, of obtaining a revifion of fuch exceptionable parts, by a general Convention, and from a defire to harmonize with our fellow citizens, we are induced to acquiefce in the organization of the faid conftitution.

We are fenfible that a large number of the citizens both in this and other ftates, who gave their aſſent to its being carried into execution, previous to any amendments, were actuated more by the fear of the dangers that might arife from delays, than by a conviction of its being perfect: we therefore hope they will concur with us in purfuing every peaceable method of obtaining a fpeedy revifion of the conftitution in the mode thereinprovided; and when we reflect on the present circumftances of the union, we can entertain no doubt that motives of conciliation and the dictates of policy and prudence, will conſpire to induce every man of true federal principles to give his fupport to a meaſure, which is not only calculated to reconcile the new conftitution to the approbation and fupport of every claſs of citizens, but even neceffary to prevent the total defection of fome of the members of the union.

Strongly impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, we have agreed to the following reſolutions:

I. *Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the people of this ſtate to acquieſce in the organization of ſaid government; but although we thus accord in its organization, we by no means loſe ſight of the grand object of obtaining very conſiderable amendments and alterations, which we conſider eſſential to preſerve the peace and harmony of the union and thoſe invaluable privileges for which ſo much blood and treaſure have been recently expended.

II. *Reſolved*, That it is neceſſary to obtain a ſpeedy revifion of ſaid conſtitution by a federal convention.

III. *Reſolved*, That in order to effect this deſirable end, a petition be preſented to the legiſlature of this ſtate, requeſting that honourable body to take the earlieſt opportunity to make application for that purpoſe to the new Congreſs.

The PETITION propoſed it as follows.

To the Honourable the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met.

The Petition and Repreſentation of the Subſcribers,

HUMBLY SHEW,

THAT your petitioners poſſeſs ſentiments completely federal: Being convinced that a confederacy of republican ſtates, and no other, can ſecure political liberty, happineſs, and ſafety throughout a territory ſo extenſive as the United States of America. They are well apprized of the neceſſity of devolving extenſive powers to Congreſs, and of veſting the ſupreme legiſlature with every power and reſource of a general ſyſtem of government framed by the late Federal Convention; in full confidence, however, that the ſame will be revifed without delay: For however worthy of approbation the general principles and outlines of the ſaid ſyſtem may be, your petitioners conceive that amendments in ſome parts of the plan are eſſential, not only to the preſervation of ſuch rights and privileges as ought to be reſerved in the reſpective ſtates, and in the citizens thereof, but to fair and unembarraſſed operation of the Government in its various departments. And as proviſion is made in the Conſtitution itſelf for the making of ſuch amendments as may be deemed neceſſary; and your petitioners are deſirous of obtaining the amendments which occur to them as more immediately deſirable and neceſſary, in the mode admitted by ſuch proviſion.

They pray that your honourable houſe, as the repreſentatives of the people in this commonwealth, will, in the courſe of your preſent ſeſſion, take ſuch meaſures as you in your wiſdom ſhall deem moſt effectual and proper to obtain a revifion and amendment of the conſtitution of the United States, in ſuch parts & in ſuch manner as have been or ſhall be pointed out by the Conventions or Aſſemblies of the reſpective ſtates; and that ſuch revifions be by a general Convention of repreſentatives from the ſeveral ſtates in the Union.

Your petitioners conſider the amendments pointed out in the propoſitions herein ſubjoined as eſſentially neceſſary, and as ſuch they ſuggeſt them to your notice, ſubmitting to your wiſdom the order in which they ſhall be proſecuted to the conſideration of the United States.

The AMENDMENTS propoſed are, viz.

1. THAT Congreſs ſhall not exerciſe any powers whatſoever, but ſuch are expreſſly given to that body by the Conſtitution of the United States, nor ſhall any authority, power or juriſdiction be aſſumed or exerciſed by the executive or Judiciary departments of the Union under colour or pretence of conſtruction or fiction; But all the rights of ſovereignty which are not by the ſaid Conſtitution expreſſly and plainly veſted in the Congreſs ſhall be deemed to remain with, and ſhall be exerciſed by the ſeveral ſtates in the Union according to their reſpective conſtitutions; And that every reſerve of the rights of individuals made by the ſeveral conſtitutions of the States in union, to the citizens and inhabitants of each State reſpectively, ſhall remain inviolate, except ſo far as they are expreſſly and manifeſtly yielded or narrowed by the national conſtitution.

2. That the number of repreſentatives be for the preſent, one for every thouſand inhabitants, according to the preſent eſtimated numbers in the ſeveral States, and continue in that proportion until the whole number of repreſentatives ſhall amount to two hundred; and then to be ſo proportioned and modified as not to exceed that number until the proportion of one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand inhabitants ſhall amount to the ſaid number of one hundred. (Art. 1 Sect. 2. Parag. 3.)

3. That ſenators, though choſen for ſix years, ſhall be liable to be recalled, or ſuperſeded by other appointments by the reſpective legiſlatures of the ſtates at any time. (Sect. 3.)

4. That Congreſs ſhall not have power to make or alter regulations concerning the time, place, and manner of electing ſenators and repreſentatives except in caſe of neglect or refuſal by the State, to make regulations for the purpoſe; and then only for ſuch time as ſuch neglect or refuſal ſhall continue. (Sect. 4.)

5. That when Congreſs ſhall require ſupplies which are to be raiſed by direct taxes, they ſhall demand from the ſeveral ſtates their reſpective quotas thereof, giving a reaſonable time to each State to procure and pay the ſame; and if any State ſhall refuſe, neglect or omit to raiſe and pay the ſame within ſuch limited time, that Congreſs ſhall have power to aſſeſs, levy and collect the quota of ſuch State, together with intereſt for the ſame from the time of ſuch delinquency, upon the inhabitants and eſtates therein, in ſuch manner as they ſhall by law direct, provided that no poll tax be impoſed. (Sect. 8.)

6. That no ſtanding army of regular troops ſhall be raiſed or kept up in time of peace, without the conſent of two thirds of both houſes in Congreſs. (Sect. 8.)

7. That the clauſe reſpecting exclaſive legiſlation over diſtrict not exceeding ten miles ſquare, be qualified by a proviſo that ſuch rights of legiſlation extend only to ſuch regulations as reſpect the police and good order thereof. (Sect. 8.)

8. That the ſtate reſpectively ſhall have power to provide for organizing, arming and diſciplining, the militia thereof, whenſoever Congreſs ſhall omit or neglect to provide for the ſame. The militia ſhall not be ſubject to martial law, but when in actual ſervice in time of war, invaſion or rebellion: And not in the actual ſervice of the United States, ſhall be ſubject to ſuch fines, penalties and puniſhment only, as ſhall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own State: Nor ſhall the militia of any ſtate be continued in actual ſervice longer than two months under any call of Congreſs, without the conſent of the Legiſlature of of ſuch State, or in their receſs, the executive thereof. (Art. 1 Sect. 8.)

9. That the clauſe reſpecting veſſels bound to or from any one of the States be explained. (Sect. 9.)

10. That Congreſs eſtabliſh no court other than the ſupreme, except ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary, for determining cauſes of admiralty juriſdiction. Art. 3. Sect. 1.

11. That a proviſo be added at the end of the ſecond ſection of the third article, to the following effects, viz.——Provided that ſuch appellate juriſdiction, in all caſes of common law enjoyed, be by writ of error, and confined to matters of law only; and that no ſuch writ of error ſhall be admitted except in ſeverne caſes, unleſs the matter in controverſy exceed the value of three thouſand dollars. (Sect. 2. Parag. 2.)

12. That to article 6——clauſe 2, be added the following proviſo, viz. Provided always, that no treaty which ſhall hereafter be made, ſhall be deemed or conſtrued to alter or effect any law of the United States, or of any particular ſtate, until ſuch treaty ſhall have been laid before, and aſſented to by the Houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs. (Art. 6. Parag. 2.)

Reſolved, That the foregoing proceedings be committed to the chairman for publication.

BLAIR M'CLENACHAN, Chairman.

Attest. JOHN A. HANNA, Secty.

BOSTON, October 2.

Extract from the Engliſh papers received by Capt. Barnard arrived ſince our laſt, from London.

Frontiers of Turkey, June 17.

THE Capt. Pacha has landed near Ockzakow a body of twenty thouſand men, who have marched to join the Seraſkier who has fifty thouſand under him, and which force is ſufficient to cover that fortreſs, and aſſiſt its ſtrong garriſon. It is true the Ruſſians are marching in great force againſt it, both their armies under Prince Repnin and Prince Potemkin, whoſe amount is one hundred thouſand men with 200 pieces of artillery, from 12 to 24 pounders, and a train of 6000 waggons. The Count de Romanzow, is arrived on the Dniſter, with fifty thouſand men, and approaching towards the Danube. We reckon that the Turkiſh troops employed againſt the Ruſſians amount to one hundred and eighty thouſand men, and thoſe againſt the Auſtrians to one hundred and ſixty thouſand. Four tranſports of the Captain Pacha's fleet have fallen into the hands of of the Ruſſians; but in return, a Ruſſian ſhip having fell into the middle of the Turkiſh fleet in the night, and finding no means of eſcape, the Captain took the deſperate reſolution to blow himſelf up.

TOULON, (*France*,) *July* 11.

The Bellette corvette arrived here on the 8th inſt. from Algiers and a courier extraordinary was immediately diſpatched to Verſailles, and the report is, that ſhe was refuſed to go into the port of Algiers, owing to the Neapolitan veſſels that brought away the French Ambaſſador, (who was going to Naples on leave) having ſunk an Algerine; and we are aſſured the French Conſul at Algiers is put in priſon.

BERLIN, (*Pruſſia*) July 26.

On the 15th a Ruſſian courier brought us the DECLARATION OF WAR of the Empreſs againſt the King of Sweden.

LONDON.

July 24. We learn from Lyons, that the Receiver General of the Finances at that place, has run off, leaving a deficiency of 1,200,000 livres. We are assured the Farmers General at Paris, have offered to retract from their engagements, having loft lately fo many conliderable fums.

By a letter juft received from an eminent houfe in the city, from their correfpondent in Paris, we are informed of the following particulars:—That on the imprifonment of the twelve deputies from Brittany, the Marquis la Fayette inftantly fet off for the laft mentioned place, and put himfelf at the head of fix thoufand men. And when this account came away, numbers were hourly flocking to his ftandard.

Advices from America (*via* France) fay, that eight of the American States have agreed to the new form of Government: and New-York was daily expected to come in. Rhode-Iland never fent Deputies. Moft probably this State will, in a little time, be devided between Connecticut and Maffachufetts.

July 27. Three American veffels are expected at China this year. The Brig which has been there returns direct to America, and the American Conful who came out laft year for tranfacting the affairs of the State in China, Major Shaw, is coming round to Bengal.

July 28. We can aflure our readers from authority, that an exprefs fent by Prince Potemkin Tawrifckewfkoy to the Emperour at Vienna, dated 29th of June, contains the following account.

"That on the preceding day the fleet of the Empreſs gained a complete victory over the fleet Commanded by the Captain Pacha, the whole of which was either burnt, taken or fled, that the Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and four others out of the line were burnt. Two of the line were taken, together with the Pacha's flag, and between four and five thouſand priſoners; that this great victory had been preceded by another which happened on the 10th, when the moſt of the gun-boats and ſmall craft of the Turks were diſabled.

"The Prince informs the Emperour that he intended going immediately againſt Ocziakow."

Deſperate ENGAGEMENT between the RUSSIANS and TURKISH FLEETS.

On the 28th of June the Turkiſh fleet, conſiſting of 57 ſhips of the line, appeared off the entrance of the Boſphenet. The Turkiſh fortreſs, Ocziakow, ſtands on the weſtern ſide of the river: The Ruſſian fortreſs, Kinburn, lies directly oppoſite to it on the eaſtern ſhore.

The Prince of Naſſau, Commander in Chief of the Ruſſian fleet, with Vice-Admiral Paul Jones, as his ſecond, lay at anchor under the guns of Kinburn, waiting for the Turks who ſeemed diſpoſed to attack them. The ſea ran very high, and the wind was very ſtrong on the Ruſſian ſhore. The old Turkiſh Admiral under theſe diſadvantages had the madneſs to enter the mouth of the river. The commanders ſuffered him to take this ſtep without moleſtation; but no ſooner were the Turks completely embayed, than the Prince of Naſſau and his colleague began to move.

The firing on both ſides at the firſt onſet was tremendous: but for want both of drill and diſcipline, the largeſt ſhips of the Turkiſh fleet preſently run aground, particularly the ſhips of the Turkiſh Admiral and Vice-Admiral.

The Ruſſian ſquadron now grappled with the Turks. The conflict was dreadful. The batteries on the ſhore, as well as the ſhips all joining in the fight. The Turks defended themſelves with aſtoniſhing reſolution; but a very few of their ſhips could gain the Black Sea. Some ran for ſhelter under the guns of Ocziakow. The capital ſhips, on board of which were the Turkiſh Admiral, and Vice-Admiral, and other ſhips were blown up. The old Captain Pacha eſcaped in a ſmall boat. Many of the ſmaller veſſels were driven on ſhore, and the whole fleet was entirely ſeperated. The Ruſſians got poſſeſſion of the Admiral's flag and having taken 4000 priſoners.

Paul Jones diſtinguiſhed himſelf by wonderful activity and bravery; and the whole of the Ruſſian ſeamen behaved with uncommon ſpirit.

Auguſt 9. The Turkiſh Admiral has ſaved his head from the ſtroke of a Ruſſian ſword, but in all probability it muſt decorate the gates of the Seraglio. The Turks know no difference betwixt miſconduct and miſfortune, and the people as may be expected, will be clamorous for juſtice, as they call it.

The Captain of a Ruſſian ſhip of war, finding himſelf in the middle of the Turkiſh fleet, and unable to make his eſcape, went down himſelf into the powder magazine, and bleſt up his ſhip. Three of the crew only were ſaved, who would have oppoſed this raſhneſs, but the Captain abſolutely declared, he would rather periſh than ſuffer his ſhip to be taken.

Fleets of Sweden Denmark and Ruſſia. The following is an exact ſtate of the marine ſtrength of the three powers.

Sweden has 27 ſail of the line, ſome of which are very old, 12 frigates 40 galleys, and a number of armed ſloops.

Denmark has 38 ſhips of the line, and 26 frigates—they have built 21 ſhips of the line, between 1758 and 1787.

Ruſſia has only 33 ſhips of the line and 18 frigates.

Auguſt 10. In the North the hemiſphere is thick, and threatens ſomething awful:—France is ſuſpected to be at the bottom of this gathering ſtorm. Sweden is but the creature of France, in this affair. And France has had alſo the art to engage Pruſſia, in the ſame intereſt. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has diſcovered it, and has ſent both their Ambaſſadours away from Petersburgh.

EMPEROR of MOROCCO.

The following is a tranſlation of the Arabic of a Letter ſent by the *Emperor of Morocco*, to the ſeveral Conſuls reſident at Tangier, delivered to each of them by the *Baſſa* of *Tangier*, on the 1ſt of June, 1788.

In the name of God—there is no power nor ſtrength but in God.

1202

The Emperor's Signature —, the Seal.

2

To all the Conſuls reſident at Tangier; peace be to thoſe who follow the right way.

BY theſe you are to know, that we are in peace and friendſhip with all the Chriſtian powers, until the month of May of the year 1203, anſwering to the year 1789; and ſuch nations who are then deſirous to continue in peace and friendſhip with us, muſt, when the ſaid month of May comes, write to us a letter to let us know that they are in peace and friendſhip with us, and then we ſhall do the ſame with them: and if any of thoſe Chriſtian Nations deſire to go to war with us, they ſhall let us know it by the above-mentioned month of May—And we truſt that God will keep us in his protection againſt them. And thus I have ſaid all I have to ſay.

The ſecond of the Month Schaabar, 1202

Being the 28th of May, 1788.

Tranſlation of the Arabic, of a Letter ſent by *Franciſco Chiappe* the *Emperor* of *Morocco*'s Secretary, to all the Conſuls reſident at Tangier, and delivered to them at the Caſtle, by the *Baſſa* of *Tangier*, on the 1ſt of June, 1788.

His Imperial Majeſty, whom God have in his holy keeping, has commanded me to make it known to you, that it be made publicly known, that he is not at war with any nation whatſoever; and that if any nation declare war with him, that he will ſend ten galiots and eight galleys into the Streights; part of them to be ſtationed at Algeziras, and another part at Tangier and Metaan, in order by that means, to keep maſter of the Streights; and the prizes they ſhall take of them ſhall be burnt, together with their cargoes, and the crews put in chains. His Imperial Majeſty will alſo ſend his frigates to America, provided with European pilots, and if they make any prizes, they ſhall be dealt with as above mentioned, as his Imperial Majeſty ſtands in no want of money or worldly effects; and he truſts that God will make him Conqueror. I have the honour to be,

Your humble ſervant,

F. CHIAPPE,

Secretary of the Foreign Department.

Morocco, May 9th 1788.

TRANSLATION

Of a letter wrote by that unfortunate Bramin, NUNCOMAR, to RAJAH GOURDASS, his ſon, the day previous to that on which he ſuffered the ignominious ſentence of Sir *Elijah Impey*

"OFFSPRING of virtue! child of connubial love! The ſentiments of a ſon, father, and the feelings of an unhappy parent, greet the in the evening of a well-ſpent life, and ſeek a place near thy heart, in the awful approaching moment of an ignominious death!

"May the beams of the ſun never mix with thy expiring breath! and may the chryſtal brightneſs of the moon never witneſs the waking ſorrows of thy Zenana, in a ſituation ſo diſtreſſing as that of thy father!

"But the will of him who graſpeth the fate of innumerable worlds in one idea—Whoſe omnipotence is one univerſal laſſure, and whoſe ſcale of juſtice hangs on the pinnacle of boundleſs inquity, muſt be done. He calls me from this earth: and who is he that can fathom almighty reaſons for putting man's innocence to a teſt ſo ſevere as mine.

"I fought his preſence in a dream—reaſon was lulled to reſt—fancy ſteered my thoughts. The gates of heaven expand'ed their azure opening to my view. Sir Elijah Impey and thy father entered. The complaints of an injured man were prefered at the foot of that throne where the evidence of truth is only known by the inſtinct—where falſhood cannot enter. The angel of puniſhment had uplifted his ſword—but the voice of mercy ſtopped its downfall. "The reſpite which thou didſt refuſe to thy fellow creature ſhall be granted unto the: Go back, and repent the of thy ſins, for they are great and manifold." Thus ſaid a voice that reſounded through the heavens. Sir Elijah ſunk to the earth, and I awaked.

"Let the religion of thy forefather, O Gourdaſs, therefore direct thee. I am the innocent victim of a faction, who muſt ſilence the tongue of incontrovertible truths, to prevent the notoriety of infamous facts; and fate cannot ſave me from the vengeance they ſeek. But the High—the Omnipotent, the great God of the Earth, knows, my accuſers are perjured, and that my judge ought to have been more merciful.

"The beſt of monarchs—the moſt humane of men, the moſt merciful of ſovereignties, is he whoſe armies made conqueſt of our peaceable plains. To the foot of his throne my petition was denied admittance. Had he ſeen it, O Gourdaſs—thy father would yet live. He had a Zenana of his own, whoſe blooming beauties, whoſe ripening charms, and whoſe immaculate virtues are the admiration of terreſtrial worlds. He would naturally think of mine. He would paint to his immagination what the loſs of a fond parent muſt be to a numerous and adorning offspring. The heart of the king would have owned the warm blood of a father; and my family would not have loſt him to whom they owed their exiſtence.

"The time draws quickly on when the functions of life muſt ceaſe, and the pulſe no longer breathe a tumultuous meaſure; that heart which now palpitates ſhall ſwell to the veins. The ſtrings which now vibrates ſhall loſe its motion; the mind which diſtates, loſe its immortal tenant; and this now animated body ſubmit to the force of fire, when every ſenſation is loſt to the heart.

"O! Ruler of the Sun and Moon! ſtrengthen thy ſervant to bear his approaching fate with fortitude; and grant to his enemies that mercy which they denied to him. This is the prayer of thy father, and for his whole Zenana join therein.

"May thy days be long and happy, and may future judges in the Eaſtern hemiſphere have more to rejoice on, and leſs to repent of, than him by whoſe mandate thy father dies.

NUNCOMAR."

Extract of a letter from Ireland.

"About ſixty years ago, the great 'Squire Merryn, (a name now utterly extinct) who poſſeſſed eſtates in this kingdom to the amount of 70,000l. a year, lived at the family manſion houſe, Caſtle Merryn, near Trelick, being 84 miles ſo Dublin, and having occaſion to ſend an expreſs to Lord Carteret then Lord Lieutenant, had a favourite-running footman, one Owen M'Mahon, on whoſe fidelity and diſpatch he could moſt depend; and giving him a charge to uſe his utmoſt endeavours, he diſmiſſed him from Caſtle Merryn, at eight in the morning, telling him, "he hoped to ſee him return in 3 days from Dublin Caſtle." On the ſecond morning after, Mr. Merryn getting out of bed at 8 o'clock, ſaw his footman walking before his windows, waiting for his arriving; being naturally chuſterick he ſuppoſed that M'Mahon had loſt the diſpatches, and was returned for freſh ones, and running out in a fury to chaſtiſe him with his cane—his faithful ſervant dropped upon his knees, and preſented him with a letter from Lord Carteret, himſelf, dated Dublin Caſtle, nine o'clock, the proceeding morning. Thus in 48 hours, was the amazing walk of one hundred and ſixty eight Iriſh miles performed in the following manner, viz. He arrived at Dublin Caſtle, at five o'clock in the morning, in 21 hours, two of which he had ſpent in refreſhment on the way, and was permitted by the Caſtle guard to repoſe himſelf on the guard bed until eight o'clock, when his Excellency would be up: He was detained one hour after, waiting for his anſwer; left the Caſtle at 9 o'clock, and was at Caſtle Merryn, the next morning at 8, or in 23 hours, of which two deducted for refreſhment, leave 21 hours, added to 19 walking hours going, total forty hours, performing a journey of 168 miles (of our meaſure) or four and one fifth every hour—a performance which probably no man living, in the preſent day, could execute eſpecially as the road forty miles going and returning, was very full of hills—and in thoſe times, generally rough and badly made. This footman lived to a great age, and as long as the Merryn race lived, was always ſupported by their beneficence.

"This account is moſt certainly true, as I had it from Mr. Merryn's own lips, more than fifty years ago, and thought it ſo aſtoniſhing, that I noted it down."

EASTINDIES.

Extracts from the MADRAS COURIER of the 5th of January 1788.

By the Yarmouth, lately arrived from China, we learn that the diſſention which have been ſome years fomenting in the Iſland of Formoſa, have at length repined into a revolt. The inſtanders, intent on their darling object, after have encountered innumerable difficulties, determining on making the effort that was neceſſary to deſtroy the ſhackles of tyrannick oppreſſion, and obtain the ineſtimable bleſſings of liberty. Thus reſolved, they aſſembled all the forces they could collect together, and purſued on to engage their deſpotick maſters, the Chineſe. The conteſt was unequal—the Chineſe were greatly ſuperiour in point of number, but they wanted the animated ardours that glowed in the breaſts of their adverſaries. The iſlanders prevailed—ten thouſand Chineſe were left on the field of battle—numbers were made priſoners, and the remainder have retired to ſome ſecure ſea port, there to wait a reinforcement, or embrace the firſt opportunity of returning to the continent.

JANUARY 16. We are favoured with the following account of a munity in the Fort of Oſſoor, belonging to Tippoo Sultan, and ſituated near Eangalore. The fort was garriſoned by a body of troops, known by the name of Chayalas. Theſe are the young captives taken by the Muſſelmen in their barbarous wars, driven from their own country, and forced by the cruel policy of their conqueror at once into their religion and ſervice. They are reduced however into a ſort of willing ſubmiſſion, by particular indulgence and privileges. Among others, the grand temptation of the Mahometan religion is not forgotten. The moſt beautiful women are not wanting to ſolace the ſervitude of the Chaylahs—Unfortunately the fame of ſome eminent beauties of Circaſſia, within the walls of Oſſoor, reached the ears of the tyrant Sultan. He iſſued his mandate, to bring by force the female victims to his palace. When the order was communicated to the garriſon, inſtantly to ſurrender the women, they on the inſtant reſolved to diſobey and ſtand on the defence. They ſeized the officer, who gave the order, and put themſelves in poſſeſſion of the fort, and enjoyed, with every poſſible rejoicing, their momentary triumph. Alas! of too ſhort duration. The troops of the Sirdar appeared, and food overpowered by numbers the unfortunate garriſon, who conquered, however, in effect and ſnatched in death the object of the victory from the tyrant—ſacrificing the women with themſelves in one common ruin.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 27.

Extract of a letter from Hillſborough (N.C.) to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Auguſt 7.

The Convention of this ſtate broke up laſt Monday, after deliberating, arguing and laboriouſly debating for fifteen days, without either rejecting or adopting the conſtitution, but have modeſtly recommended a number of amendments, and when they are agreed to by the adopting ſtates, and made part of the federal conſtitution, then this ſtate will ratify and become one of the federal unions, and not before.

Gen. Martin marches the 20th inſt. with the 6th. live branch in one hand, and a ſtrong detachment of the Hollſtein militia, I. e. the ſword in the other, againſt the Chickamawgee towns—another detachment goes with him; ſo there is a great probability of exterminating theſe peſts to ſociety this fall."

It is a proof of ſenſe to be fond of newſpapers. They make me acquainted, ſays a correſpondent, with human nature, and what is continually paſſing in the world; and as Milton obſerves,

——to know
That which before us lies in daily life
Is the prime wiſdom.

NEW-YORK, October 2.

By a gentleman from Quebec we are favoured with papers from that province to the 31ſt July, which afford the two following paragraphs only:—

"We are informed that Doctor Samuel Stearns, formerly of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, has conſtructed aſtronomical tables, from which he has calculated the geodnic longitude (from the vernal equinox) of the new planet, called, by the Britiſh aſtronomers, Georgium Sidus, and by ſome others Herſchel; this gentleman ſuppoſes the place of the aphelion of this planet to be ſign ſigns, twenty-eight degrees, thirty-ſix minutes, and thirty ſeconds from the firſt ſtar of Aries; and its perihelion four ſigns, twenty-eight degrees, thirty-ſix minutes, and thirty ſeconds from the ſame point; his productions, with his other aſtronomical calculations, will be publiſhed in various parts of America for the year 1789. The Doctor has alſo formed an hipotheſis upon the cauſe of Aurora Borealis; and if he is in the dark, he hopes he ſhall be enlightened by thoſe who have, or may make a greater diſcovery; he ſuppoſes that theſe phenomena are generated by aqueous, nitrous, ſulphureous, himuenous, and other exhalations; from the fumes of various kinds of waters, earths, minerals, vegetables, animals, fires, burning volcanoes, &c. which being rarified, and charged with a ſufficient quantity of the electrical fluid, become lighter than the ſurrounding atmoſphere—hence they aſcend, until they are elevated to the upper regions of the air, and being driven by the wind, from the equatorial and temperate to the polar regions, meet with the cold, combine and ſtiffen to a proper conſiſtence by reaſon of their humidity; and being afterwards agitated by different currents of the air, crackle and ſparkle like the hairs of cats and other animals when ſtiffened with the cold;—which corruſation (in the temperate and frigid Zones) appears in the horizon, zenith, or elſewhere according to the poſition of the ſpectators & the elevated exhalations. As to the diverſities of the column, he ſuppoſes they ariſe from the difference of the qualities of the combined particles: as thoſe, that are of the moſt inflammable nature, ſhine with the greateſt luſtre."

HARTFORD, October 6.

On the 16th ult. on motion of Mr. Baldwin, ſeconded by Mr. Williamſon, Reſolved, that it be, and is hereby recommended, to the ſeveral ſtates, to paſs ſtrict laws for preventing the tranſportation of convicted malefactors from foreign countries into the United States.

Watertown, Sept. 22. 1788.

On Wedneſday of laſt week Mr. Timothy Humiſton of this town, laſt his only child, (a daughter about 2 years old) in a very ſudden and remarkable manner.—A kneading trough with flour for baking, was ſet in a chair—the child took hold of the trough and pulled it down, the flower filled its noſe and mouth, and though it was immediately taken up and every thing attempted for its relief, it inſtantly died. It is ſuppoſed when the flour fell in its face the child drew its breath and inhaled ſuch a quantity as at once ſtopped the thorion of the lungs, for it did not breath a ſecond time.—In how many ways are we expoſed to death! "Death's ſtouſand doors ſtand open." How ſolemn and important our Saviour's admonition, *Be ye alſo ready, for in ſuch an hour as ye think for the ſon of Man cometh.*

NEW-LONDON, Octo. 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Muſtirgum, to his friend in Lyme, dated Auguſt 18, 1788.

"The ſoil in this country is a reddiſh brown, very ſimilar to that of Middletown in Connecticut. Stones are ſo ſcarce here, that we think it much cheaper to make brick, and accordingly we have a kiln making of 60,000: theſe will all be wanted this fall for chimnies. The clay has been tried, and found to be very good. What ſtone we have lie in quarries, and are moſtly like thoſe at Middletown; ſome are fine for grindſtones. We have a ſu ſufficiency of lime-ſtone. The Indians, and all who have travelled back into the country tell us, that after we get twelve or fifteen miles from the river, we ſhall come to a level country with a very rich ſoil, and I think it is beyond all diſpute it is the caſe, as it appears by what I have tried on the river. I planted corn the 20th of June, which ſhanithes exceeding well, and I believe it as high as any I ever ſaw; it is now about two months ſince planted, and will meaſure fifteen feet in height. I think this to be an exceeding good country of land, and will produce very luxuriantly:—I am not aſhamed to recommend it to you, or any friend I have; and not only ſo, but in friendly advice could wiſh them to come and ſettle, for in a ſhort time, we, or anyone, can go on a good farm. I think there is every appearance that the enſuing ſpring, will bring about a general peace. There is a conſiderable number of Indians here now, and of ſeveral nations; numbers from the different tribes expected in ſhortly. I hear of 300 at ſort Erie from the North Senneca's and others coming down ſoon."

PORTSMOUTH, October 2.

The idea of the Marquis de la Fayette's being at the head of 60,000 men, as mentioned under the London head, is not to be credited. The fact is—the Marquis has been induced by his patriotiſm and love of liberty, to intereſt himſelf in favour of thoſe who oppoſe the new edicts; in conſequence of which, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has teſtified his diſpleaſure, by depriving him of his office of Inſpector of Troops, and forbidding his appearance at Court.

PROVIDENCE, *October 2.*

Extract of a letter from Waterford (Ireland) to a gentleman in this town, dated June 16.

"The new Conſtitution for America is on ſo judicious a plan that it may be expected all the ſtates will readily adopt it; and it is to be hoped, that e're now the country begins to experience the happy effects of it in its political and commercial intereſts. *America has ſuſtained no trivial loſs in the death of her great Statesman, Dr.* Franklin! *He has left behind him ſcarce a greater character in the world.*

[The gentleman who wrote the above letter, and who is a true friend to America, was led into the miſtake concerning the worthy legiſlator, by ſome of the Engliſh paragraphiſts, who, not content with repreſenting this country in a ſtate of anarchy and confuſion, have proceeded ſo far as to announce the death of Dr. Franklin.—We have, however, the happineſs to inform the Doctor's friends in the old and new world (and who is not a friend to him who is a friend to mankind) that a few weeks ago, he was not only in perfect health, but remarkably elevated at the pleaſing proſpect of the new Conſtitution being peaceably and happily adopted.—The encomium on the Doctor, by the worthy letter-writer, deſerves recording,—as it is [JUST.]

NORTHAMPTON, October 15.

We hear from Brimfield, that on the 10th of September laſt, 29 Rattle-Snakes were killed in that town—one of them had two heads, four eyes, two tails, and four rows of teeth.

The following in an account of the cargo of the ſhip Alliance, Capt. Read, lately arrived at Philadelphia from Canton, viz.

1,725 Cheſts Bohea Tea,
710 Cheſts Hyſon ditto,
384 Cheſts Souchong ditto,
35 Cheſts Silks,
15 Cheſts Nankins,
321 Cheſts China.

Valued at 75,000l. Currency.

The above ſhip and cargo, we are told, are owned entirely by Robert Morris, Eſq. of Philadelphia—which is perhaps the only inſtance, in Europe or America, of and Indiaman and cargo being owned by an individual.

The Legiſlature of New-Jerſey has granted to Congreſs a diſtrict of land, &c. for the ſeat of the Federal Government.

Population in the ſtate of Vermont increaſes very rapidly. It is ſuppoſed now to contain not leſs than eighty thouſand inhabitants.

Solomon Allen,

WANTS to purchaſe One Hundred Head of good Barrelling CATTLE, for which he will pay part Caſh in hand, and the remainder in Weſt-India Goods or Indigo.——He has Tea, by the hundred or leſs quantity—German Steel—Iron, &c.

SALT exchanged for FLAX-SEED.

Chefterfield, October 13. 1788.

CHEESE.

WANTED, a quantity of early made CHEESE, by the 15th of October inſt.—for which any kind of Dry or Weſt-India GOODS will be given, by

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, October 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of the town of Greenfield, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed for the years 1781 and 1782, as follows, viz.

	State tax.			Town tax.		
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d. q.
Enſ. Joſeph Barnard,	3	3	0	3	16	8 0
Ditto.				1	1	3 0
Lieut. Joſeph Williams,	0	5	9	0	2	1 0
Samuel Wells, Eſq.	0	4	0	0	1	5 0
Jacob Fox,	0	2	3	0	0	9 3
Ephraim Andrews,	1	6	5	0	16	0 0
Ditto,				0	9	0 1

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the firſt day of December next, ſo much of ſaid lands will then be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Mr. Caleb Alvord, innholder in ſaid Greenfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

DANIEL WELLS, Collector.

Greenfield, Sept. 13, 1788.

THE Collector of Impoſt and Exciſe for the County of Hampſhire, hereby notifies all perſons concerned, that he ſhall attend to ſettle accounts and to receive the ſaid duties, at the ſeveral places hereafter mentioned in the following order, viz.

At Mr. Elihu White's, in Hatfield; on Monday the 3d day of November next, at 8 o'clock A. M.—At Mr. Joel Wait's, in Whately, at 11 o'clock A. M.—At Mr. David Hoit's, in Deerfield, at 3 o'clock P. M.—On Tueſday the 4th, at Mr. Caleb Alvord's in Greenfield, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Maj. Edwards's, in Bernardſton, at noon.—At Eſq. Whitney's, in Northfield, at 30 o'clock P. M.—On Wedneſday the 5th, at Mr. Caleb Kinſley's, in Montague at 9 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Leonard's in Sunderland, at noon.—At Mr. Elihu Cook's, in Hadley, at 3 o'clock P. M.—On Thurſday the 6th, at Mr. Joſhua Thayer's in Williamſburgh, at 9 o'clock, A.M.—At Mr. Ebenezer Pattons's, in Goſhen, at 11 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Stone's in Cheſterfield, at 2 o'clock P.M.—On Friday the 7th, at Mr. Thadeus Chapin's, in Worthington, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. —— Wright's, in Cheſter, at 1 o'clock P.M.—At Mr. Douglaſs's, in Norwich, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Saturday the 8th, at Mr. Ephraim Wright's, in Weſtampton, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Peter, Clap's, in Southampton, at 11 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Jonathan Clap's, in Eaſtampton, at 2 o'clock P.M.—On Monday the 10th, at his own houſe in Northampton, at any hour of the day.—On Tueſday the 11th, at Col. Dwight's, in Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A.M.—At Capt. Quintin's, in Ware, at 2 o'clock P.M.—At Lieut. Powers's, in Greenwich, at 7 o'clock P.M.—On Wedneſday the 12th, at Wm. Aſhley's in Pelham, at 9 o'clock A.M.—At Capt. Allen's, in Shutteſbury, at 2 o'clock P. M.—On Thurſday the 13th, at Mr. Samuel Kendall's, jun. in New-Salem, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. John Needham's, in Wendall, at 12 o'clock.—At William Field's, in Leverett, at 3 o'clock P. M.—At Mr. Gideon Parſons's, in Amherſt, at 5 o'clock P. M.

ELIJAH HUNT.

N. B: A puſtfual and general attendance is expecſied, as no perſon can (agreeably to law) renew their licence, unleſs they produce a certificate from the Collector or his deputy, that they have ſettled their exciſe accounts within 30 days from the firſt day of November; and the firſt day of May. And to the intent that all perſons may exhibit their accotints in the manner preſcribed by law, they are informed, that they muſt inſer therein all the duties articles which they had on hand (if any) at the time of their laſt ſettlement; and of all their after purchaſes—expreſely mentioning the time when, and the perſon of whom they were purchaſed.—And muſt expect to pay the amount of the duty on the whole account, excepting ſo much thereof as they produce ſome licenced or permitted perſons receipt for, or a certificate duly atteſted that the ſame has been exported out of the State; or that they may have on hand the firſt day of November next.

Northampton, October 8th, 1788.

Take Notice.

ALL Perſons having any demands on the eſtate of BENJAMIN BRYANT late of Cheſterfield, in the County of Hampſhire, deceas'd, are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcribers for allowance and payment, on the laſt Tueſday of October next, and on the firſt and laſt Tueſdays of November following.——And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are likewiſe requeſted to make immediate payment.

George Bryant,
Southworth Cole, } Executors.
Benjamin Pierce,

N. B. The place of meeting is at the Widow's of the deceas'd in the afternoon on ſaid days.

Cheſterfield, Sept. 30th, 1788.

LOST out of the pocket of the ſubſcriber, on the 7th inſt. between Cheſterfield and Northampton, on the north county road, a large double-worked POCKET-BOOK, containing 23l and 7d in caſh, with a number of valuable writings of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Among which was one note of hand ſigned by Joſeph Smith of Peterſham, for the ſum of £.26. One ditto againſt Samuel Brown, of Buckland, for the ſum of £.12. Two ditto againſt Alexander Brown, late of Worthington, for £.10, payable in boards. Likewiſe a number of ſmall Notes againſt different perſons, with ſundry Receipts, &c. Whoever will return ſaid Book, with the money and papers enclofed therein to the ſubſcriber, or give information ſo that he may obtain the ſame, ſhall be entitled to a reward of Two Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by

MOSES STEBBENS.

Worthington, October 9th, 1788.

BROKE into the incloſure of the Subſcriber in the month of June laſt, a reddiſh brown yearling ſtear, no artificial mark. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS SANDERSON.

Whately, October 6th, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed and now ſelling by the Printer hereof

(Price Six-pence)

A SERMON, preached at the Execution of *Abiel Tarrey*, July 17th, 1788, by AARON BANCOM, A. M. Paſtor of the Church in Cheſter.

The above Sermons may be had of the different Poſt-Riders from this Office.

[The following is supposed to be the production of the unfortunate young lady who lately died at the Bell Tavern in Danvers, and who was the author of the Poetry inserted in our last paper.]

To Mrs. Barlow, by his friend Miss Whitman, on New-Year's-Day, 1783.

SHOULD every with the breath of friendship know,
Be to your ear convey'd in rustick prose,
Lost in the wonders of your eastern clime,
Or wrapt in vision to some unborn time;
The unartful tale might no attention gain,
For friendship knows not like the muse to feign.
Forgive her then, if in this weak essay,
She tries to emulate thy daring lay,
And give to truth, and warm affection's glow,
The charms that from the unartful fifters flow,
On this bleft morning's most auspicious rise,
Which finds thee circled with domestic joys;
May thy glad heart in grateful tribute pay,
To him who shap'd thy course and smooth'd the way;
That Guardian power, who, to thy merit kind,
Bestow'd the bliss most suited to thy mind;
Retirement, friendship, leisure, learned ease,
All that the philosophic soul can please;
All that the muses love, the harmonious nine,
Inspire thy lays and aid each great design:
But more than all the world could else bestow,
All pleasure that from fame or fortune flow,
To fix secure in bliss thy future life,
Heaven crown'd thy blessings with a lovely wife;
Wife, gentle, good—O! every grace combin'd,
That charms the sense or captivates the mind!
Skill'd every soft emotion to improve,
The joy of friendship, and the with of love;
To sooth the heart which pale misfortune train,
Invades with grief or agonizing pain;
To point through devious paths, the narrow road
That leads the soul to virtue and to God.
O friend! O sister! to my bosom dear,
By every tie that binds the soul sincere;
O, while I fondly dwell upon thy name,
Why flaks my soul unequal to the theme,
But though unskill'd thy various worth to praise,
Accept my wishes and excuse my lays.
May all thy future days like this be gay,
And love and fortune blend their kindest ray:
Long in their various gifts may thou be blest,
And late ascend the endless realms of rest.

From the *LONDON MAGAZINE.*

The underwritten letter was received from a Lady whose veracity can be depended on.

A POOR woman near Hungerford, had laboured many years under a most inveterate cancer in her breast. A gentleman in that neighbourhood, told her if she would use toads as directed, they would cure her. Agreeable to his order she applied toads, tied up in muslin bags, to eight holes in her breast, which sucked amazingly. The toads fastened eagerly like leeches.——When they had sucked themselves full, they dropped off in agonies terrible to behold.—I do not hear they give any pain, but on the contrary, her pains abated, from the first application. She repeated this till she had demolished 120 toads. By which time the wounds were healed, and her breast was of the usual size. She has been well ever since.

The toads were applied every night. The better she grew, the longer they sucked. The poor woman, full of gratitude, went to a poor man at Lamburne, in Wiltshire, who had long gone double with a cancer in his back. Mr. H——y was there last week, and says the man is absolutely cured. During the woman's attendance on him, she was sent for to a physician's wife at Calne, in the same county. But, to her honour be it spoken, she would not leave him till he was perfectly cured.——She is now with the physician's wife.

I saw two letters with every minute circumstance, wrote by Dr. B's lady, who is at Mrs. ——, near Hungerford, not far from the poor woman's parish.—This lady constantly attended her till the cure was completed. This is a copy of a letter from a lady whose veracity may be depended upon.

BOSTON, August, 1788.

Literary Proposal.

PROPOSAL,

OF

ISAIAH THOMAS & COMPANY,

FOR

PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,

A

NEW periodical WORK, to be entitled

THE

Massachusetts Magazine:

OR

MONTHLY MUSEUM

OF

Knowledge and rational *Entertainment.*

Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.
Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo. HORACE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MANY attempts have heretofore been made, to establish, in this Commonwealth a work similar to the one intended by the Publishers of this Proposal—but from some cause or other, the Publishers of the former Magazines in this Metropolis, after making longer or a shorter trial, have failed of success.

The first publication of the kind was as early as about the year 1749;—That work, entitled, *The American Magazine*; was really a good one, and was continued three years, but having few subscribers, and a want of punctuality in some of them; were the reasons of its discontinuance. The next that we recollect, made its appearance about the year 1758, entitled, *The New-England Magazine*;—this was published only three months. No other appeared until Jan. 1774—at that time one of the Publishers of this proposal brought forward *The Royal American Magazine*; Or, *Universal Repository of Instruction and Amusement*; the encrease of respectable subscribers, after the publication of the first number of this work, led the Editor to suppose that it met with a kind reception from an indulgent public;—the critical situation of Public affairs, soon obliged him to quit the undertaking. After the revolution, *The Boston Magazine*, made its appearance, and sometime afterwards another, entitled *The Gentleman and Lady's Town and Country Magazine*:—it might be, that a great plenty of circulating CASH about that time, was one cause of the discontinuance of both these publications, as foreign Magazines were then more sought after, and in short, every species of our own manufacture was at that period too much neglected—the scarcity of Cash which speedily followed, and now continues, has been the cause of our using much more economy, and has taught us to fit a juster value on the productions of our country. Another reason given by many for discontinuing the two last mentioned Magazines, was, that TWO WAS ONE TOO MANY—that possibly may not be the case at this day.

The publishers of this proposal are fully sensible of the magnitude of the undertaking—the expence will be great—the task arduous—and they feel a diffidence of their abilities to perform that part of the work which will more immediately fall to their lot. They promise however, to exert themselves in an endeavour to execute the typography in a manner that will give satisfaction to their encouragers and to themselves, and so as to induce Men of Genius to favour them with their productions. They acknowledge that on such men they must depend for the reputation and success of the intended MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE. They boast not of promises of assistance from learned men in different parts of this State, or of being urged by them to undertake the publication; but they beg the honour of becoming the *Instruments* to communicate their Essays to the public; this they hope will be granted them, so long as they shall pay that attention to the business which the public will have a right to expect.

Having mentioned the fate of several Magazines which have heretofore been published, it may be expected that we should assign some of the reasons which have induced us to risk a Proposal for a similar Work——they are as follows:—1. The complaint made for the Want of a Monthly Magazine in this Commonwealth as a repository for the original essays of Men of Learning and Ingenuity. 2. The many new Sources that are now opened to cherish and support such a publication. 3. Being supplied with every material necessary to print the work in a decent and respectable manner. 4. The desire of a few friends that we would publish a Magazine, as it is reasonably supposed that one such publication might now be supported with credit. 5. By this means to aid ourselves in getting an honest livelihood, with a hope of procuring, in proper time, some reputation in way of our profession. These considerations, principally, have inclined us to issue a proposal, which we hope will be viewed with candour—should it be countenanced by a liberal Subscription, the Work will very shortly be put to Press—notice in that case will be given in the public Newspapers, for the information of Subscribers, and such as please to honour the first number with original pieces.

Should we be favoured with sufficient encouragement to begin the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, we hope gentlemen in the various branches of knowledge, will permit us to request their assistance. The *Divine* can supply us with religious and moral essays, which tend to awaken and enliven our devotion to the Deity, and to allure us to the exercise of benevolence and Catholicism to the world of our fellow beings. The *Philosopher* can make us better acquainted with the causes of events in mysterious nature, and lead us to contemplate the great first cause of all;—among the various branches of philosophy, essays on natural history, and chemical and electrical experiments, will be very acceptable. The *Astronomer* can acquaint us with the movements of the heavenly bodies—and altho' a *Herschell* may not be the production of the present age in every climate, yet we believe the Astronomers of our country can enrich our work with as great and pleasing a variety as those of any other. *Mathematicians* can supply us with treatises on the various branches of the Mathematicks, as well as Mathematical questions on useful subjects. The *Navigator* can communicate his nautical discoveries, for the benefit of his seafaring brethren, & the information & amusement of those who plough the ocean only in the page of description.—The learned & friendly *Physician* can acquaint us with the causes of disease to which the human body is subject, and the best means of preserving health.—Remarkable cases in *Surgery*, or any new medical discoveries, may not only benefit the public, but the faculty also, and be a means of, "wiping the tear of distress from the eye of affliction."—The *Merchant* can furnish us with knowledge in the production of foreign climes, proper for commercial purposes, to enrich our country,—*Husbandmen*, the great supporters and pillars of our state, may mutually assist each other by a communication of Agricultural knowledge. The *Gardener* and *Botanist* can supply us with a beautiful and beneficial variety from the unbounded field of nature. The *Geographer* can communicate his discoveries, not only in foreign countries, but in those parts of America now in actual survey, and make us better acquainted with the land we live in. The *Historian* can assist us to record memorable events of our own and other nations, which may be handed not only to the present but future generations.—*Politicians*, the guardians of the rights of the people, can teach how to form; support and regulate good governments; short sketches, tending to these valuable purposes, will be thankfully received.—The ingenious *Mechanick*, ever useful to the community, can supply us with new inventions to facilitate our manufactures, which; with the labours of the Husbandman, must rank us an independent people.—*Poets*, favoured with the gift divine, can furnish us from the Parnassian mount with those beauties of sentiment which have a tendency to improve the mind and mend the heart.—The harmonious strains of the *Musician* may calm the turbulence of passion, and enliven our felicity. The *Wag* can help us to that fund of entertainment, which is ever grateful to our feelings, when not too strongly tinctured with ill-natured farcasms, and immodest remarks: We would with to gratify the taste of such as are fond of an enlivening jest and a pleasing tale, but not to offend the ear of chastity or create mirth for one person which will give pain to another; we shall therefore ever cautiously aim not to trespass on domestic happiness, or retail scandalous of scandal—from the gardens of literary amusement we would strive to cull the choicest flowers, but would carefully avoid the thorns. In short, all circles of our citizens can contribute to make our Monthly Museum worthy of public notice, and should we ever begin our intended work, we shall feel ourselves indebted for valuable communications, from whatever quarter they may flow.

It will be our study also to cultivate the friendship of the virtuous FAIR—they are entitled to a full share of our rational amusement——while their minds are equally capable of the depths of Philosophy—we are particularly dependent on them for those delicate sentiments which form the desert to a feast of knowledge, and are like the fine finishing without which no performance can be complete.

We think it needless now to inform the publick of the contents of our Monthly Magazine—works of this kind are too well known to need description:—We can only say, that nothing in our power shall be wanting to make it as complete and useful as any ever yet published in the United States. Should it make its appearance, we hope it will be received with candour—nurtured in its infancy, and supported to manhood by the fostering hands of the sons of science. If it has merit, *small as ours* will not condemn it—if it has not, for the credit of our state, and ourselves in particular, we shall wish it to sink in oblivion.

We are, with the greatest respect, the public's obedient and very humble servants, I. THOMAS and Co.

Conditions of Publication.

1. THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, should it meet with the patronage of a respectable public, will be regularly published in the first week of every month.

2. Every number shall contain sixty-four pages of Letter Press, in Demy Octavo, neatly printed on good paper, and be covered as Magazines usually are.

3. In each number will be presented one Copper-plate Engraving, together with some favourite Piece of Vocal or Instrumental Musick printed typographically. Should we at any time neglect giving a Copperplate, eight pages of Letter Press shall be added in lieu of it, or an additional Piece of Musick; and if it should so happen that the Copperplate and Musick should both fail, then there shall be an addition of fifteen pages of Letter Press, for the Magazine of that month wherein the failure happens.

4. At the expiration of every 12 months (or the completion of every volume) an Index and Title Page will be presented gratis, together with a Copperplate FRONTISPIECE.

5. Each subscriber to be at liberty to discontinue taking the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE at the end of a quarter.

6. The price to subscribers will be Fifteen Shillings per Annum, to be paid in Quarterly Payments: The first payment to be made on delivery of the 1st Number; the second payment at the end of the second quarter; and afterwards at the expiration of every three months. Those who prefer paying monthly will be served at the same rate, provided they subscribe for three months.

7. The first Number will be put to the Press as soon as 500 Copies are subscribed for, although that Number will be no ways sufficient to defray the expences of executing the Work in the manner we propose.

8. The Publishers wish not to disappoint the expectations of their subscribers, though want of punctual payments might oblige them to do it. They think it their duty, therefore, now to mention their determination of discontinuing sending Magazines to ALL without exception, who shall not comply with the terms of the 6th Condition. This determination they hope will not lessen the number of subscribers, or give offence to any—*Without the Rain from Heaven the Corn shall wither on its Stalk.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the following PRINTERS and BOOKSELLERS, viz.——Mess. *B. Gould, J. Boyle, J. White, S. Hall, R. Larkin Adams & Nourse, B. Russell, D. West, and E. Larkin*, jun. in *Boston*—Mess. *Babney & Cushing, Salem*—Mr. *J. Mycall, Newbury-Port*—Mr. *T. B. Wait, Portland*—*J. Libby*, Esq. Mr. *G. J. Osborne*, and Mr. *J. Melcher, Portsmouth*—*J. Carter*, Esq. and Mr. *B. Wheeler, Providence*—*T. Richardson*, Esq. and Mr. *P. Edes, Newport*—*I. Thomas, Worcester*—Mr. *E. W. Weld, Springfield*—Mr. *W. Butler, Northampton*—Mess. *Hudson & Goodwin*, and Mr. *N. Patten, Hartford*—Mr. *I. Berry, New-Haven*—Mr. *T. Green, New-London*, and by many other gentlemen in various parts of the *United States*—Also at the office of the Publishers, which in a few days will be opened in Boston.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

The following scrap, taken from ancient history, we trust will not be unpleasing to our readers.

BEFORE I conclude, I think it will not be improper to give an account of a notorious thief and robber, who infested the country of China about this time, (1651) his name was Chongienchangu: he was such a monster in nature that the bare thoughts of his villainy strikes me with horror. He entered divers provinces, carrying death and desolation wherever he came. The province of Suchuen was the chief stage of his cruelty. He took the capital city, Chiugu, and killed a Prince of the *Taimingian* family who had here fixed his court with several others of the royal blood. His temper was so barbarous, that for the least offence of one man, (without respecting age, sex, or condition) he would destroy a whole family, and even the whole street, where the offender lived.

A man, whom he had sent into the Province of *Xensi*, being glad he had got out of his reach, though it it his best way to keep so, which enraged the tyrant to such a degree, that he destroyed all that quarter of the town where the man lived; and this he judged favourable, since he spared the rest of the town.—Another of his savage actions was, his favourite fell sick, and died; upon which the Physician who attended him and a hundred more of the same profession, were all sacrificed, to appease the Ghost of the deceased.

He behaved best to his soldiers; yet sometimes when the humour took him, he would barbarously murder those who were ill clad, or whose gaits he did not like. An officer, to whom he had given a piece of silk, finding fault with it to some body, and being overheard by a spy, brought to the tyrant's ear, he had him, and the whole regiment, which consisted of 2000 men, cut to pieces; of 600 perfects and judges, in the space of three years time, there were not left above 25. A *tingpu*, or serjeant major, was fiead alive for having granted a Chinese Philosopher leave to go to his country house, without a special licence. He put 500 eunuchs, whom he had taken from the Taimingian Princes to cruel deaths, because one of them had called him thief.

The Heathen Priests fared no better, who had, before his coming, raised great perfecutions against the Christians. Of the Priests he had the Chief apprehended, and in the presence of the Fathers, or Jesuits, ordered him to be beheaded; and not contented with that, under presence of shewing his zeal for the Christians, he sent 20,000 of the inferior Priests after him.

Northward of the Province of Suchuen, bordering upon Xensi, lies the city of Nanchung, which is strongly fortified, and is the key to two Provinces. In 1654, this tyrant laid siege to it, with an army of 180,000 men, all natives of the country of Suchuen, besides others his followers, but by the vigorous defence of the besieged, and the desertion of 40,000 of his troops, he was obliged to break up. At which the tyrant was so enraged that he ordered all the Suchuen soldiers, to the number of 140,000, to be slain by the rest of the army. This dreadful massacre lasted four days; many of their skins were stuffed with straw, and sent to be hung in and about the towns where they were born. He harrassed the country all about: such as had agility enough to escape to the mountains for shelter, saved their lives, but all the rest were massacred.

Having not yet quenched his thirst after blood, he summoned all the students of the several schools and colleges round the country, in order to take upon them the several degrees, and place of honour and trust, as each should be found qualified for; hereupon about 14,000 person appeared in the publick hall, all which he ordered to be cruely butchered, saying it were they who raised rebellion, by calsels and sophistries.

These barbarities are horrible to relate; add to these the murdering of children, and women big with child; the exposing women to all sort of indecencies before the eyes of their condemned husbands, & then killing them.

But there is one bloody scene more, which is the last this cruel tyrant caused to be acted, and which was in the year 1646. The Tartars marched into the province of Xensi, to give him battle, which he could not avoid. But to prevent all he had to fear from the city of Changbi, lest they should join in the interest of the Tartars, he commanded all the inhabitants of what quality soever, to be bound, to the number, as it is said, of 600,000 souls; who all, with crected hands and streaming eyes, begged the tyrant's pity. At this doleful sight he seemed to be struck, and humanity and barbarity was, as it were struggling for predominancy; but presently recovering himself, the word was given to kill the rebels, and they were all massacred in one day, without the city walls, in the presence of that bloody monster: For the Jesuit Fathers petitioned for, and obtained the lives of those which they claimed as their servants, and I myself baptized a number of their children, as the soldiers carried them through the gates to be butchered.

Historians relate there was so much blood spilt in that massacre, as filled the great river Kiang, which takes its course by that city's wall; and the dead carcasses, which by the stream were carried through other cities, were a sad presage of the fate they had to expect.

After this, the bloody tyrant dispatched some of his forces to depopulate other cities in the same manner, who slew all they could find, and thus made this populous province a desolate wilderness. I had almost forgot another bloody scene remaining, which crowns all the rest with horror and astonishment.

The tyrant, after the before mentioned horrid exploits mustered his army and spoke in the following manner:

'I hope by your bravery to expel the Tartars, and to obtain the empire of the world; but it would tend much more to my satisfaction, if I could see you more expeditions in the pursuit after glory, honour and riches. To ease you of all your incumbrances, and cares, you know I sunk sixty ships in the river Kiang, laden with silver, which I can recover with ease, to reward your labours, when once I get possession of the empire. But there is yet an incumbrance, which is a dead weight upon all our enterprises, that is, our wives; although an Emperor, I might claim the preference, yet I'll lead you to a generous resolution by my own example.'

Having thus spoke, out of 300 beautiful concubines, he reserved no more than twenty to serve his three Queens. The soldiers followed his example, and a vast number of women were that day sacrificed to the Emperor's humour, in having their heads cut off;—and such soldiers as were sick or maimed, underwent the same fate. They then pursued their march, and set fire to the houses of the cities and towns through which they passed, to make the whole country desolate.

Entering into the province of Kansi, he was met by the Tartars; and being in his seat, one of his Captains brought him word of the enemies approach, at which the tyrant who was of a resolute spirit, snatched up his lances, and without a breast plate, rushed out of his tent to view the enemy. But the first arrow the Tartars discharged, pierced the tyrant's heart; then his head being cut off, the army was soon reduced, and the small remains of the miserable inhabitants of the province of Suchuen received the Tartars as their deliverers.

Thus, in seven years time, the Tartars subdued more land in length and breadth, than an army could march over in that time. Twelve vast provinces of China, were brought under their subjection, besides Leaotung, and the kingdom of Corea.

Extract from Dr. PRICE's Sermons.

A GREAT salvation is wrought out for us; and offered to us. We cannot be made actual partakers of it without the concurrence of our own wills and endevours. We do not see in any case, that it is God's plan to force any one to be happy. The impenitent and vicious are capable of happiness. Let us then forsake every evil way, and practice rightcousness. There is no motive to this, which strikes my mind more strongly than the reflection on the vastness of the danger implied in the apparatus for saving us. How shocking will be our fate should any of us after all remain unsaved: and find that Christ lived and died in vain, as to any benefit we shall derive from him? I am sensible that these are some very wise and good Christians who think this cannot be the case ultimately with any human being: and that the impenitent will (after a certain of future punishment proportionable to the different degrees of guilt) be recovered to virtue and happiness; and thus Christ's triumph over sin and death become at last universal and complete. This is an opinion which the feelings of every benevolent man would determine him to embrace, could it be shewn to be consistent with the language of scripture; and I dare not pronounce that it is not so. But God forbid, that any of us should risk upon it the existence of our immortal souls; or suffer such an expectation to render us less fearful of the consequence of vice. Our Saviour has declared (and it is one of the most awful declarations in the Bible) that "the hour is coming when all are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man, and shall come forth. They who have done good to the resurrection of life; but they who have done evil to the resurrection of damnation," John v. 29.—What this DAMNATION will be, and in what it will terminate, is at present unknown and inconceivable. The Scriptures lead us to think of it as a second death more terrible than the present, sometimes call it everlasting destruction, and even compare it to a fire which burns up and consumes what is thrown into it. The bare possibility that these expressions signify total extermination is frightful: and should be sufficient to deter us effectually from wickedness. And if it does not, there is reason to believe that no certainty of such a punishment would ever have a much greater effect.

The necessity of an early and close application to study.

DOM.

Addressed to YOUTH

LET your youthful days be spent in habituating your minds to some employment, which may engage your thoughts, and fill the capacity of the soul at a riper age. For, however you may roam from folly to folly, too volatile for rest; too fast and effeminate for industry, ever ambitious to make a splendid figure; yet, the time will come when you shall outgrow these perils; for childish amusement must, if not provided with a table for manly satisfactions to succeed in their room, you must of course become miserable, at an age more difficult to be pleased. While young and enjoying a flow of vigorous spirits; a constant succession of gay ideas fluttering and supporting in the brain, makes youth pleased with themselves, and with every frolic trifling as themselves; but the ferment of the blood shall abate, and the freshness of youth, like the morning dew, shall pass away; the spirits will flag for want of entertainments more satisfactory in themselves, and more suitable to manly age. The soul, from a sprightly impertinence, from quick sensations, and florid desires, will subside into a dead calm, and sink into a flat insipidity. The fire of a glowing imagination (the property of youth) may make folly look pleasing, and lend a beauty to objects which have none inherent in them; just as the sun-beams may paint a cloud and, diversify it with beautiful forms of light, however dark, unsubstantial and empty in itself.——But nothing can shine with undiminished lustre, but religion & knowledge, which are essentially and intrinsically excellent. Take it therefore for granted, which you will find by experience, that nothing can be long entertaining, but what is in some measure beneficial, because nothing else will bear a calm and sedate review.——Improve then

You may be fascied for a while, upon the account of good-nature, the inseparable attendant upon a flush of sanguine health, and a fullness of youthful spirits: but you will find, in process of time, that among the wise and good, useless good nature is the object of pity, and ill-nature of hatred; but, Nature beautified and improved by an assemblage of moral and intellectual endowments, is the only object of a solid and lasting esteem.

NEW-LONDON Octo. 10.

We communicate the following to our readers in the form it was received.

Bite of a Red Snake.

Stonington, September 5, 1788.

MR. William Baker's family in this place, living near Billings Pond, was in the evening suddenly surprised by a Red snake, which had entered their house and made its first appearance in a creil in the chimney-corner. Mr. Baker's wife supposing it to be only a house snake of a prodigious size, had the courage to seize it with the tongs, in order to destroy it in the fire; but the snake was so strong he made his escape, and took shelter behind the back-log, until the heat drove him from thence, when in an active manner he advanced into the middle of the room, and then took shelter under a kettle just taken from the fire containing their children's supper. Mrs. Baker having a cloth in her hand, make an attempt to catch the snake in her hands, with the cloth; but upon her advancing near him, he suddenly sprang forth, and bit her right hand in three places. The snake after doing this execution, again advanced into the room and made one among the family; on which Mr. Baker was so enaspersated against the serpent for biting his wife, that he gave him a kick with his bare foot and sent him into the fire but the snake not content with its situation, immediately advanced again into the room; on which Mrs. Baker's sister seized it with the tongs and held it under the fore-stick, until by the operation of the fire the snake grew more tame; then putting him out of the house, the woman bruised the serpent's head.——The snake was upwards of three feet in length, and about the bigness of a common chair-post. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening when Mrs. Baker was bit; but the family being ignorant that it was a poisonous serpent neglected to send for immediate relief.—The manner in which the poison operated was as follows; Mrs. Baker within ten minutes grew very sick, and about midnight was taken with vomiting, and she began to swell, so that in a short time her arm became as big as a man's thigh; her breast also much swelled, and her flesh became spotted resembling the colour of the snake. At length they concluded that it must be a red snake that had bit her a neighbour was called on to view the dead snake, and finding their suspicion to be true, a physician was applied to; but by this time it was near day-light.—Mrs. Baker's situation at first appeared very dangerous, but by the blessing of God attending the skilfulness of the physician, she is now in a hopeful way to recover. The reason why the poison did not prove fatal, through their

delay in seeking relief, is supposed to be owing to her being first enough the cloth and stuffed round the poison from her hand. However it is hoped Mrs. Baker's misfortune may prove a caution to others not to play with a snake.

BOSTON, October 13.

By the Ship Neptune, Capt. Scott, *which arrived here last Saturday in* [illegible] *weeks from* London, *we have received European papers, from which the following is extracted.*

ZANTE, May 25.

I arrived here on the 17th inst. after a passage of 19 days; and it was very lucky I did not arrive sooner, as there were cruising off here, four of the most daring Pirates that ever infested these Seas; they spare the lives of no nation. About three weeks ago they took a Dutch ship, the Captain only begged the life of a little boy, his son about 13 years of age; which the Pirate hung and stabbed before his face, and then murdered the whole crew, took out what they pleased, and sunk the ship.

However two days before I arrived here, five Russian Privateers came of the island, and fell in with one of them; these Pirates are manned with Greeks, Sclavonians, and a set of daring fellows; mounting from 16 to 30 guns each: the Pirate engaged the whole five, a day and night, but being drove into a bay in this island, was obliged to let go his anchor, but still kept them off; nor did he strike but on condition that they should not be made slaves, and the Commodore gave his word they should not; they then took the prisoners on board and came round into the road; but the Greek was not so good as his word, for the next morning he made signals for all the Captains, and then ordered all his prisoners upon deck forward. He told the Captains to follow his example; he then went into the forecastle, drew his sabre, ordered the pirate Captain before him, who was but just alive, and gave him two cuts across the face; the rest followed his example.—After this a sailor who had his brother killed in the engagement, went to the Captain, asked the favour that he might have the anything of the Pirate Captain, which was granted; he then went to the Captain and stabbed him in the breast; then took a piece of bread, steeped it in the Pirate's blood as it ran down, and eat it—then cut off from his face the flesh, piece by piece, He was two hours expiring.

They quartered and threw overboard 25, and 28 the Commodore made a present of to one of the Captains, to massacre in the same manner; most of the bodies have drove on shore here since I arrived; I must leave pasted the other ships in the night, as they made for the foot of the Gulph.

ROME, (Italy) June 22.

A [illegible] about thirty miles from this city, the Governor of the place has been murdered with circumstances of horrid barbarity. A wretch who had been brought before the said Governor for some trifling offence desired to see the warrant on which he had been that charged before him, which in justice, could not be denied him. At first, however, the Governour refused him; but at length, while handing it over to him, the culprit drew a stiletto from his bosom, and cut his throat. In the confusion, the villain effected his escape, and has as yet baffled every pursuit.

COPENHAGEN, (Denmark) July 13.

Within these few days an entry has been made at our Custom-House, of two millions and four hundred thousand Rix Dollars, sent hither from France, for the use of Sweden.

WARSAW, (Poland) July 16.

What we have for some time forseen, but dreaded, is this day fully confirmed to us. The Comte de Nolken has been treated in the same cavalier manner at the court of Petersburgh, that the Russian Envoy was at the court of Stockholm. The Swedish minister had but 18 hours to make his departure: and hardly had we received this intelligence when news arrived that hostilities had actually commenced upon the confines of Finland and Swedish Finland.——The sword is drawn, and WHEN it will be sheathed, Heaven alone can tell.

BERLIN, July 26.

On the 23d we received a courier from Petersburgh, with the important news, that the King of Sweden began hostilities against the Russians as soon as he arrived in Finland, having taken the fortress of Nytchloss, and made the garrison prisoners of war; after which he proceeded to besiege the fortress of Frederickshamn; that these accounts created such an alarm at Petersburgh, that the Court and many other principal people were preparing to go to Moscow.

On the 25th a Russian courier brought us the declaration of war of the Empress against the King of Sweden.

By the ordinary post of yesterday we have received accounts, that the Swedish fleet keeps the port of Cronstadt blocked up, and that the Empress has left Petersburgh. If this is confirmed, we may expect to receive some accounts of importance in the course of a few days.

FRANKFORT, July 29.

By some late accounts we learn, that the Treaty between Russia and Prussia by which the King paid an annual sum of money to Russia in lieu, of 30 000 auxiliary troops expired on the 1st of this month. The Court of Russia would willingly have renewed that treaty, but the King declined it.

LONDON, July 23

Extract of a letter dated July 11, from a Gentleman at St. Germain en Laie, to his Friend at Paris.

"Sunday morning, between 8 and 9, the sky, which was one of the finest I ever saw, covered itself gradually with a thick black cloud. It grew so cold, that we were forced to shut up all the windows. Some flashes of lightning and claps of thunder were seen and heard at a distance. At nine some hail began to fall of the size of quart bottles or of small loaves of a pound weight. Believe me, I do not exaggerate. The hail has broken the tiles & panes of glass in the Chateau, and almost every house in the town: it has destroyed all the corn & fruit in the neighbourhood; and large pieces of it were seen breaking in the streets, like the hardest ice in winter. I leave you to judge, if you can, of the mischief such a storm has occasioned. The wind blew from south-west to north east, and Pontoise and Conflans must inevitably be the greatest sufferers. The oldest men in the town, and all the natural philosophers, who long since have taken their retreat in this favourite spot, positively assert, that they never saw nor heard of such a shower of hail, except perhaps in Livy, when he relates LAPIDES PLUISSE IN MONTE ALBANO."

Extract of a subsequent letter, dated July 16.

"Last Sunday's terrible disaster is the reason of my so soon sending another letter. You will probably see a description of what I am going to write you, in the "Gazette of France, as his Majesty and Monsieur were present at the horrid devastation; and such was the impression the violence of the storm made on the Royal breasts, that it was their constant topic of conversation, both at dinner and supper, on Sunday, mentioning it to the Queen, to the rest of the Royal Family, and to the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, with evident marks of sorrow, astonishment and terror. Such a hurricane has not been experienced in the memory of man. Rambouillet, his Majesty's hunting seat, is totally laid waste. Chambouci, a large tract of land between St. Germain and Marli, lost, in eight minutes time, all the hopes of this year's harvest. All the fruit trees are destroyed, and those were the chief support of the poor villagers. What fell for the space of ten minutes could hardly be called hail. They were enormous pieces of ice as hard as diamonds, the heaviest of which were so elastic, that they rebounded from the ground and bruised whatever object they touched. Some of them weighed from eight to ten pounds. Their incisive forms have cut, or driven in, the strongest items; and a forrest of chesnut trees adjacent to the village presents the horrible spectacle of the enemies having passed through it. The luserne, the fruit, the pulse, and all kinds of vegetables are buried in the ground, or irrepairably lost. Houses and cottages have been unroofed, glasses broken in a thousand pieces, cows, sheep, and lambs killed, and several of the inhabitants, who as it was Sunday, were going to church, were dangerously wounded or maimed. This storm has ravaged still worse the election of Chantrels, and its neighbourhood. For upwards of sixty leagues square no harvest can be expected this year; not an ear of corn is left; and all the trees and vines are so terribly hacked to pieces, that they cannot possibly bear again these four years. The steeples of Gallardon church 200 feet high, fell with such violence over the roof of the choir, that it gave way, and put the parishioners who were hearing mass into the utmost consternation. They all fell backward, and began to cry in the most sorrowful tone. "The Lord have mercy on us miserable sinners." Their distress, the falling of the roof, and the wonderful shower of hail, formed so dismal a spectacle as to beggar all discription. The Church of Tours has been actually thrown down.——Luckily there was but the Curate in it, who saved himself by getting under the arch of the fountain, that was built in the choir. Three windmills were wrested from their hold, and three persons, who had taken shelter in one of them were killed on the spot. Many others of both sexes, have been killed and wounded.—I am told that at Pontoise the ravages have been as dreadful. Of the sixty parishes that election is composed of, forty-three, they say, have been the greatest sufferers. Forty are without the appearance of any harvest at all, and twenty-three will lose half, two thirds or three quarters. 'Looking over a favourite book of mine, 'Memoires pour servir a l'Historie de France,' I find that on the 10th of June, 1592, some hail fell, that weighed ten or twelve pounds, and the Saissons church steeple was then fairly carried off by the impetuosity of the wind. It does not seem to me, however, that that storm can be compared to the late dreadful one, the damages of which cannot possibly be computed."

* The Gazette took notice of the whole almost verbatim. His Majesty was returning to Versailles, and forced to remain in his chaise during the storm, while the horses were tied with flour ropes to some of the largest trees that could be found.

On Sunday, the 13th inst. there was a tremendous storm in French Flanders, its course from the S.W. attended by thunder, lightning and rain, which soon changed to hail, or rather a fall of broken pieces of ice, of irregular shapes, some weighing a pound. The windows of every house in Douay and its vicinity, that faced the wind, were shattered to pieces, amongst which the English College suffered considerably, but the damage done to the crops of corn, &c. is incredible. In one part of its course, the wind was so violent as to break down or tear up the roots, for the extent of more than two miles, on the road from Vallance to Lisle, every tree of which there were numbers on each side.

August 2. Our letters from Petersburgh are full of the rejoicings made there of the Prince of Nassau's victory over the old Captain Pacha. At Vienna—which place the news reached first, the demonstrations of joy were nearly equal.

At Constantinople, on the contrary, the greatest care is taken to conceal it from the people, and to prepare their minds the better for it, when this can no longer be done, as well as to amuse them for the present, Janissaries are pretended to be perpetually arrived with accounts of the advantages obtained over the enemy's troops in Moldavia, and the Bannat, in confirmation of which, sackfulls of ears and noses are nailed up against the gates, &c. of the Seraglio, which has had no small effect in quieting the turbulent temper of the Ottomans.

While it has been fashionable, and not without very good throw of reason, to deny the character and military talents of John Paul Jones, the share that great commander has had in the very great victory lately obtained over the Turks in the Liman, has given the Russian a very high idea of him. His courage, indeed, never was doubted, and his conduct on this occasion, is said to have been second to none but that of the Prince of Nassau.

A letter from Dantzick, dated July 11, says, that the Captain Pacha did not quit his ship until the was near blowing up; and that a Russian sailor, perceiving he did not take his flag with him, had the hardiness to swim on board, and mounting the rigging, whilst the ship was pouring out flames through every port, he brought down the trophy safe;——and in consequence, had the honour to be sent with it by at the feet of the Empress.

August 5. Positive information is said to have been received by the Swedish Minister at this court, that two Frigates belonging to the Empress of Russia, and a ship laden with flour, have been captured by the Swedes in the Gulph of Finland.

Those who take so much care to exclude the air from their bed chambers at night, will read with astonishment the following anecdote;——Dr. Lyne, once an eminent physician in Ireland, would never suffer a window in his house to be glassed. For the last fifty years of his life he lay in a room that had four windows, two on each side of his bed, all of which continued unglassed both winter and summer; and during that long period of time, nobody died in the house, and he himself was never afflicted with a cough or a cold: He was eighty five years old at the time of his death; and then he was carried out, not for want of glassed windows, but by the small pox. After his death, his son caused all the windows to be glassed; and since that death has become a frequent visitor in the house.

The naval victory lately obtained by the Russians on the Liman, is a circumstance that may not a little tend to promote the negociations for a peace. Before this the Turks, if they had not the advantage, at least made such good head against their enemies, that the Ottoman pride was greatly raised by it. The defeat of their old famous Captain Pacha will make them hang down their heads again; and unless the Swedes should stand in the way, a general tranquility may soon take place of the present found of war, and din of arms.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, July 31.

"The samples taken from the different cargoes of American wheat, have all been examined by the officers of the customs, and the physicians in town, whose report went up to Sir Joseph Banks;——and yesterday morning our collector received orders to admit one cargo to entry, and no more; as by the report, all the rest are infected, and must undergo a further examination."

BOXING.

Brighthelmstone, Thursday.

Yesterday under the patronage of the Nobles who have thought the liberal art of boxing worthy of patronage, three battles were fought here yesterday. The combatants in the two first, after exhibiting a scene of butchery and bloodshed as disgraceful to the spectators and patrons as to themselves, escaped with their lives. But the other couple, after fighting a complete hour, terminated their business in a manner more fatal. One of them, after receiving a knock down blow, finally exclaimed, "I can fight no more"——and EXPIRED!

This unhappy wretch had neither wife, nor family, which lessens in a certain degree the regret we should otherwise feel for the survivors——but the impression this accident must make on every good-mind, will we hope, have the effect to put an effectual stop to a custom so disgraceful to humanity, as well as to bring contempt on those who have distinguished themselves in the annals of ignominy as the PATRONS OF BOXING.

DUBLIN, (Ireland) July 31.

There were only six (not seven) Malefactors hanged last Saturday at Trim, a respite or reprieve having come there for the seventh of that desperate fet.——The apparatus for launching these unhappy men into eternity not being calculated for more than three persons, they were accordingly executed in two divisions. When the first three were thrown off the fatal board, the Sheriff observed that one of them had none of the convulsive struggles that expiring nature exhibits on these melancholy occasions, and consequently suspecting some expedient to preserve life, or prevent misery, was used, had the wretch drawn back; when on examining the noose, it was found connected with hooks fastened with a girth web that passed down his back and between his legs; this being removed he was thrown off, and soon experienced the fate of his companions. Grown more wary by this discovery the Sub-Sheriff had the three next victims to justice examined, on one of whom was found another apparatus of the kind, but much more curious in its construction, and probably more effectual in its purpose.

FREDERICK-TOWN, (Virginia) September 24.

From a person who passed through this town last Saturday, and who produced to us credentials, the authenticity of which may be depended on——we have obtained the following account.

Our informer was taken prisoner by the Algerines, in a ship belonging to Boston, bound to Lisbon, and commanded by Capt. Williams. After his arrival at Algiers, he was with the rest of the ship's company exposed for sale at public vendue——from whence he was sent to the country house, of his master, about two miles from town where he was chained to the wheel-barrow and kept on one pound of bread per day——with a plot of rice a week, for the space of 18 months, during which time he had no opportunity to learn the fate of his companions until the 10th day of December last. He with another Christian slave were removed to a goal in the town of Algiers, where he discerned amongst 400 Christian slaves three of his ship-mates, and 26 American prisoners. They remained crouded up in this goal till the 18th of December, when they were distributed on board of different gallies in the service of the Dey. Our informer with 18 other slaves, was put on board a Xebec, which carried eight six-pounders and sixty men; on his arrival he was chained with other slaves to the oars, and experienced the most cruel treatment for above four weeks——till on the 20th of January last, the day of his deliverance appeared; being on the coast of Malta, they were attacked by an armed vessel belonging to Genoa, which after a shocking scene of bloodshed, took them sword in hand: The unfortunate slaves being the most exposed, 11 were killed in their chains——our informer with the remaining were set at liberty, and treated with that humanity which distinguishes the Christian from the Barbarian. They landed first in Italy, where they were furnished with money, cloaths, and a passport. Our informer having formed a resolution not to expose himself to the danger of being taken the second time by those enemies to mankind, undertook to travel by land to Rome, from there through Spain and France, till he arrived at Bourdeaux, from whence he found his way to his native country again. He is now on his way to see his ancient parents, who it may easily be supposed will drop a parental tear, to hear this mournful tale related by their unfortunate son.

At the time when this person left Algiers all the Christian slaves were brought from the country into the town in order to be put on board of the gallies, as the Dey had taken an active part in favour of the Porte.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

We learn that the honorable the legislature have now before them a bill, by which the ten electors of the President and Vice President will be chosen by the people at large throughout the state. Thus it is that the power of the people under the new constitution is increased and maintained. This popular mode of election furnishes a new argument that did not occur to us before, in favour of general tickets; for were we to go into district elections, we must have ten districts for electors of the President, and eight for the federal representatives, which would oblige us to hold the elections on different days, at the expense of double cost and time, and with a repetition of the confusion that attends an election.

On Tuesday afternoon, the bill for holding the election of eight representatives in Congress, and ten electors of a president of the United States, was enacted into a law. The election is to be held on the last Wednesday of November. The elections are to be held at the usual places of voting for assemblymen and councellors, and the candidates are to be taken at the option of the voters from every part of the state. This mode of electing the members of the house of representatives, it was thought, was the only one that could have been adopted, without violating the Constitution of the United States.

OCTOBER 8.

Last Saturday the Honourable the General Assembly of this State adjourned, *sine die*.

The harmony with which the late sessions of assembly has terminated is a most comfortable circumstance to every friend of good government. The two federal characters which have been elected to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, and the concordance of all parties with respect to the law passed by the house regulating the time, place and manner of choosing our eight members of the federal house of representatives, and the election of the ten electors of the President are good omens of future happiness under the new constitution.

The electors of the President of the United States, on the part of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, are to meet in the borough of Reading, where it is universally hoped and expected that one more tribute of merited approbation will be given to GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE, by their unanimous suffrages. Of the several respectable characters in nomination for Vice-President, circumstances seem most to concur in favour of John Adams, Esq. While the constituting talents of Governor Hancock, and the attachments of him that prevail in Massachusetts, render him necessary to the peace of New England. Mr. Adams is perfectly at leisure to fill a seat, for which nature, education, and the experience of several years in various Courts in Europe, have eminently and peculiarly qualified him.

NEW-YORK, October 8.

A correspondent observes with great pleasure, that the american ladies begin to assume a proper degree of independence. Hitherto their fashions have been dictated by the belles of Paris and London:——but prefer of wearing a Broad Chip Hat, drawn down on each side over the ears, is evidently copied from Jemima Wilkinson, the celebrated female preacher. Our correspondent congratulates his countrymen on this event, and on the rapid multiplication of Jemimas.

HARTFORD, October 6.

The plan of teaching ourselves as much as possible upon a dependance on the British, is every day gaining ground, and will soon become general. People begin to feel the ability of going across the atlantick to learn to read, and to know whether it is best to wear a blue coat or a black one.

Our Legislature, perceiving how beneficial it would be to the whole State, to have our commercial towns rise and extend their trade, from the capitals of our sister States, and for it among ourselves. In these states they seem to have forgot that *trade is like a good girl:* You may dig channels, and by small degrees turn it from its old to a new course; but damn it up, and it will rise, and swell, and sweep all before it. Equally vain have been our attempts to force trade.

If we want to know where trade will flow, let us look at the channels which nature has pointed out for it. This State is interfected by a fine navigable river; beautiful and fertile are its banks; vast and fruitful is the country thro' which it flows; Hartford situated at the head of this navigation, is pointed out by nature as the great mart for the produce of these best parts of Vermont, N. Hampshire and Massachusetts. It is the business of art to come in and second the designs of nature. Let this be done, and the trade of these fertile, flourishing countries will center in Connecticut.——A patriotick plan was set on foot last spring, to clear away the bars in Connecticut river. Unhappily that plan has not been carried into execution. Whether it will soon be revived, or not, we cannot say; but certain it is, that every year it is delayed, thousands will be lost to the State. While the citizens of Massachusetts are building stately and magnificent bridges, for publick conveniencies——while the falls of the Potowmack are yielding to enterprising industry of the citizens of Maryland and Virginia——we cannot but hope that our citizens will do something for improving the navigation of a river, which opens one of the finest emporiums of commerce in America.

PORTLAND, October 9.

"A melancholy accident happened at Gorham last week——as a child of Mr. Timothy Hamblin, about four years of age, was riding in a cart with oxen, the flake by which it held gave way, and it fell out before one of the wheels, which ran over his head and killed it.

BOSTON, October 16.

Particulars of a late unhappy transaction which took place at Berwick in the county of York, on Tuesday 7th instant.

Capt. William Morris of that town, two or three years since, hired a small sum of money of Dr. Green of Dover. The Doctor, the winter before last, had been dunning Morris for the money; Morris put him off so often he was obliged to sue him; accordingly he was taken some time that winter, by a sugle writ. Morris being unable to satisfy the demand, was obliged to give bail. Mr. Jonathan Rawson of Dover, backed the writ for him a few months ago. The money not being paid, Mr. Rawson was sued, and had an execution out against him, but being unwilling to pay it, he went over to Berwick, to see Capt. Morris, and took with him one Maj. Wood, a sheriff of that town. Capt. Morris, just before had been out a gunning, but was then returned, and was setting with his wife. As soon as they set down, Mr. Rawson let him know his business. Capt. Morris said he was unable to pay the money, & finally declared he would not pay it. Mr. Rawson then gave the execution to Maj. Wood, and told him, he must make him secure upon the first nature that was then in the house. Morris then jumped up and said, "d——n you, you want furniture, do you, I have a pretty piece which I'll give you." He then ran into another room, and brought his gun (they all three heard him cock his gun as he was coming in) on entering, he presented it, to Mr. Rawson's breast. Mr. Rawson put out his hand to push the gun from him just as Morris's wife stepped up to interfere; the gun went off, passed Mr. Rawson, and shot Mrs. Morris; the charge went into her body, just back of her ribs, and lodged against her back bone: fortunately, she had put on that morning, a flour new pair of stays which very probably saved her life, for she was so near as to have all the shot, wadding, and a large quantity of powder in her body. Doctor Hall Jackson was sent for immediately, and after dressing the wound, pronounced it not mortal. The worst symptom she has, is coughing up at different times, some considerable quantities of blood.

PROVIDENCE, October 9.

Yesterday Morning, between the Hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the town was alarmed with the Cry of FIRE! ——It was found to be in a large Dwelling house belonging to John Brown, Esq. at the South End of the Town. The fire had got to a great Height before it was discovered, in which time of four families, Tenants to Mr. Brown in the house, consisting of 30 Souls, scarce one of them escaped with any thing but their shirts.—— One young Man jumped out of a Garret window, between 20 and 30 feet high, and is considerably bruised; another came down the Back Stairs through the Room where the Fire was supposed to have begun, and was badly burnt; but they are both like to do well. Scarce any Part of Houshold Furniture was saved. By the Activity of the Inhabitants, which is conspicious on every such Occasion, with the assistance of the Engines, two Houses, which stood about 40 feet from the one burnt, were saved.—While we regret, with Mr. Brown the loss of a valuable House, we most sincerely sympathize with the unfortunate Families who lost their ALL—and hope those who have of this world's Goods and see their Brethren in need, will not withhold them.

NORTHAMPTON, October 22.

The late improvements that have been made in the manufacturing American cheese, (says a writer in a late Pennsylvania paper,) are proofs, that the English cheese does not owe its peculiar good qualities to the soil, climate or pasture of Great-Britain. American made cheese, when kept equally long with the English, is equally good. It is to be lamented, that the capitals of our farmers will not admit of their keeping their cheese long enough to bring them to perfection, before they expose them to sale. To remedy this inconvenience, would it not be a good speculation for our merchants, who have capitals, to purchase the cheese of the farmers and keep them two or three years in houses prepared for that purpose? If it is in this manner the English cheese are bought and spread in Great-Britain.

A new cheese placed in a dry stack, or under a load or two of wheat or rye in the straw in a barn, for a year or two in the course of six months, more than it will in two years in any other situation. The cheese when taken out of the hay or straw, is changed from a white to a yellow colour, and is reduced nearly one-half in its thickness.

We hear that Baron Poltnitz has brought with him into New-York, a model of the new invented SAW MILL. By means of this mill, a man and a boy may thresh 70 bushels of wheat in a day. The price of it is only 12l. One mill may serve a whole township, by being used in succession by different farmers.

On Tuesday the 30th ult. the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania proceeded to the election of TWO SENATORS to fill in the new Congress of the United States, when the

Hon. ROBERT MORRIS, and
WILLIAM MACLAY, Esquires,

were appointed.

Every nation, community, company, family, and individual, ought to attend to the general rule for regulating trade, viz. to purchase according to their wants and abilities. The reasons are obvious; for if they purchase more than they want, it is a waste for their money; and if more than they could pay for, they are in debt. The truth is, we had better patch the old coat than to run in debt for a new one: and a man is more credible with a patch on his back, than with a writ.

** The Subscribers for Mr. OSTWALD'S Compendium of Christian Theology, are requested to call for their books.

Seth Wright,

Has just received a general Assortment of English and India

GOODS,

Suitable for the season; for which he will receive Flax-Seed, Beef, Pork, Wheat, Rye, Bees-Wax, and Butter, in payment.

Northampton, October 20, 1788. tf

ALL persons that have any claims on the Estate of THANKFUL CHURCH, late of Amherst, deceased, are desired to exhibit them to the Subscriber, for settlement, on Tuesday the 7th of November next, at the house of Daniel Church, in said Amherst, at one o'clock, P. M.——And all persons indebted to said Estate, either by Book or Note, are desired to attend on said day to settle the same.

ELISHA SMITH, Administrator.

Amherst, October 17, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, and also to the late Company of WARNER and LYON, either by Book or Note, are requested to make immediate payment, without further notice, to

ELISHA WARNER.

Belche town, October 22, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Saturday the 11th inst. a large black OX, about five years old, some white under his belly, and a white spot on his flank, is in good order for barrelling. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

EDWARD EURT.

Northampton, October 22, 1788.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber in the month of June last, a reddish brown yearling steer, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS SANDERSON.

Whately, October 8th, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of the town of Greenfield, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the years 1781 and 1782, as follows, viz.:

	State tax.			Town tax.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d. q.
Est. Joseph Barnard,	3	3	0	3	16	8 0
Ditto.				1	1	3 0
Lieut. Joseph Williams,	0	5	9	0	2	1 0
Samuel Wells, Esq.	0	4	0	0	1	5 0
Jacob Fox,	0	2	3	0	0	9 0
Ephraim Andrews,	1	6	5	0	16	0 0
Ditto,				0	9	0 0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first day of December next, so much of said lands will then by sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Caleb Alexard, innholder in said Greenfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with necessary charges.

DANIEL WELLS, Collector.

Greenfield, Sept. 13, 1788.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his Customers, that his third Quarter concluded at number 111,——he therefore requests all those indebted to him for Papers, to make payment without delay, as he is under obligation to make an immediate settlement with the Printer.

A. WOOD

THOUGHTS, occasioned by the tempestuous WIND, which happened on the 19th of August, 1788.

An ODE.

THE mighty Lord! Jehovah reigns!
The firmament, his power proclaims!
The Sun—the Moon—Stars in the sky,
Announce their Maker—God on high!
Earth, fire, air, water, all declare,
There's none with God who can compare;
Let Atheists mock, Deists deride,
His thorny *bluft*, who exalts their pride—
He speaks the word—his thund'rous roll,
His lightning's flash, from pole to pole;
Men trembling, pale, now upward gaze!
All Nature see, wrap'd in a *blaze!*
A flash of time, quick as a breath,
Darts from the sky, strikes sudden death!
Whilft men aghast! stand gazing round!
Hoarse thunder shakes the solid ground!
As other tinder see rap'd smoke!
From Etna and Vesuvius top!
In columns huge! rise, towering high!
And o'er all the adjacent sky.
Then rides forth, a dreadful sound,
Hoarse, rumbling deep, it shakes the ground,
Soon follow this tremendous roar!
Rivers of burning melted oar,
Huge streams of liquid burning fire,
Collect below, rise higher and higher,
'Till they, (like clouds surcharg'd with rain)
Burst from the mont, and sweep the plain.
He speaks again—his lights break forth,
In fiery streams, far from the north,
In quiv'ring gleams, they upward rise,
End in the zenith of the skies.
The darkness turn to gloomy light,
And thus add horror to this night,
Dart thro' the intervening cloud,
And tinge the sky, all o'er with blood:
Heralds of God! crying to men!
Repeat their cry, once and again,
Prochiming loud, through every land,
The day of wrath, is just at hand!
At his command, the winds break forth!
From east, from west, from south and North,
Tempestuous rush!—forbid to stay,
Bid, level all things in their way,
Witness ourselves! this awful scene!
Somewhat like this, our eyes have seen,
We can't forget, a few days past,
The mighty, fierce, south-western blast!
The Lord commands, the winds obey,
Large torrents soon are swept away,
See fences, their buildings unroof'd,
Trees torn up, by the roots, quick twisted off!
See how the air is fill'd with leaves!
And twigs and boughs of tatter'd trees!
Drove on impetuous by the wind,
And nought untouch'd, it left behind!
The soil'd corn fields almost drown'd!
Whilft shatter'd roofs, come tumbling down;
The blast increas'd, tremendous roar!
Whole buildings wreck, from ridge to floor,
Till by and by, another blaft,
Still fiercer yet, than all that's past,
(Relentless, powerful, angry gust!)
The building levels, with the dust.
Thus rush'd the wind, nor ceas'd its roar,
'Till He who fills his windy store,
Was pleas'd to say, it is my will,
Ye boisterous winds! cease quick, be still!
Distressing scene! no one could know,
Where best to fly, or where to go,
Children distress'd! to Parents fly,
And call on those who can't supply;
Alas! in vain to them they go,
Altho' they hear with heart-piere'd woe,
Yet, (Mortals frail) they cannot save,
Their children from the yawning grave:
Here lies a father, crush'd to death,
Seal there a child just lost its breath,
Look further on, another spy!
With mortal wounds and near to die,
Vain now appears, the help of man!
Let him attempt, do what he can,
However great! however gay!
One blast of wind, puff's him away!
Whoever then, for refuge flies,
Should fly to him where safety lies,
In him their consolation find,
Who in his fist, the wind doth bind.
From scenes like these, we clear behold!
The day of God by Christ foretold,
When Anti-Christ, shall howl and cry,
Shall fall at once, be crush'd and die,
That Kingdom to destruction doom'd,
By breath of God, been long consum'd
Shall, fall things fix'd to bring that day,
By one *huge blaft*, be blown away.
When scripture thus to us unfolds,
May it rejoice, not grieve our souls,
Let's not despond, nor cherish fear,
The Lord's advent now draweth near,
Those smoaky clouds, from Etna's mont,
And all the fire, hurl'd from that font,
Are shades indeed, but faintly show,
How wrath at last will overflow,
When all the anti christian world,
To swift destruction shall be hurl'd,
And when its smoke shall rise far higher,
Than what is caus'd by Etna's fire.
God of his mercy grant that we,
What to our peace belongs may see,
Before our eyes sink down in death,
Before his blast shall stop our breath.
Before we see God's angry frown;
When fonorous *Hail comes rattling down,
And earth be swept clean as a stoom,
With fierce destruction's fiery broom,
O! that we might in that dread day,
Be clouth'd upon with Christ's array,
Be welcom'd to those seats above,
From thence chant forth *redeeming love!*
Triumph o'er death! and o'er the grave!
Cry—"Death no longer can't thou have,
"Thy sting, O! grave and over thee,
"Through Christ we've gain'd the *VICTORY.*

* *Referring to the grand Hail Storm spoken of in the Apocalypse of the Apostle John, which has not yet taken place, but which it seems will fall upon the earth in the final overthrow of the kingdom of anti-christ, and that plainly appears to be very fast rolling on.* Rev. xvi. 21. "And there fell upon men, a great Hail out of Heaven, "every stone about the weight of a talent. And men "blasphemed God, because of the plague of the Hail, for "the plague thereof was exceeding great."

The BARGAIN—A TRUE STORY.

THE wife of a Col. of New-Hampshire, now an absentee in Nova-Scotia, from the *coldness* of his conduct toward her, was led to suspect that his affections were directed to another object—and soon discovered that she had cause for suspition, and that a rich young Widow enjoyed what she thought was due her alone. Full of indignation, the injured wife repairs to the house of the inamorta, and to know whether her husband was there, "*a worthless fellow.*" "He is not a worthless fellow," replied the widow, "but an amiable man."—The wife continued her epithets, and concluded with a "*well, well—I'll dispose of him.*"—"You will,—said the widow, pray what is your price" "*A guinea a pound,*"—"*Done,*" exlaimed the Widow, "*I take you at your word—it is a Bargian.*"—Without more words the Col. was produced, and after a short eclaircissement with his wife, agreed to the bargain got into the scales, and weighed to the tune of 240 wt.—The widow not at all checked by the pondarcy of the Col's corpus, paid down the *Shiners*—and the Col. in consideration of the attention he hereinfore received from his *quondam* wife, added 300l. to the purchase-money.

Thus ended this, first instance, of a woman's disposing of her husband—(although we have frequently heard of men's selling their wives)—and to the satisfaction, it is said, of both parties.

The story of one of the convicts lately executed in London, conveys a lesson to which youth should not be strangers; a precept beyond all philosophical detail; a warning beyond all threatnings of laws.

AT the age of 25, Ludlam fell a sacrifice to the laws of his country: a parent's admonitions were soon forgotten; vice entangled him in her net: vicious company begat a habit of extravagance and expence; and the shame of poverty overcame the fear of guilt: the honest dignity of a virtuous mind was no longer his: and all his resources from want were found in crimes: he forgot his God, his friends, his country—he forgot himself; and at an age when others are but just entering life, he was compelled to suffer an ignominous death.

In all the gay scenes of life, he took an active part; the gifts of nature were not scanty; and a manly profession, that too often inspires with false ideas of life, added to the snares with which he was soon wound round.

Let those who are now indulging an idle taste for expences too great for their resources remember, that what they are now Ludlam once was; that he, like them, thought the day of repentance far off—that he, like them, made a jest of all that is serious in morality, and indulged pleasures which sloped the way to an immature grave. Themorning of his life rose bright as theirs: his hopes were as lively, his illusions as gay, his professions as sincere. But this admonition, if read at all, will be read perhaps with contempt; let experience, however, confirm this awful fact—that if they are saved from this fate, it will not be from their superior virtue; if they share it, it will be because early profligation rarely fails to end in poverty, in criminality and an untimely death.

THERE has been many observations made by divers persons lately, respecting the advantages that might arise to this part of the country, should the inhabitants generally give encouragement to the manufacturing DUCK; which is thought to be a matter of so much consequence, that every considerate person will give aid to such an undertaking. The subscriber therefore, from a consideration of the designs of a number of persons in the county to begin the business, has procured samples of various qualities of Duck, particularly that kind that is most in use, and which is supposed will be the sort that can be made to the greatest advantage—which is 24 inches wide, and 91 yards in length.—This sort is a lighter cloth than the duck formerly made in this county, of consequence the price will not be so great by the bolt; yet there will be a greater proportion of the expence in making it—labour of consequence, the more profitable, as every kind of manufacture that is produced with the least stock, turns out uniformly to the greatest advantage to the industrious mechanic.——Those samples are with the subscriber, who wishes to shew them to every one that is about to undertake in this important manufacture, it is of the greatest consequence that we set out right, as well as to persevere in so necessary branch of business.

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, October 1, 1788.

THE Collector of Impost and Excise for the County of Hampshire, hereby notifies all persons concerned, that he shall attend to settle accounts and to receive the said duties, at the several places hereafter mentioned in the following order, viz.

At Mr. Elihu White's, in Hatfield, on Monday the 3d day of November next, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Joel Wait's, in Whately, at 12 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. David Hoit's, in Deerfield, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Tuesday the 4th, at Mr. Caleb Alvord's in Greenfield, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Maj. Edwards's, in Bernardston, at noon.—At Esq. Whitney's, in Northfield, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Wednesday the 5th, at Mr. Caleb Kinsley's, in Montague at 9 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Leonard's in Sunderland, at noon.—At Mr. Elihu Cook's, in Hadley, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Thursday the 6th at Mr. Joshua Thayer's in Williamburgh, at 9 o'clock, A.M.—At Mr. Ebenezer Parsons's, in Goshen, at 11 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Stone's in Chesterfield; at 1 o'clock P.M.—On Friday the 7th, at Mr. Thadeus Chapin's, in Worthington, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. —— Wright's, in Chester, at 1 o'clock P.M.—At Mr. Douglass's, in Norwich, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Saturday the 8th, at Mr. Ephraim Wright's, in Westhampton, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Perez Clap's, in Southampton, at 11 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Jonathan Clap's, in Eastampton, at 2 o'clock P.M.—On Monday the 10th, at his own house in Northampton, at any hour of the day.—On Tuesday the 11th, at Col. Dwight's, in Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A.M.—At Capt. Quintin's, in Ware, at 2 o'clock P.M.—At Lieut. Powers's, in Greenwich, at 7 o'clock P.M.—On Wednesday the 12th, at Wm. Ashley's, in Pelham, at 9 o'clock A.M.—At Capt. Allen's, in Shutesbury, at 2 o'clock P.M.—On Thursday the 13th, at Mr. Samuel Kendall's, in New-Salem, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. John Newham's, in Wendall, at 12 o'clock.—At William Field's, in Leverett, at 3 o'clock P.M.—At Mr. Gideon Parsons's, in Amherst, at 5 o'clock P.M.

ELIJAH HUNT.

N. B. A punctual and general attendance is expected, as no person can (agreeably to law) renew their licence, unless they produce a certificate from the Collector or his deputy, that they have settled their excise accounts within 30 days from the first day of November, and the first day of May. And to the intent that all persons may exhibit their accounts in the manner prescribed by law, they are informed, that they must insert therein all the duties articles which they had on hand (if any) at the time of their last settlement; and of all their after purchases—expressly mentioning the time when, and the person of whom they were purchased.—And must expect to pay the amount of the duty on the whole account, excepting so much thereof as they produce some licenced or permitted persons receipt for, or a certificate duly attested that the same has been reported out of the State, or that they may have on hand the first day of November next.

Northampton, October 8th, 1788.

Solomon Allen,

WANTS to purchase One Hundred head of good Barrelling CATTLE, for which he will pay part Cash in hand, the remainder in West-India or Dutch Goods.——Hyson Tea, by the hundred or less quantity—German Steel—Iron, &c.

SALT exchanged for FLAX-SEED.

Chesterfield, October 13, 1788.

Take Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands on the estate of BENJAMIN BRYANT late of Chesterfield, in the County of Hampshire, dec'd, are requested to exhibit them to the subscribers for allowance and payment, on the last Tuesdays of October next, and on the first and last Tuesdays of November following—And all persons indebted to said estate are likewise requested to make immediate payment.

George Bryant,
Southworth Cole, } Executors.
Benjamin Pierce.

N. B. The place of meeting is at the Widow's of the decea'd in the afternoon on said days.

Chesterfield, Sept. 30th, 1788.

LOST out of the pocket of the subscriber, on the 7th inst. between Chesterfield and Northampton, on the north county road, a large double-worked POCKET BOOK, containing 23/ and no cash, with a number of valuable writings of no use to any person but the owner. Among which was one note of hand signed by Joseph Smith of Peterfham, for the sum of £.26. One ditto against Samuel Brown, of Buckland, for the sum of £.12. Two ditto Brown, of Buckland, for the sum of £.12. against Alexander Brown, late of Worthington, for £.10, payable in boards. Likewise a number of small Notes against different persons, with sundry Receipts, &c. Whoever will return said Book, with the money and papers enclosed therein to the subscriber, or give information so that he may obtain the same, shall be entitled to a reward of Two Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

MOSES STEBBENS.

Worthington, October 9th, 1788.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,
(Price Six-pence)

A SERMON, preached at the Execution of Abner Cowerse, July 17th, 1788, by AARON BANCROFT, A.M. Pastor of the Church in Chester.

The above Sermons may be had of the different Post Riders from this Office.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. 113

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY, &c.

Mr. THOMAS,

BEFORE I go into the question, whether amendments are necessary to the constitution of the United States, I will beg pardon of the publick, while I consider the effect which it must have upon the government of them in its present form. Perhaps the open avowal of an opinion in this case, will be singular, and the positions submitted to the publick, will be contested by those who are convinced of their truth; but who will to have the constitution remain as it is, let the consequent evils of it be as great as they may;—and by those also, who have been exhibiting in the most prodigal manner, their learning and elocution on a subject, which they have affected to comprehend, they have been total strangers to the true construction of many parts of it.

The clamour of the day seems exceedingly against amendments, and the papers teem with scurility against all advocates for the measure. But it is to be observed, that where the press is free, a few interested & virulent scribblers may keep up the appearance of a general rage, and found a perpetual noise of threatning and railing, while the body of the people wait only for a cool and dispassionate inquiry, after which, in spite of such contemptible partizans, they will pursue such measures as will insure their own political happiness.

By the seventh section of the Constitution, Congress have the power "*to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the powers vestedby this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.*" The general powers vested, are contained in the same section; I shall mention only those which are of a general nature, and affect the whole system of government with a direct exertion of it upon the first principles of it.

"The Congress shall have power to lay, and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay debts, provide for the general defence, &c. The matter of appropriation of money, when a subordinate derives a controlable authority from a supreme power to raise it for particular purposes, it is to be sacredly adhered to; but when a supreme legislature has that authority constitutionally, for the purposes of the general defence, and support of government, it amounts to a discretionary, undefined, and unlimited authority.

By the Constitution, Congress have power to constitute superior and inferior tribunals, with ministerial officers to carry their laws into execution.—Those authorities, together with that of raising money, will in a very short space of time bring the United States into one consolidated government. That this is necessary, sir, and right, I have, I think, clearly shewn by the examples which I produced from history in a former paper. Nothing but this will prevent those bloody contests which would arise from the address of ambitious and turbulent men in separate sovereign powers. This idea alone, will furnish a necessity for the measure, even if a new constitution, was unsellary to the purpose. The money, and force of union are completely in the hands of the general government—the salaries of the officers will be ample and honourable there; while those of the separate states, will be mean and penurious—the officers of the United States will be honourable while those of the small governments will, by strangers, be considered as holding no rank. This will throw the weight of the men of fortune and ability, into the general government.

The Congress will have the controul of the publick wealth, it evinced from this consideration, that they are vested with power to lay taxes, duties, &c. There can never be two separate independent powers, exercising legislative authority over the same subject, or the same property at the same time.——Legislative power over a subject, implies obedience, and allegiance, either local or transitory, in the subject;——but if laws are made by Congress for a poll tax upon a citizen, and another law made by a particular state for that purpose, at the same time, which of them shall be obeyed?—It may be answered, that both shall find obedience. But this will by no means do;—for in such case, any state in the union, by laying a tax beyond the ability of the subject, may defeat the revenue of the general government. This operates still more forcibly upon the objects of imposts and duties.—Should Congress lay a shilling upon a gallon of wine, states may lay ten, and thus the revenue be prevented.

But suppose the officers of the general government and those of the particular states, shall make distress upon the same property for taxation, or a seizure upon the same article for breach of the laws of trade, who shall have the preference, or to whom shall the forfeiture accrue? The truth is, that by us of this kind are total strangers to all systems of police, and there can be no such government in existence as would arise from such an heterogeneous mixture of principles.—There can be but one supreme power, and that power must treat all others as subordinate. The particular states have therefore, no right of taxation, duties, imposts, or excises, remaining in them, except what may be exercised by the tacit or promulgated consent of the general government. I may be called an enemy to the union, an antifederalist, for thus openly avowing my sentiments; but be that as it may, the question to be discussed, is not what I am but whether the position is true. This idea at once brings us where Doctor Price, and other friends in Europe, with so fee us, to the form of one great nation, one great sovereign power, uniting and exerting all our force, in our common defence, and in our general welfare, under the direction of one head above the intrigues of sovereign courts, and beyond the reach of ambitious and disappointed men, who would otherwise cause one state to war against another, would all flock *by to* the arms of tyranny for defence and safety.

Thus united as one nation, no less by one common military force, than by one common revenue, and one supreme legislature, this union is still secured by our common supreme, and divers subordinate judicial courts, deriving their authority from one and the same source. Congress are to appoint a supreme judicial to decide upon all matters which are within the legislative power of the general government; but no power is, or indeed in the nature of things can be, appointed to describe the line of jurisdiction between the tribunals of the several states, and that of the general government. It may be answered that the constitution draws the line, and this answer may amuse those who do not examine the question.—A constitution is a law intended to govern the rulers of a nation;—but all laws are mere dead letters, and inoperative principles, until the ministers of law and government carry them into execution—and should there arise contention between the two separate, independent tribunals respecting their jurisdiction which of them must yield? It is very clear, that the court of the general government must be supported, unless their attempt should be so daring as to be likely to cause such convulsions in the publick mind, and such incorrections in the nation as the general government cannot quell—in which case it will become necessary to recede, in order to manage the matter under a better cover, and with more address. But what a charge, this is against the men chosen by the people, by frequent elections, and against the people themselves,—who would suffer such encroachments!—It is no charge at all. I have laid it down as proved in my own understanding at least, that the people have established a consolidated government over the whole nation and that nothing is now left but to bring it into exercise—this requires some address, but the principles adopted will readily effect it. Who is there that will while Congress is chosen by the people, contend for two sets of tribunals, two sets of attendant officers, sheriffs, marshals, &c. &c. two goals and keepers, a double set of tax-gatherers, impost and excise officers, or two independent courts of admiralty?—Or who will risk his character (that he has one) in attempting to prove that while Congress have the exclusive regulation of commerce, any particular state can lay imposts or excises by their own authority.

The words, federalism, &c. has been dealt out to the people, like Hurza, and bear em down to a mob; when in fact they have no meaning or place in the controversy—the word federal may be annexed to an assembly, exsanction, a meeting, &c. but a federal government is confusion in idea, and a solecism in language. The word federal implies a league, compact, or covenant of equal powers; but government carries the idea of sovereignty, and subordination,—of command and obedience. The only instance of attempting to place a sovereignty within a sovereignty in the history of nations, is, the contemptible system of confederation, made in America, in the year 1776. This exhibited a sovereign power over thirteen sovereign powers, having a right to borrow, and not to pay, to make wars and not support them, to make peace, and not be able to fulfil treaties for that purpose; to make laws, but not to execute them, to raise armies without power to feed or pay them. We have now a *Constitution for the United States of America.* The word *State*, means either a territory under the controul of a particular power, the people inhabiting that territory, or the form of existing the government within it.—If by a constitution for the United States is meant the former, then it is a government for all the people, and the sovereign power is lodged in it—if it be meant the latter, then it is a government for a governmental exertion in the several states, then these governments are subordinate—if the third is meant, then the defect is the same as in the first.

Finding ourselves thus one nation, united by one government, having only one sovereignty, the question will be, whether the constitution needs amendments in order to secure the rights and liberties of the people?

It is frequently said, that the people cannot be enslaved, or deprived of their liberties—and that therefore it is not material what constitution they have; but the same reasoning will prove, that none at all is necessary, if it proves any thing. He is now called by some an enemy to his country, who would attempt amendments, and we are told that the propositions for that purpose in the convention, were only confusion, and the constitution being adopted there can be no need of them. And did a Hancock introduce those propositions, did Adams support them, did the leaders in Convention advocate and agree to them before they to obtain a vote—in order to beguile the majority into what they would not have done, unless they had been thus deceived?

America has not yet made such strides in political vice and deception, as to be contented with such encanting and cunning, and the people can have no reason to conclude, from the base insincerity of active individuals, that after his Excellency our Governour, and many other patriots, have sacredly pledged themselves to attempt amendments, that they will now basely desert the people, and avow an unexampled piece of chicanery, that would disgrace the character of a Nero, or a Caligula. Indeed the man who has consented to the adoption of the constitution, upon the propositions introduced in the several conventions, and will now oppose a revision of those propositions in Congress, or vote for a member who would oppose an investigation into the necessity of them, ought to be branded with the epithet of a betrayer of his country's freedom—and never can be trusted by the people.

I shall trouble the publick with one paper more, in which I shall consider the necessity of particular amendments.

ALFRED.

From the POUGHKEEPSIE ADVERTISER.

A brief Dissertation on the Necessity of Manufactories in the United States of America, in order to their Prosperity, delivered before the Constitutional Society, at their Meeting in Ancram, on the 26th of August, A. D. 1788, by a Member of that Society.

THE all-wise Creator in forming this terraqueous globe, hath so diversified the different parts of it, that one part or country of inhabitants must be in some measure dependent on another for the necessaries and comforts of life—this is the foundation, soul and spring of commerce, which commerce ought to regulated according to the wants and abilities of the purchasers; and in order for trade to become reciprocally beneficial to each country, each must have enough of their own produce which the other wants, to purchase from the other such articles as they want; this keeps up what is called *an even ballance of trade*—But when either country is deficient in this respect, the ballance of trade is said to be against them; and why? because, when they have bought more of the other than they can pay for with produce, the surplus sage must be paid in cash, or a debt must remain against them.

America, above all countries in the world, is the best calculated for independence, yet no country seems to be more loaded with debts. What can be the cause which has produced such atrocious evils in so fertile a country; a country replete with almost all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life?

Truly, the cause is very easily investigated: It is because we have fallen from our first love. In the early days of America, the farmer, the doctor, the lawyer and the devine, were esteemed to be decently dressed in the manufactories of this once happy country.

The honest matrons, whose hands had spun and wove the cotoring for themselves and families, were truly honourably clothed in their homely neat dress.

Whilst this was the case, people were not much in debt: but since we have left their laudable examples, and prattled the reverse we find ourselves loaded with debts (said I believe it an awful truth) to that degree, if we were drove in a legal way, the one half of us must be lodged in gaol.

I will not at this time point out every vein of this evil; the grand source of it is the European trade, the principle part of which is made up of fancy and amusement, rather than of necessity or utility, some of which is the present fashionable head dress of Ladies, the sight of which would make a very gentle horse break his halter. The European woolen is one of the useful articles here which we purchase of them, but it is far less durable than our own; and what is worse, brings

ya in debts to boot, takes away the worth of it in cash, because they do not want our produce in return. It is a most notorious fact, that the ballance of the European trade has always been against this country for the reasons first given, viz. we consume more of their manufactures than they want of our produce; which is one great cause of the scarcity of cash so much complained of at this day.

Every nation, community, company, family, and individual, ought to attend to the general rule for regulating trade, viz. to purchase according to their wants and abilities—the reasons are obvious, for if they purchase more than they want it is a waste of their money; and if more than they can pay for, they are in debt; the truth is, we had better patch the old coat, than to run in debt for a new one; and a man is more credible with a patch on his back, than with a writ.

In 1761, at a moderate computation, there was sent from this continent to Britain, for the insipid article of tea, 815,000 sterling in cash, and how small a part of the British trade that was, every one the least acquainted with trade will easily see.

Are these things so? then it becomes us to make the best use we can of our own materials. I have before observed, that this country is of all others the best calculated for independence: and I still suppose it to be a real fact, that our country will furnish us materials to answer almost every purpose in life; and from our present situation and circumstances, we ought to improve them; I mean that every house holder should make their own cloathing, this will save him the expence of purchasing, and will find a more decent employ for his females, than gadding abroad every day to spend three or four hours of little taste over a dish of tea; and a more laudable employ for the males to attend to raising wool and flax, than to spend their time in drinking, gaming, swearing, counterfeiting and stealing, practised by too many at this day in our land.

This doctrine is so replete with good consequences if carefully attended to, that I expect to be enjoined by none except the hollow headed fop and the wanton spend-thrift. It is objected by some that we have not wool enough for our woolen clothing in the country—I confess I have a very different opinion; for the New-England states, it is well known, abound in a good breed of sheep, more than sufficient for their own purposes; and New-York, Jersey and Pennsylvania, have nearly enough of theirs, and with a little more attention to that branch of business, would have in a short time, a great surpinsage, and the southern states use little or none in their dress; so that at this day there is nearly wool enough raised in the country to clothe its inhabitants.

To conclude—the necessity of manufacturing for ourselves, will appear from several considerations, viz. 1st. We have practised the contrary till we are loaded with debts. 2d. It will be the only way to extricate ourselves from the debts already contracted. 3d. It will in future enable us to become creditors instead of being debtors. 4thly and lastly, it will furnish ample and very laudable employment for all our inhabitants of both sexes through this vast continent, and if perfected in, will, in a great measure, shut the door to a great many vices which are now practised merely for want of such employment.

The great utility of such a measure to this country, is so plain at the first look, that it needs but little said by way of exhortation to enforce it. It is sufficient at this time to tell you that your circumstances require a saving in your expences; and that this is the way to salvation, and that I have no doubt but that you are willing to be saved yourselves, and from the same temper are willing your money should participate in salvation also.

Published by Order of the
CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY.

TANGIERS, June 24.

Some time ago the Emperor left the capital, marching from province to province at the head of his troops, to punish the partizans of his two sons: this he does by fire and sword, without mercy; he has already sacrificed one entire village to his vengeance, by setting it on fire, and burning the women, children, and every thing in it; such as had the good fortune to escape the flames, were instantly put to the sword. But in spite of the terror which his arms every where carried, he met with a party near Mequinez who offered him battle, and he lost several of his men before he won the day.—Prayers are put up in all the mosques for success to his Moorish Majesty, at the same time that curses are uttered against his two sons. It is his Majesty's desire that his third son be declared his successor.

[Further particulars respecting the late engagement between the Russian and Swedish fleets.]

PETERSBURGH, *(Russia)* August 1.

In the late engagements with the Swedish fleet, we took from the enemy the Prince Gustave, of 50 guns bearing the flag of the Vice-Admiral, who defended himself with the greatest bravery more than an hour against our Admiral, but was at length obliged to strike.

We made prisoners with this ship, the Count de Wathmeister, Vice Admiral to the King of Sweeden, who led the van, and 15 officers with all her crew.

Admiral Greig writes, that he never saw a fight better sustained on both sides than the above. Our loss consists of 219 killed, and 686 wounded; that of the enemy must be more considerable, as the number found on board the ship we took, amounts to 300 killed and wounded.

After the battle, four ships of the enemy took advantage of the night and a calm to surround one of our ships, and carried her off after a vigorous resistance.

The Admiral gives a general eulogy on the conduct of all under his command.

Third action between the Russian and Turkish Fleets.

VIENNA, *(Germany)* August 2.

Accounts received by the Prince Gallitzen, from the Russian army, mention a third engagement between the Russian and Turkish fleets in the Dnieper, on the 12th of July last, in which the Turks lost a Frigate, a large gun boat, and a galley. The Captain Pacha was forced to quit the mouth of the Dnieper, and on the following night the Prince of Nassau, began the bombardment of Oczakow, with such success as to set fire to the town in various places. Prince Potemkin had likewise invested it by land; but as his heavy artillery was not then arrived, he had not been able to begin a regular siege.

LONDON, August 16.

It was yesterday reported that an army of 50,000 Prussians had marched to the support of the Swedes. We do not give any credit to it.

August 19. Before Admiral Greig took his departure from Cronstadt with the Russian fleet, he received from the Emperor of Germany a present of ten thousand roubles, with an estate in Livonia, of 4,500 roubles a year. It is thought he was proceeding on some expedition and not merely on a cruise, as he had taken on board 6000 troops. These must have considerably increased the carnage in the action with the Swedes.

August 20. The late success of the Czarina's arms in the Black Sea, and the advantages lately gained by the Emperor's troops on the Frontiers, have inclined the two Imperial Courts to offer terms of peace to the Turks; if accepted it is more than probable that the United forces of both empires will fall on the Swedes & Prussians. The disposition of the latter to espouse the cause of Sweden, and to thwart his Imperial Majesty on some occasions has inclined the Courts of Petersburgh and Vienna to exert the whole of their force against those powers.

If Denmark joins Russia, the Swedes will directly fall upon the castle of Gronenburgh and Elsineur, both ill provided for any defence. Then the Danes would lose the revenue from entering the sound, which is their principal finance for supporting government.

AUGUST 22.

Extract of a letter from Lemberg, August 4.

"We just now hear that the important fortress of Choczim surrended on the 18, the garrison having obtained their conditions, and are gone to Jassy, and Bender. The Austrians will leave a proper garrison in that place, and proceed to besiege the other fortresses; which if they succeed against, will open them a free communication with the Russians and allies at Oczakow."

There is positive advice from Copenhagen that the King of Denmark has resolved, and unequivocally declared, he will assist the Empress of Russia. Count Bernstoff, the Danish minister, has acquainted all the foreign ministers at Copenhagen, "That the King of Denmark thinks himself obliged to furnish Russia with the succors stipulated by the treaty of alliance between the two powers."

After this explicit declaration, there can be no longer any doubts pretended respecting Denmark.

But this mail contains another piece of news not less important. That is, "That the King of Sweden has required of the King of Prussia, a support of thirty thousand men, by virtue of a treaty of alliance between them."

It is added in the accounts brought by the mail, that there is no doubt of this requisition being immediately complied with.

Besides the powers of the North those of Spain and Naples are arming. The Spanish fleet is out, and the Neapolitan fleet is getting ready as fast as possible.

French Commotions.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 6.

"You may have heard that the Parliament of Pau was dissolved; but perhaps you are yet to learn, that this same Parliament is restored to existence—restored too by its own power, independently of the mandate of a King, or of a Kings minions.

"The Duke de Guiche—and would that he had been employed in a more honourable office! The Duke de Guiche, sir, was the man who impotently came to tell the people of Bearn they had no longer any Parliament. On this, highly to their praise, the noblesse took fire. They insisted on seeing the Duke—and on their being permitted this honour, they presented to him a memorial, fraught with the purest sentiments of liberty, and couched in language which would not have disgraced Rome, while Rome was in her glory.

"Sir, said they to him, before your very eyes you have the remains of the cradle in which our Great Henry was nursed and reared. Do not then suppose that we will suffer it to be violated. This the Bearnese consider as a sacred ensign; and so they will continue to consider it while a drop of that blood remains in their veins, by which their ancestors established the Bourbons upon a mighty throne.

"Sir, we are not rebels. All we require is, an adherence to the solemn compact formed with us by a sovereign, whom, hardly as we are used, we cannot still help loving.

"But, while thus we open to you our hearts, imagine not, Sir, that our people are intimidated. No, the Bearnese know they are born to be free; and not a man is there among them who will not perish rather than become a slave. As a proof of his royalty, and affection, he will produce to his sovereign the last livre in his pocket! He will tell him——as one of our best monarchs have observed of the Bearnese in general—that he is poor, but that he is honest; and that by gentle measures he may be actuated to do any thing;—by harsh ones he will do nothing. He will add, that all he requires is, the re-establishment of the Constitution of the province upon its ancient footing; and upon face of Majesty itself, he will deprecate the measure sending troops to rob him of his life, when all struggles for, is the restoration of his liberty."

The address of the citizens of Bearn to the Duke de Guiche, their new appointed Governor, and the resolutions acceded to by the provinces of Dauphiny, Bearn and Brittany, are productions which do honour to human nature, and place the French nation in a point of view very different from what we have been accustomed to look upon them in times past. It is not in morals to command success; but certainly they deserve it, and we cannot forbear hoping and wishing that their noble spirit, rising and spreading among them, may perseverate until they command that compleat success which is their just desert.

August 15. The following is an authentic account of the French King's treatment of the Deputies sent to him from Brittany.

The first 12 deputies from Brittany were imprisoned, and the second set ordered to remain at St. Denis, and not on any account to approach Paris. But on the 29th of July, the principal minister thought proper to send for and admit them to an audience: and the next day contrary to all expectation, they were admitted to the presence of the King, who receiving their memorial said, "Although your depatation is unwarrantable, I will receive your memorial. I will examine it in my council, and you wait here my answer."

The next day Aug. 1, they received the King's answer, as follows:

"I have read your memorial that you delivered me. I had already read that which preceded it, and you need not have recalled them to my memory.

"I shall always receive any representations which are made to me in the forms prescribed.

"The assembly who deputed 12 gentlemen were not authorized, not having asked permission for that purpose; those deputies have themselves convoked a more irregular assembly at Paris. I have thought it proper to punish them; the means to merit my clemency is not to continue in Brittany by illegal assemblies, the cause of my discontent.

"The commissions which you have been charged with, to request the re-establishment of Brittany may not precede the conduct they must observe; they must not solicit for a mark of my confidence, while I am forced to give them those of my animadversion.

"But these personal punishments, which the good order and maintenance of my authority require, do not in any manner alter my affection for my province of Brittany.

"Your states will be assembled in the month of October; it is from them that I shall know the views of the province. I will attend to their representations & will have that regard for them which they may merit; your privileges shall be conserved.

"In shewing me fidelity and submission, all may hope for my goodness, and the greatest complaint that my subjects will have in their power against me is, forcing me to acts of rigor and severity.

"My intention is, that you return to-morrow to your functions."

CHARLESTON (S.C.) September 4.

A gentleman lately arrived from Ostend, gives an account of a festival held there on account of an old Lady having arrived at the age of 100 years. She had been of material service to the Imperial Crown, in evidence of an occurrence remembered only by herself, in consequence of which the Emperor settled a pension of three peace a day, and being informed that a century of years had rolled over her head, ordered a jubilee to be held on the occasion.——The good folks of Ostend, always glad of an opportunity to keep a holiday, exhibiting their best apparel, and all the paraphernalia of the Church—After which came the old lady most superbly ornamented, supported by the magistrates, who attended her to the Alter of the Cathedral, where mass was performed and *Te Deum* sung by the choir, the old lady then ascended a throne raised for the purpose, where she took a solemn oath that the remaining part of her life should be dedicated to acts of piety and devotion, and that she never would consent to receive the addresses of—*man!* This extraordinary piece of *self-denial* being ended, the company concluded the day with the greatest rejoicing.

A very different turn of thinking had another old woman at Abbot's Bromley (England) who went to Church with a lusty young man aged 18, her age 68, in being the fourth husband, and it is now 69 years since she was married to her first husband. A great concourse of people attended the matrimonial ceremony, but crowding too precipitately into the Church they threw the old lady down; the bridegroom recovered herself, and with her stick chastised the intruders. A wheelbarrow being brought to the Church door, when the final couple came out, the old lady was forced into it, and her stout husband was obliged to wheel her to the bridal habitation.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Gilvery to George Whitefield, Esq.

Little Tallasse, August 12, 1788.

"SIR,

"I am glad to hear you had a tollerable journey home, as we were not without apprehensions for your safety, on your setting out. M'Donald has been here, and has given me a particular account of the effects of Servier's tour through the Cherokee nations, the death of the Cherokee chief, called the Tadel, and some others. That barbarian, I am told, is meditating another expedition for accomplishing the total extirpation of the Cherokees. You give me a very affecting account of the unhappy condition of those distressed people, and you say representations are made to procure them relief: really I don't know what to think of a government that is compelled to wink at such outrages; it must not have the least vigour or energy, when it cannot enforce its own laws. What may be the effects of the new constitution is to be proved. It is adopted, and I suppose set to sleep. Don't think I speak too hard—I write the matter was otherwise, for the general good. I believe all you say of the gentlemen commissioners, but were they selected from the best and wisest on earth, yet it is of no avail; if they are not authorised to restored to us our just rights: it is to no purpose that we could meet, without that is done; and as they tell me that the requisition I made to that effect is out of their instructions, the negociations of course rest here. Milford shall hear your talk, as shall D. M'G. and Co. I wish you, my good friend, every happiness, and may God preserve you five hundred years. I remain with true regard

Your very humble servant.
ALEX. M'GILVERY."

George Whitfield, Esq.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) August 27

On Thursday last, Mr. John Leonard, nephew of Col. Jacob Leonard, of Brunswick County, was killed by a runaway negro fellow, named Tom, whom he was pursuing in order to retake him. The fellow finding himself in danger, discharged the contents of his musket into the body of Mr. Leonard, of which he expired in two hours.

Sept. 12. We are informed, that the negro fellow who shot Mr. Leonard, as mentioned in our paper of the 27th ult. was taken some time last week near Lockwood's Folly. He was immediately brought before the magistrates of the county, who finding him guilty of the horrid crime of murder, sentenced him to be hung and afterwards burnt, which was accordingly put in execution the next day.

Britain has in America a military force of 15 battallions—which is a much greater number than she has either in the East or West Indies—and what is a little extraordinary, a great part of this force is stationed within the territories of the *sovereign and Independent States of America*.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) October 18.

We hear from Concord, that on Tuesday last, (it being parade day with one of the company's there) several young men went to the house of one of their officers, to give him a gun, as it is termed. For this purpose, they loaded their pieces very heavy; one of them, a Mr. *Seales*, put in a very extravagant charge, and upon being cautioned that the gun would burst, he replied, I will venture it. Being arrived at the door, *Seales* discharged his piece, which immediately burst, the force of which whirled him round opposite to the muzzle of one of his companion's piece, which being discharged in confusion, the contents were lodged in the body, and wounded him in such a manner as to occasion his dissolution before the close of the day. May his fate serve as a warning to others, how they persevere in a practice which has often proved fatal to the lives of many.

From Haverhill, we learn, that on Wednesday last, as some men, were removing there from Newburyport, in a gundalow, one of them (a young man) by some accident, fell overboard, and disappeared in so sudden a manner, as to render all efforts to save him ineffectual. His business to Newburyport, was to purchase cloth for a suit of clothes to celebrate his marriage in, which was shortly to have taken place.

On the same day, Capt. Dalling, of this town, having occasion to go down the river, went into a small skiff for that purpose; but the wind blowing very fresh, and the tide running very strong, the skiff upset, and he was drowned. Upon discovering the skiff bottom up, search was immediately made for the body but without effect, until yesterday morning, when it was discovered lying upon the shore of Frenald's island. Capt. Dalling was 76 years of age.

SALEM, October 21.

Captain Cleaves arrived here yesterday, in 49 days from Gottenburg: and brings intelligence, that the quarter for some time, which inevitably would have flames of war increases in the North of Europe—that DENMARK HAD DECLARED WAR AGAINST SWEDEN—that off the coast of Norway a pilot boat spoke with him, and informed him that they were pressing men, in Norway for the land and sea service, and had already sent several hundred seamen to Elsinore.

Capt. Cleaves informs, that accounts had been received at Gottenburg, of two engagements between the Russian and Swedish fleets; in the first of which, each side lost a ship of the line; in the second, the Swedes (which is the only particular he can give of it) lost another ship of the line.

Three Swedish frigates, cruising in the North Sea, about the middle of August, fell in with two Russian frigates going from Petersburg to Archangel, laden with ordnance, anchors, &c. both which struck to the Swedes; but the weather being bad, and three Russian ships of the line heaving in sight, one got clear, the other was carried into Marstrand, and, before Captain Cleaves sailed, was ready for a cruise against the enemies of Sweden.—The Swedes had taken several Russian frigates in the Baltick.

The accounts from the Swedish army in Finland were, that altho' inferior in number to the Russians, it was making head against them and had got the better in several skirmishes: The capital of all the Russias was supposed to be its immediate object; and the capture of Petersburg was an idea familiar to those who reflected, that the Swedish valour, which wildly led on by Charles XII. made Europe tremble was now guided by the prudent hand of Gustavus III.

The port of Gottenburg is now open to all nations at peace with Sweden; no other duties are demanded of foreigners than of natives.

We hear from Gloucester, that on Thursday last nearly thirty young ladies, inspired with love of industry, assembled at the house of Capt. Philemon Haskell, for the praise-worthy purpose of a Federal Spinning Match, when to their honour, their spirited exertion produced 99 skeins of excellent yarn—prudently declaring, they neither laboured in vain or spent their strength for nought. The day thus industriously concluded, finished not the harmony of their federalism; in the evening, to crown the pleasure of the day, with additional company, they regaled with an agreeable dance, and, at a modest hour, parted in love and friendship, with hearts convival as they met, leaving others to admire their female patriotism, and to go and do likewise.

In Scotland, the farmers knit as well as the women of their families; but they do this while they are watching their sheep or cattle, or while they are sitting by their fire in the winter. Why cannot our American farmers and their sons adopt this frugal practice? Time is the most precious thing in the world. Its very fragments should be saved.

BOSTON, *October* 20.

Capt. SPARROW HOWES, *who arrived here on Saturday last, has favoured us with a Trinadad news paper of August* 22, *from which we have extracted the following more particular account of the late hurricane in the West-Indies, than has yet come to hand.*

ST. PIERRE (*Martinico*) Aug. 21.

It is with grief that we find ourselves obliged to retrace the most miserable events—We are now able to give an exact description to the present diffuser of which our colony has been the deplorable victim. Since the 11th, the atmosphere became very low and foggy, which was a sinister prognostic. In the evening of the 13th, the incessancy of the winds, the calms which were frequently succeeded by light winds, and the extraordinary heat we experienced gave much uneasiness to all observers, which soon unluckily were justified.

The 14th, in the morning, the winds at N. N. E. blew very violently, attended by a few showers of rain; the barometer had descended about 2 lines, and at 11 o'clock extended many more with great rapidity. All the remarks which foretel hurricanes manifested themselves at this time; the greyish clouds collected in a large body to the northward; the horizon became foggy in all quarters; whirlwinds were observed to run with great havock on the seat and to form a kind of a water-spout. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the wind, almost north, become suddenly so furious, that we doubted no longer of the misfortunes that would befall this colony; every person thought of nothing else but to save their lives and properties from the terrible scourge that was threatning them. The dreadful and American vessels at anchor in our Road, got under way. These unfortunate navigators were under the cruel necessity of exposing themselves to the mercy of the waves and winds, to avoid the loss of their vessels, which otherwise without doubt, would have gone on shore.

Half an hour after four in the evening, a French sloop loaded with cotton which had arrived in the morning from Gandaloupe, tryed all the could to get under way but all her endeavours were in vain——the wrecked at Magdalan Wharf. The American schooner Lucretia met with the same fate; she run ashore at the entrance of the river, next the fort; (the cotton has been saved and no person lost their lives by these two shipwrecks). Some minutes after six o'clock, the hurricane seemed to diminish, and allowed us a short time to leave our houses to discover its calamitous effects; but we were soon obliged to shut them up again——The wind reassumed all its fury, and continued with devastation till seven o'clock and fifteen minutes in the evening. The barometer was then in its middle term. A few minutes afterwards the wind abated and varied for a short time, to N.W. and S.W.—the barometer rose again by that time about 4 lines, and remained so about an hour. At 49 minutes past seven the wind run to the southward, and broke out with such violence, that every person was afraid it would continue in that of the island—fortunately it did not continue its violence longer than 22 or 25 minutes: At three quarters past 8 o'clock, the barometer began to rise again till the next morning, when it gained its middle term.

The 15th at day-break, desirous to know our losses, we judged, by the damages which the houses of St. Peter had sustained, by the tiles that had fallen into the streets of the town, and the sorrowful aspect and devastation of the neighbouring plantations, that the different quarters of the island, from a Pointe de l'recheur, to Sainte Marie, more exposed to the north wind, would have suffered considerably. But how far were we from a just idea of the situation of these quarters, and their disasters? What has been our sorrow when we learned that the traces of the late hurricane were at least as terrible as the hurricane in 1776. The inhabitants, witnesses and victims of this disaster, cannot form to themselves terms to describe the horror of this unfortunate moment. How dare we undertake to give a just idea thereof? Estates entirely destroyed, and upon which it is in vain to search the vestiges of the buildings and plantations; many miserable creatures fly'd to save their lives by retiring from one house to another, and notwithstanding could not avoid death. The lamentable cries of terror, grief and dispair, could hardly be distinguished among the continual roaring of the winds and noise occasioned by the tumbling of the buildings. The fathers of families surrounded by their children and servants, considering the danger they were in, by staying in a rocking house, or to expose themselves by going out to be crushed to pieces; slaves buried under the ruins, others mortally wounded by the beams and tiles, and children defying all dangers to save their fathers—a girl was killed in performing this act of filial affection: women killed or dangerously wounded in the last asylum they resorted to; others fainting away and carried by their slaves into the country, the terrified mothers pressing their infants to their breasts, and seeming not afraid of death but for their infants; finally—the most fortunate individuals in this dreadful moment, and the most worthy of envy, lay in the fields exposed to the violence of the wind and rain, and every moment on the point of losing their lives.—Such is the description, and still too feeble to form an idea of what fate the inhabitants of Precheur, Belle Point, Da Grande-Anse, Marigot, and the other quarters exposed to the Northward, have found themselves on the 14th between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening.—There is hardly any person in this unfortunate part of the island whose possessions have not been destroyed, & almost all the Manufactory. It has been observed to the windward of the island, that at three quarters past five, the barometer descended 5 lines lower than in 1776, and that it came as far as 27 inches 4 lines, which proves that this moment the wind exploded in impetuosity the epoch before mentioned; if the wind had continued half an hour longer, with the same violence, the island must have been inevitably destroyed.

NEWPORT, Oct. 16.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benedict, *of Lebanon, to the Rev. President* Stiles, *of Yale-College, giving an account of a remarkable change in the complexion of an Indian.*

"This Indian is about forty years of age, he calls himself by the name of Samuel Adams, and was born at Farmington, in the state of Connecticut; he is tall and well made, his hair is long, coarse, and of the pure Indian black, but grows out of a skin as white as a lilly.—He tells me he began to whiten about two years before I saw him, which was in July 1786—the white first appeared upon his breast, and gradually spread from thence. I carefully examined him, and found him to be entirely white, excepting the prominent parts of his face, viz. his forehead, cheek bones, nose and about the chin, which were of the pure Indian colour, and I think darker than common for that nation: the colours in his face did not form a shade by running into each other, but were both of them entire to the very line of contact, and exhibited a very grotesque appearance. His arms were white, but his hands were pied, and his fingers of the natural Indian colour; it was the same with his feet as with his hands, they were interspersed with the natural tawn, his toes are black but his legs and thighs are wholly white: what is more worthy of observation is, that the white is perfectly natural and very fair for an Englishman. I compared him with 14 or 15 persons that were at my house, of both sexes, and he was visibly the fairest: he told me that he had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health both before and since it began to whiten.—He appears pleased with his transformation; but, alas! he is still Indian enough to disregard his promise, and to intoxicate himself with spirits. By information of others, who have seen him since these observations were made, the remaining black still continues to disappear.

NORTHAMPTON, October 29.

The Hon. WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, and OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Esquires, are appointed to represent the State of Connecticut in the Senate of the United States.

Governor Clinton of New-York has issued a proclamation, requiring the Legislature of that State to meet in Albany on the 8th of December—"as events have taken place, since their rising, which render it necessary that they should be convened at an earlier day than that fixed by law for their annual meeting."

President Langdon has, by proclamation, required the meeting of the General Court of New-Hampshire, on Wednesday the 5th November.

Thursday, the 27th day of November next is appointed as a day of publick thanksgiving, in the State of Connecticut.

A Further term being allowed the Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims on the estate of JONATHAN ASHLEY, Esq. late of Deerfield, deceased.—We hereby give notice, that we shall attend for that purpose at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, from two till six o'clock in the afternoon of the last Mondays in November and December next.

JONATHAN HOTT,
JONATHAN BARDWELL, } Commissioners aforesaid.
JOHN WILLIAMS,

Deerfield, October 16, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber about the first of August last, two heifer CALVES, one a brown and white, the other a red, with some white about her. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

CORNELIUS DUNHAM.

Conway, October 22, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, and also to the late Company of WARNER and LYON, either by Book or Note, are requested to make immediate payment, without further notice, to

ELISHA WARNER.

Belchertown, October 22, 1788.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber in the month of June last, a reddish brown yearling steer, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS SANDERSON.

Wharely, October 6th, 1788.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof
(Price Six-pence)

A SERMON, preached at the Execution of *Abial Cowerell*, July 17th, 1788. By AARON BASCOM, A. M. Pastor of the Church in Chester.

The LILLY, and 'Squire's Daughter.

A Fable——addressed to the LADIES.

HOW blest the maid whom prudence awes,
And strictly follows virtue's laws,
Who wisely sees, with cautious eye,
The dangers that in secret lie;
The wiles of false designing man,
The spotless virgin to trepan.
Ah, what avails that shape and air,
Each day deck'd out with so much care:
And all the beauties of the face,
If virtue does not add a grace.
That gem preserv'd the owner will,
In spite of man be happy still.
But if her precepts she disdains,
And barters innocence for pain:
Serten lees what she ought to hold,
More dear than wealth or crowns of gold.
Then happiness too takes her flight,
And black despair undoes her quite.

Ye ravishers of beauty's spoils,
Who 'tangle chastity in toils:
List while a fable I relate,
When things inanimate could prate.
It happen'd—nay, why never frown,
The fabulous sometime's your own;
Let candor over fplsen prevail,
For once, not ery 'The subject's stale.
But chiefly I address to you,
Ye Fair, to whom all honour's due.

The daughter of a country 'squire,
Who live'd near town, nine miles or nigher.
Mira, her name, her temper mild,
Each morn a fleeting hour beguil'd,
In visiting the fragrant beds,
Where nature's works rich odours sheds;
There view'd the wonders of creation,
And pleasure mix'd with contemplation.
It chanc'd a lilly passing fair,
(Whose head wav'd wanton in the air.
By sportive zephyrs fondly play'd)
One morn beheld the blooming maid;
And ere as the past it by,
With headed head it seem'd to sigh;
Her hands it kiss'd with eager pride,
To its own purity ally'd,
And beg'd—" that it with honors grac'd,
" Might, in her bounteous bosom plac'd,
" Be happy, for beyond compare,
" All happiness was center'd there."
The fair, thus seriously repli'd,
In accent smooth, yet seem'd to chide:
" Know'st thou not, fool, the brightest flow'r,
" If pluck'd will wither in an hour,
" Its scents so sweet, its dyes so fair,
" Their soon extinct, those taint the air;
" Then learn to keep thy native place,
" And rain still fairest of thy race."

Short ESSAYS on FRIENDSHIP, PRIDE, ABILITIES, &c.

THE source of all amiable society is sympathy of manners and notions, or confidence founded on esteem. Now as society is obtaining with more ease among those of our own level, it is more usual and common to find amity subsisting there, than between those of different classes. But we must not infer from thence, that sameness of profession, or parity of circumstances, are the principal inducement.

How frequently does it happen that men, whole conditions are at the remotest distance, agree notwithstanding, so perfectly in that sometimes, so hard to be defined, and yet so readily understood, as to form the strictest and most indissoluble ties. Numerous examples prove, that while no inward incompatibility subsists, the highest and the lowest orders of mankind may contract the most real and lasting attachment.

The higher a man is exalted, the sooner will he seek for one in whom he can safely deposit his full confidence, without harbouring mistrust. Now who is fitter for such a purpose, than him whose congenialness of disposition we have secured by motives of interest.

The happiness of superiority consists principally in that agreeable privilege it invests us with of making ourselves amiable to all.

Inferiours are never more pleased than when superiors condescend; as self love always ascribes it to self merit.

Condescension never fails of being interpreted as a tacit and secret homage to intrinsick worth.

It is the most captivating method of gaining esteem and affection, to support our character; it is in short, the fairest and most pleasant road to general approbation.

Men of sense and penetration, are glad to find themselves treated as such by those who are above them in circumstances; Whose affability is a delicate manner of insinuating, that fortune only makes the difference between them.

Condescension is like a messenger sent to bid us kindly welcome; but supercilliousness and reserve is like a sullen porter, who denies admittance to his Master's friends. It is the strongest and most infallible proof of merit in persons of rank; for he that is willing that people should converse with him, is not afraid of exposing himself as deficient in that, which alone can dignify him to the eyes of man.

Pride is an affront to human nature, no human being, merely as such, has a right to claim precedency over another.

The contingencies of birth, fortune, education, are the ground which pride builds upon; for no man was ever proud of being good and virtuous—and yet, if pride could be suffered; it were only on this account.

Pride is the greatest of eye sores; it allows them to see nothing meritorious in themselves, in comparison of what it would extort their admiration of in us.

He that appears prepossessed in his own favour, generally excludes all other approbation; for men love to give freely what is asked of them, and hate that compulsion which is manifest in impatience and overweening desire of applause.

When we have merit, we need not apprehend its lying too obscure; our enemies will often prove its best friends; by calling it in question, they will excite the unprejudiced part of the world, which is always the most numerous.

We should never be too forward in the display of our merit; it looks as if we were conscious that we had no considerable stock, and were desirous, like men of midling circumstances, to impose upon others, and to appear richer than we really are.

LOTHARIO.

ANECDOTE.

A RICH Farmer having a wife who frequently got intoxicated with Cyder; in order to deter her from following that base practice, told her one day, that the next time she got in that *trim*, he would bury her, and accordingly had a coffin made for her and brought home to his house. Not long after, however, the farmer had occasion to go from home, and his wife, not minding his threats, nor regarding the fright of the coffin, took the opportunity of drinking her fill; the farmer coming home, found her drunk on the floor; he accordingly had her put into the coffin, and conveyed down cellar, and there waited till she came to her senses; as soon as she came too, and reflecting on her past folly, thinking she had left the terrestial world, with all its good juice of the apple—she began knocking on the side of the coffin, and addressed herself, in an audible voice in these words—"*Ye inhabitants of this new world, have you here any good cyder?*"

Solomon Allen,

WANTS to purchase One Hundred head of good Barrelling CATTLE, for which he will pay part Cash in hand, the remainder in West-India or India Goods.——He has Tea, by the hundred or less quantity—German Steel—Iron, &c.

SALT exchanged for FLAX-SEED.

Chesterfield, October 13, 1788.

Take Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands on the estate of BENJAMIN BRYANT late of Chesterfield, in the County of Hampshire, deceas'd, are requested to exhibit them to the subscribers for allowance and payment, on the last Tuesday of October next, and on the first and last Tuesdays of November following.——And all persons indebted to said estate are likewise requested to make immediate payment.

George Bryant,
Southworth Cole, } Executors.
Benjamin Pierce,

N. B. The place of meeting is at the Widow's of the deceas'd in the afternoon on said days.

Chesterfield, Sept. 30th, 1788.

THE Collector of Impost and Excise for the County of Hampshire, hereby notifies all persons concerned, that he shall attend to settle accounts and receive the said duties, at the several places hereafter mentioned in the following order, viz.

At Mr. Elihu White's, in Hatfield, on Monday the 3d day of November next, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Joel Wait's, in Whately, at 11 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. David Hoit's, in Deerfield, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Tuesday the 4th, at Mr. Caleb Alvurd's, in Greenfield, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Maj. Edwards's, in Bernardston, at noon.—At Esq. Whitney's, in Northfield, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Wednesday the 5th, at Mr. Caleb Kinsley's, in Montague at 9 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Leonard's in Sunderland, at noon.—At Mr. Elisha Cook's, in Hadley, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Thursday the 6th at Mr. Joshua Thayer's in Williamsburgh, at 9 o'clock, A.M.—At Mr. Ebenezer Parsons's, in Goshen, at 11 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Stone's in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock P.M.—On Friday the 7th, at Mr. Thadeus Chapin's, in Worthington, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. ——— Wright's, in Chester, at 1 o'clock P.M.—At Mr. Douglass's, in Norwich, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Saturday the 8th, at Mr. Ephraim Wright's, in Westampton, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Perez, Clap's, in Southampton, at 11 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Jonathan Clap's, in Eastampton, at 2 o'clock P.M.—On Monday the 10th, at his own house in Northampton, at any hour of the day.—On Tuesday the 11th, in Col. Dwight's, in Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A.M.—At Capt. Quintius's, in Ware, at 2 o'clock P.M.—At Lieut. Powers's, in Greenwich, at 7 o'clock P.M.—On Wednesday the 12th, at Wm. Ashley's, in Pelham, at 9 o'clock A.M.—At Capt. Allen's, in Shutesbury, at 2 o'clock P.M.—On Thursday the 13th, at Mr. Samuel Kendall's, jun. in New-Salem, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. John Newham's, in Wendall, at 12 o'clock.—At William Field's, in Leverett, at 3 o'clock P.M.—At Mr. Gideon Parsons's, in Amherst, at 5 o'clock P.M.

ELIJAH HUNT.

N. B. A punctual and general attendance is expected, as no person can (agreeably to law) renew their licences, unless they produce a certificate from the Collector of his district, that they have settled their excise accounts within 30 days from the first day of November, and the first day of May. And to the intent that all persons may exhibit their accounts in the manner prescribed by law, they are informed, that they must enter therein all the duties articles which they had on hand (if any) at the time of their last settlement; and of all their after purchases—expressly mentioning the time when, and the person of whom they were purchased.—And must expect to pay the amount of the duty on the whole account, excepting so much thereof as they produce some licenced or permitted persons receipt for, or a certificate duly attested that the same has been reported out of the State, or that they may have on hand the first day of November next.

Northampton, October 8th, 1788.

LOST out of the pocket of the subscriber, on the 7th inst. between Chesterfield and Northampton, on the north county road, a large double-worked POCKET BOOK, containing 23*l.* and 7*d* in cash, with a number of valuable writings of no use to any person but the owner. Among which was one note of hand signed by Joseph Smith of Petersham, for the sum of £.26. One ditto against Samuel Brown, of Buckland, for the sum of £.12. Two ditto against Alexander Brown, late of Worthington, for £.10, payable in boards. Likewise a number of small Notes against different persons, with sundry Receipts, &c. Whoever will return said Book, with the money and papers enclosed therein to the subscriber, or give information so that he may obtain the same, shall be entitled to a reward of Two Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

MOSES STEBBENS.

Worthington, October 9th, 1788.

Seth Wright,

Has just received a general Assortment of English and India

GOODS,

suitable for the season; for which he will receive Flax-Seed, Beef, Pork, Wheat, Rye, Bees-Wax, and Butter, in payment.

Northampton, October 20, 1788.

ALL persons that have any claims on the Estate of THANKFUL CHURCH, late of Amherst, deceased, are desired to exhibit them to the subscriber for settlement, on Tuesday the 11th of November next, at the house of Daniel Church, in said Amherst, at one o'clock, P. M.——And all persons indebted to said estate, either by Book or Note, are desired to attend on said day to settle the same.

ELISHA SMITH, Administrator.

Amherst, October 13, 1788.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his Customers, that his third Quarter concluded at number 111,—he therefore requests all those indebted to him for Papers, to make payment without delay, as he is under obligation to make an immediate settlement with the Printer.

ANDREW WOOD.

October, 22, 1788.

Vol. III.] THURSDAY [Numb. 114.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

An Oration on the effects of Spirituous Liquors, upon the Human Body, and upon Society, intended to have been delivered at a late Commencement.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

THE business of the day is near a close. On me is devolved the pleasing task of expressing the gratitude, and the painful one of expressing the grief of my beloved classmates, upon our seperation from this college, and from each other. A few minutes before us are precious, for they are the last we shall ever spend together on this side the grave.

Impressed with the importance of these reflections, I have endeavoured to select a subject for my oration, which, though unknown and remote of academical discussion, will notwithstanding, I hope, afford some useful considerations, and (if handled properly) cannot fail of commanding the attention of this respectable auditory. The subject I allude to has often been discussed in the pulpit. It has been the theme of patriots in different countries—and even philosophers and physicians have lately added their zeal and knowledge to the authority of the divine and the patriot, in throwing light upon it. The subject I allude to is SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. To join in the general testimony of crime and reason against these instruments of destruction as the present juncture, cannot be improper among the sons of science, nor foreign to this day's entertainment. We have learned hatitude, if we have yet to learn, that nothing is compatible with the honour of our college, that is calculated to advance the happiness of individuals, and the interest of society.

In my remarks upon spirituous liquors, I will first speak of their origin, and then describe their effects upon health, morals and property, and upon domestick happiness, and civil government.

It appears from history, that distilled spirits was originally used only in medicine. They were therefore prescribed by physicians, and sold only by the apothecary. By degrees they were introduced into use as a cordial, but formerly certain ages they were confined only to savages and barbarous nations.

1. In order to demonstrate the effects of spirituous liquors upon health, permit me to request, my respectable auditors, that you would accompany me to an hospital. Behold I in yonder ward, a number of patients, confined by a long train of incurable diseases. See the trembling hand of one who attempts to raise a cup to his head. Behold the limping gait of another. Hear the groans of a third, torn with the anguish of the cholick. See the yellow countenance, and the swelled limbs and bowels of a fourth. Hear the moaning of a fifth, in apoplexy, and behold the convulsive agonies of a sixth—All these terrible complaints are the effects of spirituous liquors upon the human body. But let us proceed from the ward we have contemplated, to cells of the hospital, the sinful receptacle of patients deprived of their reasons. Hark the rattling of those chains! what sounds do I hear? They are too awful to be repeated. But let us look through the hole in the door of his apartment. Ah! what do I see? His eyes discharge fire. His hair rises perpendicular upon his head. His tangled beard conceals his neck and part of his breast. He gnashes his teeth, and tries in vain to tear his flesh from his bones. But whence this spectacle? What dreadful catastrophe has dethroned his reason, and converted this man—made originally in the image of God, into a beast of prey. I answer nothing but spiritous liquors.

2. From this gloomy scene permit me to invite you to accompany me to jail. Behold a group of men and women seated on the floor, consoling themselves with a game of whift. See the tattered remnants of their clothes scarcely sufficient to cover their bodies. How indecent and profane their conversation! But whence the ingredients of their misery and wickedness? The answer is plain one. Spirituous liquors led them to the perpetration of those crimes, which render their confinement necessary for the safety and repose of society. But what means the crowd which has suddenly assembled before the jail: They have come to witness the execution of a criminal. But what has he done to subject himself to the punishment of death? He has murdered the wife of his bosom and the mother of his children. Ah cruel wretch! what could possess thee to embrue thy hands in innocent blood? Methinks I hear him answer this question. "Behold in me a melancholy example of the pernicious effects of spirituous liquors. I loved my wife, she was an excellent woman, and often strove to reclaim me from strong drink. Upon coming home drunk from a neighbouring tavern, she met me and advised me to conceal myself from the eyes of our children by going to bed. I resented the advice, and seized a pair of tongs which stood near me, I gave her such a blow on her temples as instantly deprived her of life. Ah! me—I still see her struggling in the last convulsions of death, and, with one hand lifted up to heaven, methinks I still behold her, praying for my repentance and forgiveness:—O! take warning, young people, by my fate. Shun bad company, and avoid even the taste and smell of spirituous liquors.

3. Permit me to invite you to enter with me into every tenement. Behold the father of a family seated at a slender breakfast, with a wife and seven children. The Sheriff's officer enters the door, and shews his warrant to take him to jail. But what has he done? ——He contracted a love for spirituous liquors, which have led him by degrees into habits of idleness and negligence of his business and hence the hands of his creditors are upon him. See with what looks of tenderness he parts from his family. His wife in vain throws herself at the feet of the Sheriff's officer. His children hoist into tears—"Oh! save my father, don't kill my father," dwells upon each of their infant lips. But in vain they beg, and weep—he is hurried suddenly from their sight, and configned to the custody of a jailor. But the misery of his family does not end here. The furniture of his house is seized and sold at public auction. His wife is obliged to seek a charitable retreat in the house of a friend, while his children (though born with different prospects in life) are bound out by overseers of the poor, and compelled to serve persons, perhaps of inferiour rank to that which they once held with their father, till they are eighteen, or one and twenty years of age. It is impossible to contemplate this scene of family distress without feeling a horrour at the name of those destructive liquors which produced it.

4. Let us next examine the effects of spirituous liquors upon domestick happiness. And here I shall make no apology for intruding into a private family. I shall betray no secrets, for the discord of the family I shall describe is known to the whole neighbourhood. Behold the master of his family reeling home from a tippling house! Hear him accost his wife in the most brutal language! his children hide themselves from his presence. He abuses and kicks his servants. Nor does his rage and hors expend [illegible] and gusts, till he shatters his furniture, breaks into a thousand pieces. Unhappy family! but still more unhappy is that domestick community, where both the master and mistress drown their reasons and inflame their passions, by drinking spirits from the same intoxicating cup. A drunken spirits from the same intoxicating cup. A drunken woman! a drunken wife! a drunken mother!—The woman! a drunken wife! a drunken mother!—The meek and quiet female spirit—roused and transformed by rum into a fury. It cannot be; I will strive to disbelieve all history that describes such a picture, and even suspect the evidence of my senses, when they infirm me of its having ever existed, except among the Indians of North America.

5. I proceed, in the last place, to take notice of the effects of spirituous liquors upon government. The strength of a nation is said to consist in the number of its citizens. Whatever affects its population, must necessarily affect its prosperity. Now spirituous liquors by their actions upon the human body are, universally, to human life. While the sword, famine, and pestilence sweep away thousands, this greater enemy to mankind sweeps away its ten thousands. It knows no retirement, like the sword, into winter quarters. It is a stranger to occasional visits, like the famine and pestilence. It is constant and steady, in its effects, upon the life of man. It cuts down both sexes—upon all ages—and, terrible to relate; it slays by night as well as by day. Yes, could the numerous tenants in our dark and dismal graves tell you the causes of their deaths, how great a proportion of them would proclaim in our ears, I We fell prematurely by drinking spirituous liquors!

But there is another effect of spirituous liquors upon government, which deserves to be mentioned in this place. They promote a seditious and turbulent spirit. The tippling-houses and the whisky distilleries are the nurseries of contention in every part of the United States. Hence Anarchy is the constant companion, and Tyranny the certain consequence, of the use of these mischievous liquors.

I cannot dismiss this subject without wishing to lift the curtain which seperates the present from the future world. O, could I follow the disembodied soul of a martyr to spirituous liquors into the presence of its Creator, and behold it afterwards—But—I wish no longer. Hark! I hear a groan! It comes from a soul driven from its body by the habitual use of spirits, just entering into the regions of despair. Methinks I see the unhappy being, who inhabit those doleful regions, flying from his sight! But why this sudden terrour and uproar? With his sight! But why this sudden terrour and uproar? With one accord they cry, his crimes have no relation to ours. He has rushed into the presence of his Maker unealled for—He has perished by SUICIDE.

Ministers of the gospel—legislators and magistrates of the United States! come forward, and save the souls and bodies of your fellow citizens from destruction! Reason! Science! Patriotism! Humanity! Religion! O lend your aid to this salutary purpose. Or, to speak more justly; O thou great Ruler of the universe! send forth thy light and thy truth, and rescue this country, so often and so greatly blessed by thee, from the diseases, the vices, the poverty, the misery, and the slavery, which are the offspring of SPIRITOUS LIQUORS!

From the ANALYTICAL REVIEW, For May, 1788, published in England.

Of the Patagonians, formed from the Relation of Father Falkener; a Jesuit, who had resided among them 38 years, and from the different Voyagers, who had met with this tall race.

THIS little peice is a letter addressed to the Honourable Daines Barrington, by M. Pennant, and dated from Downing, November 28, 1771. It appears to have been written in consequence of a promise made some time before, occasioned by conversation on the subject of the Patagonians, where several opinions arose, some favoring of scepticism. A preface, dated March 1, 1788, gives a short account of father Falkener, to whom the author paid a visit, expressly for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject.

Father Falkener was at the time of this visit, about seventy years of age, active in mind and body, *frugal* in his manners, and very communicative. He was born at Manchester; about 1731 was a surgeon in the Asiento ship, in that year was made a convert to Popery at Buenos Ayres, was in due time admitted of the society of Jesuits, and was, sent on the mission of Paraguay. He passed thirty-eight years of his life in the southern parts of South America, between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan. By his long intercourse with the inhabitants of Patagonia, says our author, he seems to have lost all European guile, and to have acquired all the simplicity and honest impenetrity of the people he has been so long conversant with.

Mr. Pennant begins with observing, that he will only give as much of Mr. Falkener's narrative as that gentleman could vouch for the authenticity of, as having been an eye witness to. He then proceeds in notice all who have mentioned these extraordinary people.

Magellan first saw one of them in 1519: he was afterwards visited by numbers of them. Their height was about seven feet (French) but the first he saw was taller. In 1524 Garcia de Loaisa saw some more of great stature, but does not mention their height. In 1586 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony Knivet, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voyage, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen spans high and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen, at different times, saw some men of a gigantic stature, one of whom thought they were ten or eleven feet high. Le Maire and Schouten found some skeletons ten or eleven feet long. In 1618 Gracias de Noual, a Spaniard, travelled with men taller by a head than Europeans on the south side of the straits of Magellan; and in 1642 Henry Brewer, a Dutchman, observed in the straits La Maire, foot-steps of men which measured eighteen inches. These are found on this side of the straits. Sir Francis Drake, however, and two other voyagers in the 16th, and four more in the 17th century, saw none of those people.

In the present century there are only two evidences for their existence. In 1704 the crew of a ship, belonging to St. Maloes, saw some of them. In the philosophical transactions for 1767, p. 75, is an account given by Mr. Clarke, an officer in Mr. Byron's ship, who had an opportunity of standing for two hours within a few yards of this race, and seeing them examined, and one measured by Mr. Byron, who, though six feet high, could scarce when on tip-toe reach the top of the Patagonian's head. He assures us, that none of the men were lower than eight feet, some even exceed nine, and the women were from seven and half to eight feet. Neither Mr. Wallis nor Mr. Bougainville met with any people approaching to such a height.

Let us now hear Mr. Falkener. About the year 1742 he was sent on a mission to the vast plains of Pompas: there he first met with some tribes of these people. The tallest of which he measured, in the same manner that Mr. Byron did, was seven feet eight inches high; the common height was six-feet, and there were numbers shorter. The tallest women did not exceed six feet. They are supposed to be a race derived from the Chilian Indians, the Puelches, who defeated and destroyed the Spaniard Baldivia. They dwell in large tents, covered with the hides of mares, and divided within into apartments for the different ranks of the family, by a sort of blanketing. They are most migratory people: the women, like the females of all savage countries, undergo all the laborious work. Their food is (almost entirely) animal. Their drink is water, except when certain species of fruit are ripe

of which they make fermenting liquor, called chucha, common to many parts of South America, with which they intoxicate themselves. There are two fruits of this kind, one called algarrova, which they eat as bread, the other molle. Their cloathing is either a mantle of skins, or of woollen cloth, manufactured by themselves. They have naturally beards, but they generally pluck up the hairs, though some leave mustaches.

"The things which they use in the chase of horses, cattle, or ostriches, have a stone fixed to each end; and sometimes another thong, with a third stone, is fastened, to the middle of the other; these, with amazing dexterity, they sling round the objects of the chase, be they beasts or ostriches, which entangle them so they cannot stir. The Indians leave them, I may say, thus tied neck and heels, and go on in pursuit of fresh game; and having finished their sport, return to pick up the animals they left secure in the slings."

"Their commerce with the Europeans has corrupted them greatly, taught them the vice of dram-drinking, and been a dreadful obstacle to their moral improvement."—"The venereal distemper is common among them. They do not speak of it as a sporadic disorder, so probably it is aboriginal."

"In respect to religion they allow two principles, a good and a bad. The good they call the *Creator of all things*; but consider him as one that after that never solicits himself about them. He is styled by some, Soucha, or chief in the land of *strong christ*; by others *Gongara-cuuere* or *Lord of the dead*. The evil principle is called Huecoree, or the Wanderer without. Sometimes these, for there are several are supposed to preside over particular persons, protect their own people, or injure others. These are likewise called Valchu, or dwellers in the air."

They have priests and priestesses, just such jugglers as those of all other barbarous nations.

"The Puelches have a notion of a future state, and imagine that after death they are to be transported to a country, where the fruit of inebriation are eternal; there to live in immortal drunkenness, and the perpetual chase of the ostrich."

The skeleton of their dead, after the flesh and entrails have been burnt, if persons of eminence, are transported to the tombs of their ancestors, which are always within a small space of the sea. They are decked in their best robes, adorned with plumes and beads, and placed sitting in a deep square pit, parallel with those buried before, with different weapon placed by them, and the skins of their favourite horses flutted and supported by stakes. A woman is appointed to attend them, keep the skeletons clean, and new clothe them annually. Widows black their faces for a year after their husband's decease.

They allow polygamy; but whoever takes more than three wives is reckoned a libertine. Their caziques, or chiefs, are hereditary; they have power of life and death, but every individual is at liberty to choose a new cazique whenever he pleases; but no one is allowed to live out of the protection of some chief. Eloquence is in high esteem among them. If the cazique wants the sallant, he keeps an orator.

"This closes the history Mr. Falkener favoured me with; but I must not quit that gentleman without informing you, that he returned to Europe with a suit of Patagonian cloth, a cup of horn, and a little pot made of Chilian copper, the whole fruits the Spaniards had left him after the labours of a thirty-eight years assignation."

Mr. Pennant divides the men inhabiting the country of Patagonia into three different classes, and observes a fourth may be added, which is a mixture of the former. The first is a race of men of the common size. The second exceeds them by a few inches, or a head. The 3d is composed of those whose height is so extraordinary as to have occasioned great controversies; "*yet they are indisputably an existent people.*" The fourth are a mongrel breed of every size, except that of the original standard; described by intermixing with the puny tribes of the country, and by their intercourse with Europeans.

At the end is a short paper sent to Mr Pennant from Admiral Byron, after he had perused the manuscript of the above. M. Bougainville having confidered it as a proof that the people whom he saw were the same met with by Mr. Byron, that he found English knives in their poſſeſſion, and which people meaſured only from five feet ten inches to ſix feet three; the latter aſſerts, in this paper, that he never gave a knife to any body of the Patagonians, nor even carried one aſhore, with him when he ſaw them. We muſt obſerve, he ſays nothing of having meaſured them, only that he at "this inſtant believes there is not a man that laughed with him though they were at ſome diſtance from them, but ſwear they took them to be nine feet high;" and adds, "I do ſuppoſe many of them were between ſeven and eight feet, and ſtrong in proportion."

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

HAVING ſeen ſeveral accounts of damage done by mad dogs, I think it would be well if the following method of preventing that dreadful diſeaſe, the Hydrophobia, were made publick—as it has never been known to fail, where it has been directed, and properly attended to.

As ſoon after the bite as can be conveniently done, let the wound be waſhed with water, in which a ſmall quantity of ſalt has been diſſolved—and if the wounded part will admit of it, cupping with ſcarifications may be proper;—after which let from one to two drams of the ſtronger mercurial ointment of the diſpenſatory, be rubbed on and about the wound, every day, for eight or nine days, covering the part with a linnen rag, and if the weather ſhould be cool, a woollen one over it, the whole time of uſing the ointment;—if the wound ſhould be bad, it may be dreſſed likewiſe with a pledget of yellow Baſilicon once or twice a day;—if no ſpitting ſhould come on in the before mentioned time, four or five grains of Turbeth Mineral, and as much camphor may be given, and the ointment may be uſed every other day as much longer, and the Turbith Mineral may be repeated, if neceſſary, in three or four days, ſo as to raiſe a gentle ſalivation;—if the ſpiting ſhould be too profuſe, the Turbith Mineral muſt not be given, and the ointment muſt be uſed more ſparingly, and after 16 or 18 days, it need not be uſed oftener than once in three days;—when the patient ſhall have followed this courſe about four or five weeks, he may leave off uſing the ointment, and take a few doſes of Glauber's Salt, and flower of Sulphur; during the whole courſe, he ſhould abſtain from ſtrong drink, fleſh and high ſeaſoned food, from cold air, cold drink, and uſe no exerciſe that will heat and worry him, and by ſlow degrees return to his accuſtomed food and exerciſe.

When Cattle have been bitten, the ointment more plentifully uſed, has been found ſucceſsful in preventing madneſs, and a Phyſician of my acquaintance has aſſured me, that he has known cattle cured, after they have run mad, by giving a doſe of two ſcruples of Turbith Mineral, mixed up with a little dough, and repeated once or twice more the next day and day following.

If it ſhould ſo happen, that the patient ſhould neglect to uſe any medicine, for a fortnight or three weeks after the bite, the ointment ought to be uſed, as it has in ſeveral inſtances in this Country, proved ſucceſsful although it had been neglected ſo long; but if that ſhould be the caſe, it will not be neceſſary to waſh with the ſalt and water, or to uſe the cupping glaſs, as in ſo long a time, the poiſon muſt have pervaded the ſyſtem, and the ointment uſed more plentifully with two or three doſes of the Turbith Mineral may even then be relied on.

I would yet add, that if a perſon ſhould be ſeized with the diſeaſe, he ſhould not be abandoned, as there have been inſtances of perſons being relieved by bleeding largely and repeatedly, and the free uſe of opium, muſk and mercury.

It is poſſible ſome ſpecifick Medicine, yet eaſier for the patient may have been diſcovered, if ſo, the diſcoverer by communicating it, will oblige the public, as well as your humble ſervant,

PHILANTHROPOS,

County of Hampſhire, October 22d, 1788.

TERMINATION OF THE COMMOTIONS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, [*Capital of Pruſſia*] Aug. 12.

AN Arret of Council has been iſſued, which fixes the meeting of the STATES-GENERAL to the 1st of Sept. and ſuſpends to that time the re-eſtabliſhment of the Court Pleniere.

In this it is ſtated, that though the original intention was to convoke this meeting in the beginning of the year 1789, yet to avoid the inconveniences which would ariſe in the winter, from the buſtle of election in ſome provinces, and the re-eſtabliſhment of the right in thoſe where it was ſuſpended, as to have a convenient ſeaſon for their general union with each other, though the place of meeting could not be yet aſcertained, it was proper to announce, that "the States General of the Kingdom would "be held on the firſt day of May next."

The king then goes on:—"*I ſhall look forward with ſatisfaction to that period when I ſhall be myſelf ſurrounded by the repreſentatives of that generous and faithful nation which I have the honour to govern.*

"*Aſſured of experiencing the* HAPPY EFFECTS *of their* ZEAL *and* AFFECTION, *I flatter myſelf with the pleaſing conſolation of ſerene and tranquil days ſpeedily ſucceeding to times of* RIOT *and* INTEMPERANCE, *when order ſhall be reſtored in all parts, the publick credit be entirely conſolidated—and France ſhall enjoy, without further interruption, that* WEIGHT *and* CONSIDERATION *due to its* EXTENT, *its* POPULATION, *and the* CHARACTER *of its* INHABITANTS."

The Court Pleniere is to be held in five months after the States General of the kingdom; and deferred until then, to quiet all alarms, and give time for repreſentations and addreſſes.

After many profeſſions of regard to the juſt priviledges of his ſubjects, and due concern for his own authority, the King concludes this arret, with requiring the appointment of the convocation of the States General of the kingdom for the firſt of May, and deferring, until after that, the re-eſtabliſhment of the Court Pleniere appointed by an edict of the firſt of May.

Immediately after the publication of the arret for convening the States General, the French funds roſe two per cent. The Grand Monarque, in conſequence of his condeſcenſion in this, as well as in other reſpects within theſe few days paſt, has reconciled and gained over to his views even the moſt violent leaders of the late mal-contents: and it is the general opinion now, that no meaſures, reſpecting foreign politicks, can be propoſed by the Court of Verſailles, but what will be eagerly embraced, and vigorously adopted by the ſubjects of France, as a proof of their loyalty and gratitude to their Sovereign, for his compliance with their conſtitutional requeſt.

Serious politicians conſider the ſudden compliance of the French King with the demands of his ſubjects, in convening the States General, as the effect of concerted and long premeditated policy. The alterations with his ſubjects, have furniſhed him with a pretence of completing his army, and arranging his military camps in ſuch ſituations as are beſt calculated for foreign ſervice, without incurring the interference or even ſuſpicion of any rival power.

LONDON, Auguſt 30.

By an expreſs that arrived on Thurſday night at the Marquis of Carmarthen's office, advice was received that on Monday evening laſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was pleaſed to ſend a letter of diſmiſſion to the Archbiſhop of Sens, his Majeſty's principal Miniſter, and to Monſieur La Moignon, Keeper of the Seals; and that Monſieur Neckar was reinſtated in his office of Director General of the Finances. The immediate cauſe of the Prime Miniſter's diſmiſſion was the diſorder and confuſion of his edicts of the 16th and 18th inſt. having occaſioned, and which made it abſolutely neceſſary. His diſmiſſal was particularly ſudden, nor was it expected until three days preceeding, by the beſt informed people: It was followed by that of the whole party who have ſo ſtrongly adviſed the King to contend with his parliament. The foremoſt of theſe, were the Comte de Brienne, Miniſter of the War department, and M. de La Moignon, Keeper of the Seals, now diſplaced.

It is generally believed in Paris, that the Marſhal de Caſtries will be nominated Prime Miniſter in the room of the Archbiſhop, and that ſeveral other important changes in adminiſtration will immediately follow.

This change was ſo well received in Paris, that the French ſtocks roſe inſtantly 15 per cent. and its exulting effects was viſible upon our Royal Exchange yeſterday, on the countenances of all the merchants, &c. who have commercial connections with France.

Moſt probably the political event above ſtated, will accelerate the meeting of the States General of the French kingdom.

The King of France has nominated the Comte de LA LUZERNE, Secretary for the department of the Marine.

Sept. 2. It is reported on the continent that 12,000 Heſſians, 4000 Brunſwickers, and the Pruſſian troops in Weſtphalia, are to form an army under the command of the duke of Brunſwick; and that the deſign is to make a diverſion in favour of the Swedes.

Authentick accounts ſay, that a ſecond action has taken place between the Swediſh and Ruſſian fleets, in which the latter were ſeverely beaten, with the loſs of four ſail of the line.

They write from Stockholm, that an engagement had taken place between a detachment commanded by Gen. Hortſcar, and 2 corps of Ruſſian troops, who had gone to the relief of Nyſlot; and that the Ruſſians were repulſed with great loſs, and left their dead on the field of battle, and amongſt them a general, with the order of Alexander Newſky: it is ſuppoſed to be General Michaeloff.

Accounts from Venice mention, that the new Turkiſh ſquadron fitted out for the Black Sea, will be found greatly ſuperior to the Ruſſian. It conſiſts of thirty-two ſail, ſeveral of them are of the line, beſides a vaſt number of armed boats, all in excellent condition, and manned with 25,000 ſailors and ſoldiers. The Captain-Pacha ſeems to entertain the moſt ſanguine hopes from the operation of this armament.

A Ruſſian agent has contracted at Cork for 2000 tons of proviſion, *i. e.* freſh cured pork, beef, flour, peas, oatmeal, &c. to be ſhipped in or before December next, to a port in the Mediterranean: and a like quantity every ſix months, pending a Ruſſian ſquadron being in the Mediterranean.

Auguſt 26. An idea of a ſpeedy diſſolution of Parliament gains ground even amongſt thoſe people who are intereſted in that event, and canvaſſes are actually begun in ſeveral of the counties. The preſent Parliament, however it is thought will meet in the uſual time, paſs the annual laws and do ſome buſineſs *ex neceſſitate*, and then diſſolve. The principle reaſons aſſigned for this meaſure is the poſſibility of Great-Britain being involved in a war before the natural death of the Parliament. In that caſe, oppoſition always gains ſtrength, and though they may not in the preſent inſtance be able to overturn the Miniſtry, they may embarraſs them a great deal more than in time of peace.

The extremes of the Baltick are covered with hoſtile fleets; and the Danes are preparing to add one more to the number; which, before this time, his moſt probably proceeded on its voyage.

An army of 60,000 Pruſſians are marching to the Frontiers of Poland.

The French are going on with their military preparations with aſtoniſhing aſſiduity. It is all art in their agents here, to keep us amuſed with tales of their difficulties, diſtreſſes, inſurrections, &c.

The French marine is in fine condition; their army in better.

The Spaniſh fleet has been out ſome time.

The Portugueſe have a fleet out.

The French are equiped with great diligence at Toulon.

All the powers in the Mediterranean, Venetians, Neapolitans, *&c.* are equipping fleets.

By letters from Madrid of the 13th inſt. we learn, that Spain no longer aſſiſts to keep it a ſecret that the meaſures to eſpouſe the cauſe of the Grandſignior, in his preſent grand conteſt with the united powers of Ruſſia and Auſtria.

The French are detaching as largely as they can to the Eaſt-Indies. For this purpoſe they avail themſelves of the return of Tippo Saib's ambaſſadors.

Policies are opened in the city "to pay 15 guineas to take 100, if there is a war in eight months."

Auguſt 29. The laſt foreign mail is not near ſo particular in regard to the intentions of Denmark, in the preſent embroiled ſtate of the North, as ſome private intelligence, ſeemingly of a very authentick nature, a few days before gave us reaſon to expect; all it ſays is, that there appears a predilection in that Court in favour of the Ruſſians; but it is generally believed, that recent advices to Government from Mr. Elliot, the Britiſh Envoy at Copenhagen, are much more explicit: And that from what we have been able to learn of their contents, the reſolution of Denmark to ſupport the Empreſs remains no longer a matter of doubt.

Allour letters from Berlin agree as to the report of the ſpeedy march of 60,000 men on the part of his Pruſſian Majeſty, who are to enter Holſtein the moment the Danes begin to act. In confirmation of this very large train of heavy artillery has lately been ſent off to Graudentz from Berlin.

The mails of yeſterday confirmed our intelligence given in our paper of yeſterday) relative to the ſurrender of Choczim and Oczakoff. A letter from Vienna, dated Auguſt 8, ſays, "A ſhip arrived here yeſterday, has brought the agreeable news that the fortreſs of Choczim ſurrendered to the Prince of Cobourgh on the 30th of July, and the articles of capitulation are juſt about to be publiſhed. We are averſe, however, from aſſirming any intelligence of this kind with a poſitive, petulant air, as the ſources of information from the Continent are always to be doubted, before the Ambaſſadors from the reſpective nations have received official notice.

A letter from Berlin, dated Auguſt 12th, ſays, that according to the advices from Mittau, Liebau, Memel, and Konigſberg, the King of Sweeden made an attack on the Ruſſian camp near Wilmingſtrand, and defeated them intirely, after an obſtinate engagement. The Count de Muſchin Puſchkin, commander in chief of the Ruſſian army, with three of his generals, and 4000 men were made priſoners; upon this the King of Sweden advanced toward Wyburg, to which place the Ruſſian army had retired with the grand Duke, and his Majeſty inveſted the place on every ſide. The ſame advices from Berlin mention, that ſeveral letters from Stettin and Lubeck brings intelligence, that on the 3d inſt. there took place a ſecond engagement between the Ruſſians, and Swedes, in which the latter gained the victory, having diſabled and diſmaſted ſix Ruſſian ſhips, taken ſeveral others, and given chaſe to the reſt.

CARLISLE, (Penſylvania) October 1.

On Thurſday laſt, about noon, were ſeen by a lover of philoſophy in this town, to the weſtward of the ſun, thoſe two moſt beautiful planets, Jupiter and Venus, not very far diſtant from each other, and the moon almoſt directly between them. Venus was very plain to the unaſſiſted eye; and when viewed through the teleſcope, exactly reſembled the moon, as then appearing to the naked eye;—being in the ſame poſition, and of the ſame ſhape. The teleſcope was neceſſary to a diſtinct view of Jupiter, the air not being very clear, and then he appeared as a full moon. Early in the morning, three of Jupiter's Moons were alſo to be ſeen, on that ſide of him on which our moon was placed;—ſo that the proſpect was then pleaſing in the higheſt degree.

Some, perhaps, not verſed in aſtronomy, would wiſh to know how theſe and other appearances of the planets are to be accounted for. Let them, then, imagine that there is before them an immenſe plain, ſurrounded with a circular and lofty wall painted blue, and ornamented with artificial ſtars; and alſo divided into 12 equal portions. Round a centre in this plain let ſeven circles be deſcribed, to repreſent the orbit of the ſeven primary planets. On the circles let ſeven perſons be placed, to move round the common centre in the ſame way, but with different degrees of celerity; for inſtance the perſon on the third circle to move about twelve times round, while the one on the fifth moves but once round. Let each of the ſeven have a globe placed on his head which he can make to move on an axis, as he goes along. Let the firſt be called Mercury; the ſecond a woman of great beauty, called Venus; the third, the American Newton, Rittenhouſe, of modeſt mein; the fourth, ſome hero, called Mars; the fifth, a princely perſon, named Jupiter, with four attendants moving round him at different diſtances as the fifth, a like perſon, with five ſuch attendants, and his name Saturn; and let Herſchel himſelf, in his immediate circle, move on with his two attendants, eagerly contemplating the ſyſtem at the verge of which he ſtands. Let the attendant youths carry in their hands, raiſed to a proper height, much ſmaller ſpheres than thoſe above mentioned. Let the Newton of the new world, who has the earth on his head, inſtead of a youth to wait on him, carry in his own hand a globe to repreſent the moon, making it to revolve around his head in the exacteſt manner.

Here now are globes, and powers to move them;—but they are all involv'd in the ſhades of night. Let us then next imagine that a candle of a vaſt ſize and brightneſs is placed in the center to illuminate the whole. How glorious the ſcene! How many grand objects now ſtrike the eye! The globes, ſmall and great, are half enlightened; nor can they at any time be more by the direct rays of the central luminary.—An eye at the centre, would always ſee theſe ſeveral globes fully illuminated; but this could not be the caſe any where elſe.—Now let R. with his globe in his hand, look around him, and relate his obſervations. Let him walk round the great candle, compleating a circle. The candle will ſeem to touch the wall, and to deſcribe a circle upon it. (This explains the ſun's apparent and annual motion in the heavens.) Let him at any place turn round upon his heel, looking at the objects before him; and if he could forget that he moved, he would ſuppoſe that the wall, with all upon it, had made a revolution. And if he thus turns repeatedly, the candle will appear and diſappear in turns.—This account for the riſing and ſetting of the Sun and other heavenly objects. Let him hold the globe in his hand, between his eye and the candle; then the dark ſide alone is towards him, and the candle may be partly hid. (This explains a ſolar eclipſe.) Let him place his head between the candle and globe; he then ſees the whole enlightened face, or perhaps the ſhadow of the globe and his head may conceal the whole or part of the globe in his hand. (This is a lunar eclipſe.—And when he looks at Venus or Mercury, which are ſometimes on the right, ſometimes on the left of the candle; now between him and the candle, again beyond it; he ſees the reaſon why they exhibit the ſame appearance as the moon. But the more diſtant globes, in all ſituations, preſent nearly a full face becauſe of their vaſt diſtance, and never coming in between the obſerver and the candle. He ſees them all as appearing on the diſtant wall, moving in a ſeemingly irregular manner: ſometimes they are both going backwards, ſometimes at a ſtand, and then reſuming their wonted courſe. But the curious obſerver ſees plainly, that all this irregularity is only apparent, and is the ſtrongeſt poſſible argument of the perfect harmony of the ſyſtem.

NEW-YORK, October 18.

A Silver Mine has lately been diſcovered at Rochester, in Ulſter County, near Eſopus; the vein appears to be 4 feet by 2.—It is juſt opened; there is no knowing how far it extends.

Private and publick accounts from North-Carolina, leave us no doubt of the aſſention of that State in a ſhort time to the federal government.

POUGHKEEPSIE, October 21.

Laſt Friday evening about 20 minutes after ſix o'clock, an uncommonly large meteor was obſerved in this place, to kindle almoſt in the zenith; and ſhoot, with the rapidity of the uſual flight of birds, towards the ſouth, till within about 20 degrees of the horizon, when it burſt into a number of fragments of fire, and diſappeared. It kindled a train of flame in its courſe, occupying at leaſt ten or eleven degrees; or, the ſpace meaſured ſeven inches long, extended the full length of a man's arm would meaſure in the ſky. It gave a light ſo conſiderable that the ſmalleſt ſubſtances might be ſeen with eaſe on the ground. About four minutes after this appearance, a loud rumpling noiſe reſembling the paſſing of loaded waggons over frozen ground (not unlike diſtant thunder but more uniform) was heard in the eaſt ſouth-eaſt; apparently low toward the earth, and, continued about half a minute. The day had been warm and ſomething ſmoaky, with the wind at ſouth weſt and the atmoſphere uncommonly free from clouds, particularly at the time the phenomenon happened.

MIDDLETOWN, October 27.

Laſt Thurſday Mr. Jonathan Houſe of Glaſtenbury, was found dead, hanging to the fork of a tree in his grove, near his dwelling houſe. The Jury of Inqueſt gave their verdict that his death was occaſioned by inſanity.

Laſt Friday evening ſe'nnight a meteor was ſeen paſſing through the atmoſphere from N. E. to S. W.—The late Preſident Clap's opinion of theſe meteors was this: "They are ſolid bodies, half a mile in diameter revolving round the earth in long eliptes, their leaſt diſtance being about 20 or 30 miles; by their friction upon the atmoſphere they make a conſtant rumbling noiſe, and collect electrical fire, and when they come neareſt the earth or a little after paſſing them overcharged, they make an exploſion as loud as a large cannon.

At the General Election holden at Manchester, in Vermont, on Thurſday the 9th inſtant, his Excellency THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Eſquire, was elected Governor, and his Honor JOSEPH MARSH, Eſquire, Lieutenant-Governor of that ſtate, for the enſuing year.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 22.

DIED in this town, on Friday laſt, and on Tueſday following was decently interred, Doctor CLEMENT JACKSON, aged 85—As his ſuperior talents, in the line of his profeſſion, render him highly reſpected, ſo the philanthropy of his diſpoſition endeared him the love and eſteem of all thoſe who were honoured with his acquaintance, and who, we doubt not, will join with us in aſſerting—he was "A MAN OF WORTH RECOVED"—and this but a ſmall part of the tribute due to the man, who made benevolence his principal ſtudy—and who was never known to ſtop his ears at the cry of diſtreſs, or to turn his back upon the plaints of human woe.

BOSTON, October 25.

There is every appearance in Europe of a general WAR—and that ere long.

The ſtorm which the commotions in France have taken its ſecond, much reſemble in Great-Britain—the knowing ones are preparing againſt a general war—while the Miniſtry are buſy in endeavouring to guard againſt a ſurprize.—Peace is the wiſh of England—but exiſting treaties muſt drag her into a war, if France would prove one of the belligerent powers.

Extract of a Letter from Wilmington (N. C.) Sept. 26.

"You have heard long ere this the wiſe deciſion of the Convention of this State: Many of the members are convinced of the propriety of adopting the Conſtitution, but were bound up by promiſes, and ſome ſay more, (by bonds) to vote againſt it. The oppoſition, you will obſerve, were chiefly from the weſtern parts of the State. Were the votes, taken individually, there certainly would be a large majority of federaliſts, as the ſea-ports, and towns adjacent are much in favour of it. I cannot ſee what they could promiſe themſelves by oppoſing the wiſdom of that reſpectable body, and eleven States. The heads of the oppoſition have been burnt in effigy at Tarboro."

OCTOBER 29.

Extract of letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this town, dated October 23.

"Anti-federaliſm, which once held ſuch abſolute dominion over the minds of ſome of our citizens, loſes ground daily; in ſhort, very few real Americans pretend to advocate its cauſe, it is true there are ſome who ſcoliſhly aſſert that the new Conſtitution will not be eſtabliſhed yet without bloodſhed, but all ſuch meet with the ſmile of contempt from every honeſt man.

"I am well aſſured, that in almoſt every ſtate where the new ſyſtem of government met with oppoſition at firſt, that that oppoſition has dwindled almoſt to a mere cypher, and federaliſm illuminates the mind of almoſt every free born ſon of America.

"Happy, thrice happy will theſe United States yet be in the enjoyment of civil and religious bleſſings, under the adminiſtration of a government calculated to eſtabliſh and ſecure the deareſt right of man.

"I anticipate with tranſport the good effects which muſt follow the execution of Federal laws and regulations, and look forward with that pleaſure which words cannot expreſs, to the period when the glory of one country will vie with the moſt celebrated nations of ancient or modern date; true glory may he ſoon poſſeſs, and may it "travel with the ſun, and expire with the ſkies."

NORTHAMPTON, November 5.

The General Aſſembly of Connecticut have fixed on the 10th day of November next for the Freemen of that State to meet, to effect an election of Federal Repreſentatives.—The mode of proceeding is to be as follows—The freemen of each town being warned and met, each perſon is to vote for a number not exceeding TWELVE perſons whom he judges qualified to ſtand in nomination for ſuch Repreſentatives—of which votes, the perſon reſiding at each meeting, ſhall make an entry—which entry muſt be ſent to one of the Committee named in the act to receive them—*(the number of the committee is eight—one for each county.)* This Committee is to meet the nineteenth inſtant—and are to count and ſort the votes and certify the twelve perſons who have the greateſt number of votes—The Committee are then to cauſe to be printed a ſufficient number of the certificates containing the names of the twelve perſons ſo nominated—and to tranſmit one for each town to the Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties, directed to an Aſſiſtant, Juſtice, or Conſtable, in each town—which nominations the Sheriffs are to ſend to the perſons to whom they are directed—The towns are then to be warned to meet a ſecond time, Dec. 2d, when each Freemen may give his vote for any FIVE of the perſons whoſe names are contained in ſaid nomination—The Preſident in each town-meeting, is then to certify the perſons voted for—the certificate, they are to be ſent by the deputies to the ſeveral towns, to the General Aſſembly, which is to meet the 1ſt day of January—and the Aſſembly are to ſort and count the votes, and declare the FIVE PERSONS in ſaid nomination, *who have the greateſt number of votes*, to be Repreſentatives for the people of Connecticut, to attend the Congreſs of the United States, for two years, purſuant to the federal conſtitution.

Lately married in England, Mr. Matthew Rumſby, aged 21, to Mrs. Ann Taylor, aged 79, of Middleton, Yorkſhire. The lady's grandſon was at this equal union, and proved on enquiry, to be five years older than his grandfather.

From a late London Paper.

REVERSE of FORTUNE.

A very ſingular inſtance of the viciſſitudes of chance has occurred in this metropolis within theſe few weeks.

A character diſtinguiſhed for general talents and great political ſagacity, who was once choſen by the American States as their repreſentative to the Court of France, was abſolutely in danger of being ſtarved through mere indigence, and was only preſerved by the charity of his landlord who was himſelf in miſerable circumſtances, and who could afford him but a ſcanty ſupply.

The houſe in which the gentleman lived is ſituated in *St. Gile's* and he reſided in the garret without being able to defray the rent of even ſuch an apartment.

It is with ſatisfaction we find that ſome perſons who knew this gentleman in his proſperity, have entered into a ſubſcription for his relief, and he is likely to end his days without the fear of want.

For SALE, by the Printer hereof,

STRONG's Genuine

ALMANACK, for 1789,

By the groſs, dozen, or ſingle.—Likewiſe,

An ESSAY on the Life of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. D. Humphrys.—Webſter's Inſtitute, 1ſt, 2d, and 3d part.—Pſalm-Books.—Primers.—Pike's Arithmatic.—Stoben's Military Exerciſe.—An Eſſay on ſuperſtition.—An Enquiry concerning the Deſign and Importance of Chriſtian Baptiſm and Diſcipline.—Account Books.—Bonnet Paper.—Blanks of various kinds.—Writing [illegible]

CASH, or [illegible] above articles, given for clean Cotton and [illegible]GS.

CLEMENT MINER,

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, that he has juſt opened a ſupply of good

EARTHEN-WARE,

which he will ſell as low for Caſh or Country Produce as any man in the State.

Northfield, *(one mile from the meeting-houſe north, near Doolittle's tavern)* November 5, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed and now ſelling by the Printer hereof (Price Six-pence)

A SERMON, preached at the Execution of *Abial Converſe*, July 17th, 1788. by AARON BASCOM, A. M. Paſtor of the Church in Chester.

The FALL of the LEAF.

SONS of Men, averse from teaching,
Turn unto the woods your eyes,
Hear the lessons they are teaching,
They'll instruct you to be wise.

Where is now their boasted glory,
Leaves with which they did abound?
See them scatter'd all before you;
Lying withering on the ground.

Doctors skill'd in mystick pages,
Seeking truth tho' void of fame;
Wife and venerable sages,
Here's a moralizing theme.

Blooming virgins, charming creatures,
Blessed with a comely face,
Boast not of your fading features,
Summer gives to winter place.

Youths, though full of manly graces,
Know those flowers will swiftly waste,
Time shall blight them on your faces,
Ye shall feel cold winter's blast.

Sons of sport with joy abounding,
To your mirth the woods reply,
We, so late with songs resounding,
Now in mournful silence lie.

Griping misers, greedy wretches,
We your very case express;
We are strip'd of all our riches,
They forsake us in distress.

Reverend sires, with age grown hoary,
Think not life shall still remain;
See us in your falling glory,
Falling ne'er to spring again.

Learn, O man, that grandeur's fading,
Honours, like our leaves decay;
We were happy, both, in Eden,
Now we swiftly fade away.

Then seek out that land eternal,
Where the tree of life doth grow:
There the leaf is ever vernal,
There no winter tempests blow.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

The great efficacy of White Ash Bark, in expelling the Poison communicated by the Bite of venomous Animals.

JEREMIAH HALSEY, Esquire, of Preston, was some time since stung by a bee in the upper lip.—The pain which it occasioned, immediately extended over the whole body. In fifteen minutes his limbs swelled with large eruptions which covered the body. Every appearance indicated a high state of inflammation. The case soon became very alarming; as in about twenty minutes, the lungs were sensibly affected and fainting indicated approaching death. As soon as it could be procured, he chewed some of the White Ash Bark, and received immediate sensible relief at the breast. He then took a decoction of it with milk and perfectly recovered, the swelling continued about two days.

The same gentleman attests the following as a fact, of which he was a witness. A dog, in attempting to kill a Red Snake, was bitten in three or four places in the head. The bite of this Snake is said to be more venomous than that of the Rattle Snake. In about an hour the dog became much swelled, and discovered scarcely any signs of life. Milk boiled with the white ash bark, was now poured down his throat. The effect was surprising and will appear incredible. The next morning, which was about twelve hours after the dog was bitten, he was as active as ever, and as useful hunted in the woods.

It is an undoubted truth, that the Indians, who are generally well acquainted with the virtues of indigenous productions, have the white ash bark in great estimation, as peculiarly unfriendly to venomous snakes.

As the bite of a mad dog is considered as communicating a slow though fatal poison, it is submitted to the gentlemen of the faculty, whether, from the above facts, this bark is not deserving an experiment in cases of canine madness.

New-London, October 7.

R A G S,

THOUGH of small value to the families who may collect them, will still amount to something—and if not more than sufficient to purchase [illegible] Testament, will, however, be beneficial to sweep them out of doors or in the [illegible]our may be as well produced without [illegible]eat, as paper without rags. It therefore behoves every friend to his country, to contribute his endeavours to promote the paper manufactory. It not only retains money in the country, but employs great numbers of its inhabitants.

In order to enforce the necessity and importance of improving this simple resource, which lies so entirely in ourselves, and is the mere result of the minutest frugality——we give the public the sentiments of a late excellent writer (Mr. Addison) on the subject; which we hope will not be unacceptable to our readers, nor fail to excite their active attention to the matter.

'Our paper manufacture takes into it several mean materials which could be put to no other use, and affords work for several hands on the collecting of them, which are incapable of any other employment. These poor retailers, whom we see so busy in every street, deliver their respective gleanings to the merchant. The merchant carries them in loads to the paper-mill, where they pass through a fresh set of hands, and give life to another trade. Those who have mills on their estates, by this means considerably raise their rents, and the whole nation is in a great measure supplied with a manufacture, for which formerly she was obliged to her neighbours.

The materials are no sooner wrought into paper, but they are distributed among the presses, again set innumerable artists at work, and furnish business to another mystery.——From hence, accordingly as they are stained with news or politicks, they fly through the town in post-men, post-boys, daily currants, reviews, medleys and examiners. Men, women and children contend who shall be the first bearers of them, and get their daily sustenance by spreading them. In short, when I trace in my mind a bundle of rags to a quire of Spectators, I find so many hands employed in every step they take through their whole progress, that while I am writing a Spectator, I fancy myself providing bread for a multitude.

If I do not take care to obviate some of my witty readers, they will be apt to tell me, that my paper, after it is thus printed and published, is still beneficial to the publick on several occasions. I must confess I have lighted my pipe with my own works for these twelve months past: my landlady often sends up her little daughter to desire some of my old Spectators, and has frequently told me, that the paper they are printed on are the best in the world to wrap spice in. They likewise make a good foundation for mutton pye as I have more than once experienced, and were very much sought for last Christmas by the whole neighbourhood.

It is pleasant enough to consider the changes that a linnen fragment undergoes, by passing through several hands above mentioned. The finest pieces of Holland, when worn in tatters, assume a new whiteness much more beautiful than their first, and often return to their native country. A lady's shift may be metamorphosed into billet-deaux and come into her possession a second time. A beau may peruse his cravat after it is worn out, with greater pleasure and advantage than ever he did in a glass. In a word, a piece of cloth, after having officiated for some years as a trowel or a napkin, may by this means be raised from a dunghill, and become the most valuable piece of furniture in a Prince's cabinet.

The politest nations of Europe have endeavoured to vie with one another for the reputation of the finest printing; absolute government, as well as republicks, have encouraged an art which seems to be the noblest and most beneficial that ever was invented among the sons of men. The present King of France in his pursuits after glory, has particularly distinguished himself by the promoting of this useful art, insomuch that several books have been printed in the Louvre at his own expence, upon which he sets so great a value that he considers them as the noblest presents he can make to foreign princes and ambassadors. If we look into the Commonwealth of Holland and Venice, we shall find that in this particular they made themselves the envy of the greatest monarchies.—Elzevir and Aldus are more frequently mentioned than any pensioner of the one or doge of the other.

The several presses which are now in England, and the great encouragement which has been given to learning for some years last past, has made our nation as glorious upon this account, as for its late triumps and conquests. The new edition which is given us of Cesar's Commentaries, has already been taken notice of in foreign Gazettes, and is a work that does honour to the English press. It is no wonder that an edition should be very correct, which has passed through the hands of one of the most accurate, learned, and judicious writers the present age has produced. The beauty of the paper, of the character and of the several cuts with which this work is illustrated, makes it the finest book I have ever seen, and is a true instance of the English genius, which, though it does not come the first into any art, generally carries it to greater heights than any other country in the world. I am particularly glad that this author comes from a British printing house in so great a magnificence, as he is the first who has given us any tolerable accounts of our country.

My illiterate readers, if any such there are, will be surprised to hear me talk of learning as the glory of a nation, and printing as an art that gains a reputation to the people among whom it flourishes. When mens thoughts are taken up with avarice and ambition, they cannot look upon any thing as great and valuable, which does not bring with it an extraordinary power or interest to the person who is concerned in it. But as I shall never sink this paper so far as to engage with Goths and Vandals, I shall only regard such kind of reasoners with that pity which is due to so deplorable a degree of stupidity and ignorance.'

THE Subscriber hereby informs his Customers, that his third Quarter concluded at number 111,—he therefore requests all those indebted to him for Papers, to make payment without delay, as he is under obligation to make an immediate settlement with the Printer.

ANDREW WOOD.

October, 22, 1788.

Seth Wright,

Has just received a general Assortment of English and India

G O O D S,

suitable for the season; for which he will receive Flax-Seed, Beef, Pork, Wheat, Rye, Bees-Wax, and Butter, in payment.

Northampton, October 20, 1788.

ALL persons that have any claims on the Estate of THANKFUL CHURCH, late of Amherst, deceased, are desired to exhibit them to the subscriber for settlement, on Tuesday the 11th of November next; at the house of Daniel Church, in said Amherst, at one o'clock, P. M.——And all persons indebted to said estate, either by Book or Note, are desired to attend on said day to settle the same.

ELISHA SMITH, Administrator.

Amherst, October 17, 1788.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber in the month of June last, a reddish brown yearling steer, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS SANDERSON.

Whately, October 6th, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, and also to the late Company of WARNER and LYON, either by Book or Note, are requested to make immediate payment, without further notice, to

ELISHA WARNER.

Belchertown, October 22, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber about the first of August last, two heifer CALVES, one a brown and white, the other a red, with some white about her. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

CORNELIUS DUNHAM.

Conway, October 22, 1788.

A Further term being allowed the Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims on the estate of JONATHAN ASHLEY, Esq. late of Deerfield, deceased.—We hereby give notice, that we shall attend for that purpose at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, from two till six o'clock in the afternoon of the last Mondays in November and December next.

JONATHAN HOIT,
JONATHAN BARDWELL,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
} Commissioners aforesaid.

Deerfield, October 16, 1788.

Vol. III.] [Numb. 115.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

SLAVE-TRADE.

PHILAD. Oct. 9.

The following Letters from Paris and London have been received by the Abolition Society in this city, and are published to be published.

The society established in Paris, on the plan of those in England and America, to effect the abolition of the Commerce and Slavery of the Negroes;—

To the Committee of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage.

THE conformity of our designs has engaged us to inform you, that M. JOHN PETER BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, who has hitherto been our Secretary, and who, by his humane sentiments, talents, and indefatigable zeal has principally contributed to the establishment and progress of our Society, has undertaken a voyage to North-America; that in the course of his travels he intends to collect all possible information on the situation of Negroes in this part of the world: on the measures which are taken either to set them free, or to prevent the importation of them; on the real consequences of such measures, both in regard to the enfranchisement of lands, and the moral character of the Negroes; and in general, on whatever may concern this subject, so interesting part of human species, and may be of service to dispose governments and individuals in their favour. And as the success of M. Brissot de Warville, in these inquiries, will principally depend on the assistance he has reason to expect from those who pursue the same object; we earnestly request you to aid him by all the means in your power, and to render him, both personally in consideration of his virtues, and the principles of universal benevolence and liberty so conspicuous in his works, and in regard to the object of his pursuit, all the services he may have occasion to desire from you:—And we offer in return, the same service, to all persons, that shall be recommended to us from your part.

We do also charge and [illegible]orise the said Sieur Brissot de Warville, to take, in our behalf, in conjunction with you, all necessary measures for establishing between your society and ours, a relation of brotherhood, and mutual correspondence, in which we hope you will not refuse to enter; and we desire you to place full and perfect confidence in whatever M. Brissot de Warville shall communicate on this subject from our part, in testimony of which we have affixed to this letter the seal of our society, and the signature of our president.

Done at Paris, the 29th of APRIL 1788.

E. CLAVIER, *President.*

Extract from the Registers of the Society established at Paris, for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

MEETING of the 22d APRIL,

MEMBERS PRESENT.

The DUKE DE CHAROST—DU ROUVRAY—CARLE—The MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE—The MARQUIS DE CONDORCET—DE BRISSAN—DE BLAIR—The COUNT DE COUSTARD Sr. LO—DE VALADY—The DUKE DE ROCHEFOUCAULT, D'HERIS—DU CHASNAY—CUCHET—The ABBE COLIN—PAMPALUNE—DE MONTELOUX—ESMANGART—DE FAUCHERIS—BRACE—BLOT—DE LA VILLENEUVE.

THE Society taking into serious consideration the approaching departure of their Secretary, M. JOHN PETER BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, for North-America, where he intends to collect the most exact information on the commerce and slavery of Negroes, has resolved to recommend, in the most pressing manner, the said M. Brissot de Warville, to whom our Society is under the greatest obligations, and the design of his pursuit to the friendship and good offices of the several Societies established in the same view as ours, in America and England, and where ever else providence may order him: and has also resolved, that the said M. Brissot de Warville be charged to establish between the said Societies and ours, a relation of fraternity, and a mutual correspondence, with an offer of the same kindness to all who may come recommended from them.

E. CLAVIER, *President.*

LONDON, JULY 30, 1788.

GENTLEMEN,

CAPTAIN WILLET'S departure affords us an early opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your favour of the 20th of May, enclosing a copy of the constitution of your society, and also copies of letters from the governors of New-Hampshire and Connecticut to your President... From many wise rules and regulations adopted in the former, we perceive with satisfaction, that your body has acquired a stability consistent with the purpose of its institution; and from the latter, that the certain wish you are engaged, is countenanced by the governments alluded to by the authority of laws, and the cooperation of powerful friends and patrons.

In return you will rejoice to be informed, that many such friends and persons are daily standing forth here, in behalf of the natives of Africa, whose peculiar wretchedness, long over-looked in the mass of human misery, seems at this time to excite general attention.

Upwards of an hundred petitions having been presented to Parliament, some to setting, in unqualified terms, the abolition of a trade so disgraceful to humanity, and others urging the duty of an immediate inquiry into its nature and circumstances, the house of commons pledged itself to take up the business early in the next session. Mean while a bill, which hath for its object the more humane treatment of the Negroes on their passage, hath been brought in by a baronet of distinguished benevolence, and is since enacted into a law. Great expectations are given to this bill in every page of its progress. It was even asserted that the proposed regulations would extend to the annihilation of the trade. On which occasion, a gentleman in high office, after repeating his former determination to relieve his opinion upon the question, until it should come under the fair discussion of Parliament, scrupled not to declare, in substance, that if the trade could not exist under the proposed regulations, humanity called for its extinction. Other members not tied up by the reservation attached to responsibility, fearlessly avowed the principle, that arguments drawn from policy were nugatory, when contrasted with the rights of nature, and the maxims of the Christian religion. For ourselves, we remained silent spectators of the passing of this bill, dreading least any interference on our part, towards the support of REGULATIONS in this commerce, should be construed into an admission of its PRINCIPLE. We are willing, however, to hope that this mutilated act of mercy, by [illegible] all that could be procured at this time, may [illegible] some temporary benefit; and we have the satisfaction to assure you, that even the interested evidence [illegible] brought against the inclusive clause to exclude [illegible] from the benefits which this designed to obviate.

Notwithstanding these encouraging circumstances, we feel we have many difficulties to encounter; but as we have been preparing to meet them by every exertion in our power. For this purpose a body of authentick evidence has been accumulated, extending to various parts of this business, and from which we trust, it will appear, that sound policy and humanity call equally for the excision of this iniquitous traffick. The house of commons not admitting any parole testimony, we shall also be able to produce at their bar, witnesses of much respectability and information. In the mean time our adversaries in print have been answered by fair arguments, and the publick opinion, as far as we may be supposed to know it, does credit to the national humanity. On this point we have only to observe further, that, whilst this addressing the representatives of a commercial nation, on an affair in which its interests and its justice are inseparable, we cannot for a moment abandon the fundamental principle of our association, that no gains, however great, are to be put in competition with the essential rights of man, and as a nation is exalted by righteousness, so it is equally debased and debilitated by revenues of injustice.

We have received and duly acknowledged an obliging letter from Mr. Dupont, of Paris, enclosing him at the same time such tracts as we judged might assist in forwarding the views of the Society in France, and requesting the continuance of his communications.

The disinterested zeal, which, on this occasion, is discovering itself in different countries, the assemblies of consecrated bodies in form, and of distinguished individuals in others; a state of peace more general than the face of Europe assuredly exhibits, all seems to mark a peculiar designation in the times, which we cannot contemplate without acknowledging the hand of Providence, whose blessing may, without superstition, be hoped for on an attempt to rescue a large portion of his creation from misery and oppression.

The abolition of slavery in the West-Indies, to which the last paragraph in your letter alludes, is an object which the philanthropy of individuals may sincerely cherish. But as that event can only be effected by such gradual and temperate means as the different colonial assemblies may adopt, so it is entirely beyond the business of our society, the sole purpose of whose institution is the abolition of the African slave trade. And this just representation of ourselves and our views we thought it our duty not long since to lay before the public in answer to the often repeated charge that our endeavours went not only to abolition, but emancipation; imputation of little consequence to us individually considered, but big with mischief to the cause in which we are engaged.

The report of our proceedings being in great forwardness, we shall transmit you copies as soon as completed, and shall rejoice, on every occasion, in an interchange of sentiments and friendly offices.

The act before alluded to is now inclosed, together with what other publications have lately occasioned.

GRANVILLE SHARP, *Chairman.*

FRIENDLY EPISTLE.

The Epistle from the Yearly-Meeting held in London by adjournment from the 12th of the 5th month, 1788, to the 19th day of the same, inclusive.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great-Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

Dear Friends and Brethren,

IN that love which is not subject to change, we affectionately salute you.—We have abundant cause to acknowledge the renewal of divine help and counsel to us in this our large annual Assembly; thro' the virtue and influence whereof we have been enabled to attend to the weighty concerns which have come before us, in much brotherly love and concord.

The amount of friends sufferings, both in this year for tithes, those called church rights and other demands with which we conscientiously scruple to comply, amount, in Great-Britain, to upwards of five thousand one hundred pounds: and in Ireland, to one thousand five hundred pounds.

By accounts received from our several quarterly meetings, and by epistles from Ireland, New-England, New-York, Maryland, Virginia, and North and South-Carolina, and Georgia, we have the comfortable intelligence of fresh additions to our religious society, by convinced persons, and in these kingdoms more than at some former periods. For the religious progress of these we are warmly solicitous, that by abiding closely under the forming hand, they may effectually experience an advancement in the weighty work of conversion; which gradually leads the believing and obedient soul into that childlike state, which is meet for the kingdom. May those who have had the privilege of [illegible] as the [illegible] by bearing from the simplicity in which truth leads its faithful followers they become cause of offence to such as are thus brought into our religious community!—O friends rest not content with having been educated in a profession even of truth itself, but wait to know the power, which regenerates and quickens the soul, and qualifies to see the things which pertain to the kingdom of God; that power which awakened spiritual senses of our forefathers, which, disturbed their rest in outward forms, and which caused them to be dissatisfied with every thing short of the substance of christianity. Let us not, their successors in the profession of the same living faith, degenerate into formality, taking upon us religion as in the outward court; but let us seek after an entrance into that spiritual temple, where true prayer is wont to be made: and humbly and deeply wait for ability to worship the Father of Spirits, in spirit and truth. Christ, we beseech you, the inward manifestations, and the tender impressions, of the divine grace, and walk therein: so shall you experience preservation from the defilements and corruption of the world. Deplorable hath been the consequence of living above the simple discovery of the pure word of life in the heart, even darkness, error and unbelief.

And, dear friends, as we are convinced that pure and spiritual worship only is acceptable to God;—so we are also firmly persuaded, that the wholesome discipline established amongst us can only be rightly and effectually exercised in wisdom and power of the spirit. Wait therefore in all your meetings of discipline for the renewing of divine life, and to be clothed with the spirit of Christ; the fruits of which are, meekness, long-suffering, and love unfeigned.

The religious oneness of this meeting hath been abundantly manifested in our epistolary correspondencies from year to year, in order, to excite our brethren in profession to seek after durable riches and righteousness. We therefore most earnestly entreat that this consideration may take place in every mind: What spiritual advantage have I experienced from these labours of the church for promotion of true piety and self-denial? If such a consideration be attended to, it will not be necessary to communicate much, for do we feel our minds under an engagement at this time to enlarge; but we refer to the many profitable advices in former epistles. Nevertheless, dear friends, the continuance of love constrains us to call to remembrance in many, calls upon us to endeavour to awaken such as are infected with it to a sense of what they are pursuing, and of what price. The great matter has shewn the unprofitableness of the whole world, compared with one immortal soul; and yet many are pursuing a delusive portion of it, at the expence of their souls interest. But, were all thus awakened, what place would be found for extensive schemes in trade, and fictitious credit to support them? To mix with the spirit of the world in the pursuit of gain, would then be a subject of dread;

and contentment; under the allotment of Providence, the secure means of preservation.

The increasing solicitude for the suppression of the slave trade, which appears among all ranks of people; is cause of thankfulness to the common Father of mankind: and encourages us to hope, that the time is approaching, when this nation will be cleansed from that defilement.—Let, us in the mean time, continue, with unabating ardour, to be intercessors for the greatly injured Africans.

We conclude with expressing our comfort, that notwithstanding the many weaknesses that prevail, numbers of our beloved youths are preserved in faithfulness, to whom the gracious Lord hath extended, and is continuing to extend, the visitations of his light and love; whereby there is reason to hope, that they will grow up in usefulness, and become a succession of testimony-bearers to the truth. That they may in all humility receive the saving help, and, by obedience to the pointing of the divine hand, continue stedfast to the end, where the price inestimable is to be obtained, is the fervent travail of our spirits.

Signed in and in behalf of the Yearly Meeting, by

WILLIAM JEPSON.

(Clerk to the Meeting this year.)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By his EXCELLENCY

JOHN HANCOCK Esquire,

Governour of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

A Proclamation,

For a Day of Public THANKSGIVING.

IT being the incumbent duty of a People believing in the over-ruling Providence of GOD, upon all proper Occasions, gratefully to make their grateful Acknowledgements to HIM, not only for HIS common Blessings—but especially for the distinguishing Favours, which HE may at any Time see meet to confer upon them:

I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT, by and with the ADVICE of COUNCIL, to appoint THURSDAY, the Twenty-seventh Day of November next, to be observed throughout this Commonwealth, as a Day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING and PRAISE—Calling upon Ministers and Christians of every Denomination, to assemble on that Day and devoutly to offer to ALMIGHTY GOD, a Sacrifice acceptable to HIM, through the Merits of JESUS CHRIST; expressing their warmest Gratitude for all HIS favours: Particularly that he has been pleased to continue to us so great a measure of Health:—That HE has caused the earth to yield her increase so plentifully, as that we are supplied with the Necessaries and Comforts of Life: That HE has prospered our Agriculture, Commerce, Navigation and Fishery: And that we enjoy, not only our civil Right and Liberties—but that great and important blessing, the Gospel of JESUS CHRIST; and that together with the greatest feelings of their hearts, they join the penitent confession of their Sins, and the sincere obedience of their Lives;—humbly imploring the Continuance of HIS Blessings; and that he would be graciously pleased to direct and prosper the Administration of Government, not only in this Commonwealth, but in the several States in our Union:—affording HIS influence in the ensuing elections, in such Manner, as that their Union and Prosperity may be promoted and confirmed; and above all that HE would revive the Spirit of Christianity in all nations professing the same, and that the Spiritual Kingdom of our LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST may be continually increasing, until the whole Earth shall be filled with HIS GLORY.

And it is earnestly recommended that all Labour and Recreation unsuitable to the solemnities of that DAY, be suspended.

GIVEN at the COUNCIL-CHAMBER in BOSTON, this Twenty-ninth Day of October, in the year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Eight, and in the Thirteenth Year of the INDEPENDENCE of the United States of AMERICA.

John Hancock.

By his Excellency's Command,
With the advice and consent of the Council,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

GOD *save the Commonwealth of*
MASSACHUSETTS.

TANGIER, (*Morocco*) July 22.

The Southampton, an English frigate, left this place yesterday, with the Emperor's answer.—Every thing has been accommodated with the English, and remains as before, their ships appear as usual for grain, and other productions for the country.

ELSINEUR (*a port town of the island of Zealand; subject to the Dane*) August 12.

The Russians have been long accustomed to obtain provision at Heveen, and in Scania, for which they always paid ready money. On landing for that purpose, in the vicinity of a village called Ras, wholly inhabited by fishermen, they were suddenly fired upon by a straggling party of Swedish Grenadiers. On this the Russians took their boats, but soon after returned with several shallops, each manned with 160 men, and strongly protected by frigates. On a signal being given by the discharge of a gun from Admiral's ship they set fire to, and presently reduced to ashes, almost the whole village. The wretched inhabitants have since applied to Elsinfore, for assistance and protection, but in vain, the garrison of that town being in a weak state, and unable to defend itself, though in danger of experiencing a similar fate. Every day a number of families are arriving here from Elsingburg, in order to avoid the threatning fury of the Russian arms.

STOCKHOLM, (*Sweden*) August 8.

The trophies taken from the Russians in the fight of the 17th of July, and their two frigates, Jaroslow and Hesser, are safe arrived here. To morrow they are to be shewn in publick before the royal Castle, after which they are to be carried to the arsenal, to be guarded, with others already there. The King sent a letter with him to the Senate, wherein, congratulates them on the victory, which he attributes first to God, and next to general valour of the troops and seamen. He mentions his brother and other officers in the highest terms, but hopes the Senate will not think he does this, "as one brother extolling another"; that in order to excite his faithful subjects to adore God, he incloses a form of thanksgiving for the victory; which he desires may be immediately granted and sends to all the consistories for the Ministers to read in their churches, with a proper exhortation, & afterwards to sing the accustomed psalm of thanks."

LONDON, August 9.

The Russian navy has been represented of very little support to those of either the Swedes or Danes.—This is very far from the truth, as the attention which the Empress has paid to her marine in the reign of about twenty five years, has been such as to make it nearly at least a match in point of number to both Denmark and Sweden united. Fifty sail of the line is the lowest calculation.

August 18. It has been mentioned in some of the publick prints, that the American legislature is at present but a mere cypher, and that is entirely deficient in point of consideration; but a correspondent, who is not long arrived from that extensive continent informs us, that when the federal government shall be adopted by all the states, which in all probability has taken place before now, such abilities have been shewn in the formation of it, so plain is its system, and such a knowledge of ancient and modern legislation pervades the whole of it, that it bids fair to a government which will probably remain very long unshaken.

The principal leading feature in the new federal government lately adopted by the United States of America, is to enlarge the powers of Congress, and to make that body considerably more efficient than it hitherto has been. For as the same correspondent observes the authorities essential to the cares of the common defence are these: To raise armies—to build and equip fleets—to prescribe rules for the government of both—to direct their operations—to provide for their support. Those powers ought to exist without limitation; because it is impossible to foresee or define the extent, variety and the means which may be necessary to satisfy them. The circumstances that endanger the safety of a nation are infinite—and for this reason no constitutional shackles can wisely be imposed upon the power to which the care of it is committed. This power ought to be co-extensive with all the possible combinations of such circumstances, and ought to be under the direction of the same counsels which are appointed to preside over the common defence.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Oct. 22.

A Comet for some days past has appeared in the North East. It rises about three o'clock in the morning, and is visible to the naked eye, which gives an excellent opportunity for observation, and an accurate observer may make discoveries of these surprising stars hitherto unknown.

Mr. John Hogan, at Ringwood, Bergen county, has a bitch nine months old, that never had a whelp, but has so attached to a litter of kittens, and they to her, as to suckle them constantly; and appears to have sufficient quantity of milk for their nourishment. And what is singular, seperate them and put the kittens to their natural parent, they appear very discontent: and mew incessantly until they find the bitch again.

We find that the State Laws of Jamaica have been revised and several regulations made in favour of the Negroes. The Assembly passed an act which contains the following reforms;

1st. Every possessor of a slave is prohibited from turning him away when incapacitated by age or sickness, but must provide for him wholesome necessaries of life, under a penalty of ten pounds for every offence. 2d. Every person who mutilates a slave, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months; and in very attrocious cases, the slave may be declared free. 3d. Any person wantonly or bloody mindedly killing a slave, shall suffer death. 4th. Any person whipping, bruising, wounding, or imprisoning a slave not his property, nor under his care, shall be subject to a fine and imprisonment. 5th. A parochial tax to be raised for the suport of negroes disabled by sickness and that are having no owners.

NEW-YORK, October 28.

Capt. Manchester, in the sloop Susannah, is arrived at Baltimore, after a passage of 28 days from Providence. On the 28th ult. off Cape Henry, met with a heavy gale of wind at N. E. which drove him to lat. 34. On the 26th in lat. 34, 25. long. 75, 30, he fell in with a wreck, which he supposed to be a New-England built vessel. She was a brigantine, about 160 tons burthen, with black bottom and waist. Top-gear ance she was first intended for a sloop, having her partners for the mast remaining, and the plank from where the mast hole was cut. Both her masts were gone, and no person on board. She appeared to have been laden with salt, which was melted. Capt. Manchester took out of her two cables, one anchor, and a quantity of running rigging.

Paragraphs from a late report to Congress.

9th—Of the Ordnance department.—This branch of the department of war is important and interesting to the Union.

The ordnance, arms, ammunition, and all the numerous appendages and complete apparatus belonging thereto, in possession of the United States, are highly valuable, and require an incessant attention to their preservation.

The places where they are deposited are as follows:—Providence in Rhode-Island—Springfield in Massachusetts—Mohawk-river—West-Point on Hudson's river—Philadelphia—New-London and Manchester, Virginia.

The principal arsenals are at Springfield, West-Point and Philadelphia.

The arms at Springfield are new and in excellent order—the Secretary at War having had the whole taken to pieces, cleaned and placed in racks prepared for the purpose.

The powder at Springfield and West-Point, which places include the greatest quantities in possession of the publick is in excellent order; great attention has been annually paid to this article, in having it aired, cleaned, proved and well packed, and also turned frequently.

The ordnance and military stores at the several arsenals are under the charge of store-keepers, or deputy commissaries of military stores, at the following rates of pay.

Springfield—One deputy Commissary at 40 dollars per month,	480
One Assistant, 15 dollars per do.	180
Providence—One Store-keeper, 8 do.	96
West-Point—One deputy Commissary at 40 dollars per month,	480
Fort Herkemer, and the Mohawk river—One Store-keeper at 15 32-90ths,	178
Philadelphia—One Commissary of military stores, at 41 and 63-90ths per month,	500
One Assistant, 30 dollars per do.	360
New-London and Manchester—One deputy Commissary,	480
	2748

Rents of Buildings and West-Point.

For the buildings occupied in Philadelphia,	752 60
Do. in Virginia,	350
Do. for the post of West-Point,	400
	1502 60

Of the War Office.—The business of the War-Office is conducted by the Secretary at War; three Clerks, and a Messenger, whose salaries are as follow:

The Secretary at War,	2450
Three Clerks, at 450 dollars per ann.	1350
Messenger per ann.	150
Dollars,	3950

At the close of the report, the Committee observe, "That having carefully examined every part of it, [*the War department*] they are of opinion, that the arrangement of the business is judicious, and that the duties of the office are executed with ability and punctuality, which reflects great honour on the Secretary at War.

PROVIDENCE, October 18.

The Brig Hope, Capt. Benjamin Page, of this Port arrived at Marblehead on Saturday from Petersburgh, last from Copenhagen in seven Weeks.—Mr. Job Page of this Town, who came in the Hope, arrived here on Monday, and informs that after the late action between the Russians, and Swedish Fleets both Parties claimed Victory, though the Russians only kept the Sea; the latter lost a 74 Gun Ship in the Engagement, and took a 64, with the Swedish Vice-Admiral on board: That three Russian Ships did not engage, the Captains of which were in consequence arrested: That 3 Russian Ships of 100 Guns each had burnt a Fishing-Town belonging to the Swedes, opposite Elsineur; That a Report, prevailed at Copenhagen, that the Swedish Army had attacked and taken Wyborum, a Sea-Port in the Gulph of Fenland.

NEWBURY-PORT, Oct. 24.

Last week a complete Fire-Engine was brought to this town, which was constructed by Mr. BENJAMIN DEARBORN, of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, upon a plan of his own, which he some time ago communicated to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and which was by them approved of & published. The ingenuity of this newly invented Machine, at once

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strikes the eye of the beholder with pleasure, which is greatly increased when it is put into motion—and (although the first attempt of the kind) it greatly outdoes the European ones of the same size, and double the price. Every real friend to the advancement of Arts in this infant country, must rejoice at their rapid progress within a very few years, and consider the present piece of ingenuity to be of great importance, and worthy the attention of all our populous towns.

NEW-HAVEN, October 23.

Last Friday evening about 7 o'clock a meteor was seen passing through the atmosphere from N. E. to S.W. with amazing velocity. The editor of this paper saw it during its passage over 36 or 40 degrees, and its nucleus appeared as large as the sun or moon in the meridian. The tail was of a different length in different parts of its path, varying from five to seven diameters of its nucleus. A report like that of heavy, distant thunder, was heard about three minutes after it disappeared, whence its altitude is judged to be about forty miles. The late President Clap's opinion of these meteors was this: "They are solid bodies, half a mile in diameter revolving round the earth in long elipses, their least distance being about 20 or 30 miles; by their friction upon the atmosphere they make a constant rumbling noise, and collect electrical fire, and when they come nearest the earth or a little after, being then overcharged, they make an explosion as loud as a large cannon." Any observations made on this meteor will be gratefully received by the printer hereof, who will endeavour to communicate in some future paper a more accurate account.

BOSTON, November 3.

Sketch of Business in the General Court.

WEDNESDAY, October 29, 1788.

A QUORUM of both Branches being assembled, the Legislature proceeded to the business of arrangment, usual at the commencement of a session.

Mr. HASSHAW, Mr. PAYNE and Mr. BRECK, on the part of the house, were appointed a Committee to consider what publick business may be necessary to be acted on in the General Court, the ensuing session.

THURSDAY, October 30, 1788.

Read and committed several petitions, &c. among them, a petition from the Adventurers in the North-Mills Lottery, praying the Legislature to grant them a Lottery to defray the losses they have sustained, from said Mills Lottery not having been drawn, &c.

Several bills, respecting paupers, &c. were read —[*These will be noticed when compleated.*]

On motion of Mr. Breck, a seat was assigned the Hon. Gen. KNOX, Minister at War, to hear the debates, when it is his pleasure so to do.

FRIDAY, October 31.

Read and committed a number of private petitions, &c. Among them one of Josiah Barton, stating that his wife had joined herself to a religious sect, called Shakers and had indecentionally deserted her married state, and had left his bed and board, and therefore praying, that he might be divorced.—Committee reported leave to withdraw.

A Bill for repealing a clause in the Impost Act, prohibiting the importation of certain articles, and laying a duty of 15 *per cent. ad valorem* thereon, read a first and a second times.

Concurred with the Hon. Senate in a Resolve for adjourning the Supreme Judicial Court, which was to have been holden at Salem, on the first Tuesday in November, to the third Tuesday of December next.

A message was received from his Excellency the Governour, acquainting the Hon. House that he intended to have addressed them this day, but was prevented by indisposition of body—that he had directed the Secretary to lay before the Legislature the publick papers, received in the recess, and that he would address the Court as soon as his health would admit.

Among the papers communicated by his Excellency, were

A resolve of Congress of Sept. 13, 1788, for organizing the new federal government, and a resolve of Sept. 26, 1788. for preventing the transportation of convicted malefactors from foreign countries into the United States.

—The proposed amendments to the new federal constitution, by the State of Virginia, with their ratification thereof.

—A letter from the Convention of the State of New-York, with their ratification of the Federal Constitution, and their proposed amendments.

—A letter from the president of the Convention of the State of North-Carolina, enclosing a resolve of the said convention recommending it to the Legislature of that State, whenever Congress shall pass an impost law to pass a similar law therein, for the benefit of Congress; and another resolve recommending it to the said legislature to redeem their paper currency.

And several others papers of a public nature; which were committed to the Committe of both Houses, appointed to consider what public business is necessary to be acted on the present session.

SATURDAY, November 1.

The Committee raised to consider what publick business it were necessary should be acted upon the present session, among other matters, reported

That joint committees be raised—

To take into consideration the resolve of Congress, relative to the appointment of Electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States—and also, to consider those parts of the Federal Constitution which respect the appointment of Senators and Representatives in the General Government, and to report in what particular mode they shall be chosen:—[Committee appointed were—Mr. Strong, Mr. Turner, Mr. Wells, Mr. Bishop—Mr. Dawes, Mr. Bowdoin, Mr. Russel, Mr. Gore, Mr. Heath.]

To consider the requisition of Congress for 1788, &c. and to report. [Committee—Mr. Dawes, Mr. Grout, Mr. Baker, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Fowler.]

To consider the communications made to this Commonwealth from the State of Virginia and New-York, respecting amendments to the Federal Constitution, and to report. [The Committee—Mr. Choate, Mr. Grout, Mr. Gore, Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Heath.]

ORGANIZATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT.

A short conversation ensued on the question for appointing a committee for considering the mode of federal election, &c. in which

The Hon. Gen. HEATH observed, that the subject on which the Committees were to report, was of the utmost magnitude to the people of the United States—and that probably the Committee might want to know the sense of the House on the subject. The worthy Gen. added, that it had been made a question—whether the People at large were to choose the electors of President &c. or the Legislatures—and whether the State ought to be divided into separate districts, for the purpose of choosing Federal Representatives—or to be considered as one great district:—these, and other considerations, he said, induced him to wish for the previous discussion.

Mr. WENDELL said, he could not conceive there could be any propriety in the discussion the hon. gentleman wished for at this time—as there could be no question in order—The proper time, he said, for the discussion would be when the Committee reported—and, therefore, he was in favour of consenting.

Dr. JARVIS agreed with the Hon. Gentleman from Roxbury in the importance of the subject: But was of opinion, that any discussion on it at the present time, would be of no avail—That Senate, he said, had already decided on the subject—and unless there were to to be a similar discussion in that branch—the Committee being a joint one—the determination of the House would probably only tend to procrastinate the report—he was for concurring with the Senate.

The Hon. Judge FULLER said if the Committee, when they came together, found themselves so much embarrassed as not to be able to proceed, they could then apply for directions, and might then be instructed:—But, perhaps, said he, the Committee will not be in any doubt how to proceed—in any case, he said it would be soon enough to advise him, when they with for the advice—He was therefore against the discussion, and for concurring.

MONDAY, Nov. 3.

Acted upon a number of private petitions.

A Committee, of Mr. Breck, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Reed, (Boston) and Mr. Fowler, (Westfield) was raised to consider what provision may be necessary for the support of the Lieut. Governour, and to report.

A note was received from the Treasurer, accompained with an account of the balances of taxes, due from Collectors and Sheriffs, on the 1st of October 1788—which was committed. [*By accounts communicated it appears that the total of the balances due from collectors, &c. is £. 209,121 0 11½—which is payable in various species of paper.*]

TUESDAY, Nov. 4.

On the question, whether the Bill, for taking off the prohibition on certain articles, and laying a duty thereon—do pass to be engrossed, it passed in the negative.

Mr. Dawes, Mr. Bowdoin, Mr. Clarke, Dr. Coney, and Mr. Ames, were appointed a Committee to consider what further measures are necessary to carry into effect the laws prohibiting the importation of certain articles into this Commonwealth and to report.

Read a second time a Bill for erecting Work-Houses for the reception and employment of idle and indigent persons.

A communication from the Committee of Revision, was received, by which they recommended an almost entire change of the mode of qualification in this commonwealth—and of the Courts of Justice—and reported a number of Bills for these purposes—which being read, were committed to a committee consisting of one member from each represented county.

AFTERNOON.

The Committee of both Houses appointed to consider and report in what particular mode the Electors of the President and Vice-President, and the Senators and Representatives in the Federal Government shall be chosen—reported the following propositions, expressing their opinion of the mode in which the elections shall be made.

1. That the Electors be chosen by the two Houses of the General Court, by joint ballot.

2. That the Electors meet on the first Wednesday of February, in the town of Boston, for the purpose of voting for President and Vice-President; and for their time and travel receive the same compensation as Members of the Senate are intitled to.

3. That the Senators be chosen by the two Houses of the Legislature, each having a negative upon the other.

4. That the Commonwealth be divided into eight districts, the inhabitants of each of which shall be authorized to choose one Representative.

5. That each district be formed in such manner as to comprehend one eighth part of the polls in the Commonwealth, as nearly as may be, without dividing counties.

6. That the county of Suffolk form one district; Essex, one; Middlesex, one; Hampshire and Berkshire, one; Plymouth and Barnstable, one: York, Cumberland and Lincoln, one; Bristol, Dukes-County, and Nantucket, one; and the county of Worcester, one.

That precepts issue to the towns in the several districts to vote on the ——day of——, for their respective Representatives, and to return lists of the votes to the Supreme Executive, on or before the —— day of ——; and if any of the districts shall not have given a majority of votes to any one candidate, the Supreme Executive shall issue new precepts to such districts for the choice of a Representative out of the two highest candidates, first voted for, and that a majority of votes in this last instance, constitute a choice; but in case the two candidates shall have an equal number of votes the Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, from such district, shall determine which of the persons so voted for shall be the Representative.

8. That one Elector be chosen out of each district intitled to elect a Representative, and that the two remaining Electors be chosen in any part of the State.

The foregoing Report was read and accepted by the Hon. Senate, and sent down to the House for concurrence.

WEDNESDAY, November 5.

A message was received from the Governour upon the subject of the Mint, by which it appeared that the expences of the Buildings amount to £. 677 11 2½

Expences of conducting the business	1026 15 4½
Amount of Stock expended	431 10 0
	2136 5 7
Amount of Coin struck off	939 00
Which leaves a ballance against the Commonwealth of	£. 1197 5 7

Committed to Mr. Mason, Mr. Choate, and Mr. Spooner.

The House assigned Thursday, 10 o'clock, for considering the judicial system reported by the revising committee; and voted to resolve themselves into a committee of the whole house upon that occasion.

This day the High Court for the trial of impeachments, met at the Senate Chamber for the trial of William Greenleaf, Esq. Sheriff of the County of Worcester, impeached by the representatives of the people of Massachusetts, for mal-administration in office.

His honour the Lieutenant-Governor, at the request of the Court, having administered the oaths necessary to be taken by each member thereof, previous to the [illegible] of said Court, by direction of the President, read the articles of impeachment made and preferred by the said House of Representatives, to which the said William Greenleaf plead not guilty. The counsel for Mr. Greenleaf, then moved the Court that the trial might be postponed to a future day, in consideration of that gentleman's counsel being previously engaged at the Supreme Judicial Court—the agents in behalf of the house of Representatives objected to the trial being postponed.

The Court then deferred the consideration of this question, and adjourned to 3 o'clock P.M. then to meet at Faneuil Hall.

At three the Court proceeded, attended by the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, to Faneuil Hall. The Court being opened by proclamation, the counsel for Mr. Greenleaf resumed the motion for postponing the trial, for the reasons before-mentioned—the agents in behalf of the House of Representatives objected to this motion, & observed that the reasons offered by Mr. Greenleaf's counsel for postponing the trial, was not sufficient, especially as this Court was the first Court in the Commonwealth. The Court however agreed to postpone the trial to Tuesday next, 10 o'clock, and adjourned to that time; then to meet at Faneuil Hall. The Court then, proceeded by the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, returned to the Senate Chamber.

The Hon. House of Representatives, preceeded by their Speaker, went in procession to Faneuil Hall, in order to attend the trial.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 12.

A motion was lately made in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, for recommending the anti-federal letter from the Convention of New-York, signed by Gov. Clinton, to the attention of the next assembly.—After a short debate, the motion was negatived, by 38 against 23. May that letter meet with similar treatment in every State in the Union.

DIED, at Williamsburgh, on the 2nd inst. Widow LUCY CLEAVELAND, in the 90th year of her age.

WHEREAS, the Subscriber, [through the influence of his Satanic Majesty] being actuated by the violent agitations of a blind and impetuous passion to which the generality of weak mortals are addicted to in some measure in the present day,—did on the 5th of last July, insert an advertisement against his wife and her relations in the public paper:—These are therefore to inform the respectable inhabitants of the neighbouring towns, that he has settled matters with his Wife, therefore takes this method of recalling the aforesaid advertisement, by making the most submissive acknowledgments to his Wife and her relations, and is heartily sorry for the same. This he is desirous should be taken notice of by all Husbands, not to listen to the counsel of his Satanic Majesty, but repose their greatest confidence in a superior power, who is the wise disposer of human events.—And he is also willing to make the most humble confessions to his Wife and her relations for any offence which he may have given them since the date of the above mentioned advertisement to this present. BENJ. COLE.

Conway, Nov. 4th, 1788.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, about the first of October last, two STEARS, one year old last spring, marked with a crop in the near ear, a slit on the top of the off ear, one a dark red and the other a brown. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take them away.

ELIJAH RUST.

Westhampton, Nov. 6, 1788.

The GARLAND.

THE pride of every grove I chose,
The vi'let sweet, and lilly fair,
The dappled pink, and blushing rose,
To deck my charming Chloe's hair.

At Morn the Nymph vouchsaf'd to place
Upon her brow the various wreath;
The flowers less blooming than her face,
The scent less fragrant than her breath.

The flow'rs the wore along the day:
And ev'ry nymph and shepherd said,
That in her hair they look'd more gay,
Than glowing in their native bed.

Undrest at ev'ning, when she found
Their odours fail, their colours past,
She chang'd her look, and on the ground,
Her garland and her eye she cast.

That eye drop sense, distinct and clear,
As any muses tongue could speak;
When from its lid a pearly tear,
Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek.

Disembling what I knew too well,
My love, my life, said I, explain
This change of humour: pry'thee tell;
That falling tear—what does it mean!

Such as she is who dy'd to day,
Such I, alas! may be to morrow;
Go, Damon, bid thy muse display,
The justice of thy Chloe's sorrow.

She sigh'd, she sniff'd, and to the flow'rs
Pointing, the lovely mourner said,
See, Friend, in some few fleeting hours,
See yonder what a change is made.

Ah me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty are but one.
At morn both flourish bright and gay,
But fade at evening, pale and gone!

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung:
The amorous youth around her bow'd:
At night her fatal knell was rung;
Alas, and kiss'd her in her shroud.

Such as she is, who dy'd to day,
Such I, alas may be to-morrow:
Go, Damon, bid thy muse display
The justice of thy Chloe's sorrow.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

I HAVE never observed news-papers very much crowded with female performances, therefore I am the more free to offer my talent, together with the urgent necessity that I am under;—hoping thereby to obtain what the laws of nature have made my just due.

I am just rising of twenty-six years.—I have worried this several years to preserve pure that pearl which is said to be of great price. I would with by these means to induce some good gentleman to enter into a treaty with me, upon some preliminaries of a matrimonial kind;—for I am very unwilling to enter the list of old Maids, if I could avoid it. I have very frightful apprehensions respecting the condition that old Maids will meet with when they leave these regions. Various are the opinions of the learned. Some say ghosts, others say those lights in the north are occasioned by a flock of them being hurld together in the air, by the wind.—Others say, Vapours, Meteors, Comets, and I know not what—and some are in doubt whether they do not go into the Moon, &c. But except this I have taken every measure that I could think reasonable, to alter my condition, but without success. I have been the chief customer to several of the shops in town, they have imported purely on my account. I have expended large sums in ornamenting myself—Gauze, Catgut, Ribbands, Feathers, French-Dust and the like. Barbers and Mantua-Makers have shared considerable sums of my money. I am constantly at Church let the weather be what it will, without ever having any regard to the preaching, or the minister, unless he be a young man; and then his reader delicacy of youth, closes his eyes in the time of prayer, and his notes contrasts them in the time of his Sermon; so that I could never get one wishful look from his sanctified eyes.

It may be thought that I am difficult about a husband, but any good honest man will do; if he be something younger than myself, it will be no objection.—And if this my endeavour fails me, I have but one thing more to try, viz.—I propose to prefer a petition to the General Court, that a law may be passed that a Tax, Impost or an Excise, or whatever you may please to call it, that all Batchelors should pay One Hundred Dollars once in every six months, till they can produce their credentials from some female, that some of the articles of the truce are agreed to:—And if some of our sex were honored with the privilege of collecting those sums from the delinquents, there would not be such delays as is common in other matters of collection.

If what I have said should have any effect on any good gentleman, for his information may enquire at Dock-street square, Linster No. 5, at the sign of the Maids Arms.

V. K.

LONDON, July 25.

Copy of a letter from the notorious George Barrington, *to the celebrated* Charles Fox.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

IT is now all over with me; and as I am preparing for another world, I think I should finish my earthly account by doing all the good in my power. You and I have lived a long time on the publick, and dipped pretty deep into their pockets. I set out with nothing—you had something to begin with. But by ingenuity we both got to the top of our profession—You were at the head of the Administration—I was King of the pick-pockets—you grasped the purses of the people in a collective capacity—I took their money individually. Your expenditure has always exceeded your honest income—and so has mine. You took much money at the gambling tables—I took not a little at all publick places of resort. The only difference was this—you got yours openly, and I got mine by stealth. But a gambler and a pick-pocket, I believe, are almost synonimous in that merciful Court above, where I shall shortly appear. On earth there is a distinction in the art, though none in the principle.

I write to you now out of mere friendship, and from a feeling for that similarity which I have long observed in your character and mine as to conscience in all your actions.—And, my dear friend, I do most earnestly beseech you and your companions, to think, that there is a life after this, and that God Almighty equally condemns the crime, whether a man robs within or without the letter of the law. Consider the UNACCOUNTED MILLIONS that you and your brother Stephen squandered away of the publick Money—of the money that was not your own. This must all be accounted for; and a long account I fear, you will have to make up. I do not say it was robbery in you—it was only plunder in your father. But then you partook of the booty: and the receiver you know is as bad as the thief.

The words of a penitent sinner I hope may make some impression on you. Quit your present bad way of living. Remember that vile women and the gaming table have brought thousands to the gallows. Read this remark to Mr. [illegible] and Lord J. Townshend, and tell them it is mine. Poor Lord John!!! What has he done! A breach of all that is moral—all that is divine Wicked as I have been, I would not have his sins now to answer for, were I to gain empires by the transfer. No! I have only taken that for which restitution might be made—but he robbed his friend of that which can never be restored: Add to these sins are added the very heinous one of his being the popular cause of a number of men being murdered, whose blood cries aloud for vengeance in this world and condign punishment in the next. The publick, I hear, say, that you & your party pay these murderers, and abet them in their cruelties. God forbid! I cannot believe any such thing. It is certainly the true spirit of patriotism in the people to murder the sailors. You have nothing to do with it, and I hope Lord John is only the innocent cause.

I wish you success in all your undertakings; but again remind you, that you are not to live forever. A day will come when you will wish you had followed my advice, when repentance will be too late. Philosophy & Atheism will not then do. I have tried them both; but reason and God are strong against them. Pray for me, I beseech you; and tell Mrs. Armstead, Mrs. Benwell, and the rest, that a cloister and penitence is most devoutly recommended to them, by your sincere friend and affectionate

GEORGE BARRINGTON.

ANECDOTE.

A BLACKSMITH in a neighbouring town, while shoeing a horse was gazed at by a number of Negroes as they were passing by; being little piqued at being the object of the blacks attention, and attempting to cast a slur upon them said,—"I believe Hell's broke loose."—"Yes, Massa (says one) I see de Devel got hold de horse's foot."

ANECDOTE.

AN Irish gentleman was lately carried before a magistrate of London, charged with assaulting and bearing some others. The watchmen, as usual, were not very consistent in their story, one declaring he was knocked down with his cane, another alledging that he was struck with a cutlass, and some accusing his merciless hand as the instrument of laceration. Their examination being concluded, and the gentleman asked what he had to say in justification, he candidly acknowledged the liberality with which he dealt his pugnacular favours; but at the same time assured his worship, "that the had nothing in his hand but his *fist*."

The BITER BITTEN.

PHYSICIANS and Lawyers have ever been famous for *modesty* in their charges—and the expression of a clown, who said they asked 6s. for 3s. worth of *ware*, had more wit in it than *Bull*.—During the late war a soldier, on his way to camp, called at a Druggist's shop, to procure "PILLS," &c. for the campaign—on their being done up, and his asking the price, he was told *Six—seven and ten pence!* exclaimed the soldier—it is monstrous—but, I suppose, considering I am but a poor Conti. you will throw in the odd change—*I don't care*, said the Doctor, *if I do,—then there is ten pence*—said the soldier, throwing down the money—*the seven is the odd number*. The Dr. looked surprised—but recollecting himself—and sweeping the money into the drawer, said, *well, well, I've bit you yet—I have now got 6d more than the pills are worth.* The soldier a little nettled, swang his pack and marched off.

CLEMENT MINER,

INFORMS his Customers and others, that he has just opened a supply of good

EARTHEN-WARE,

which he will sell at low for Cash or Country Produce as any man in the State.

Northfield, *(one mile from the meeting-house with, near Deerfield's tavern)* November 5, 1788.

For SALE, by the Printer hereof,

STRONG's Genuine

ALMANACK, for 1789,

By the gross, dozen, or single.—Likewise,

An ESSAY on the Life of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. D. Humphreys—Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d, and 3d part—Psalm-Book—Primers—Pike's Arithmetic—Stuben's Military Exercise—An Essay on Baptism—An Enquiry concerning the Design and Importance of Christian Baptism and Discipline—Account Books—Bonnet Paper—Blanks of various kind—Writing-Paper, &c.

CASH, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

ALL persons that have any claims on the Estate of THANKFUL CHURCH, late of Amherst, deceased, are desired to exhibit them to the subscriber for settlement, on Tuesday the 13th of November next, at the house of Daniel Church, in said Amherst, at one o'clock, P. M.—And all persons indebted to said estate, either by Book or Note, are desired to attend on said day to settle the same.

ELISHA SMITH, Administrator.

Amherst, October 27, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber about the first of August last, two heifer CALVES, one a brown and white, the other a red, with some white about her. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

CORNELIUS DUNHAM.

Conway, October 22, 1788.

A further term being allowed the Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims on the estate of JONATHAN ASHLEY, Esq. late of Deerfield, deceased—We hereby give notice, that we shall attend for that purpose at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, from two till six o'clock in the afternoon of the last Mondays in November and December next.

JONATHAN HOIT,
JONATHAN BARDWELL,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
} Commissioners aforesaid.

Deerfield, October 16, 1788.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof (Price Six-pence),

A SERMON, preached at the Execution of *Abel Caswell*, July 17th, 1788. By AARON BANCOM, A. M. Pastor of the Church in Chester.

Vol. III.] THE [Numb. 116.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

The Force of INSTINCT exemplified in the Natural History of the BEAVER.

Were they as vain as gaudy-minded man,
As flatulent with fumes of self applause,
Their arts too animals might boast.

YOUNG.

OF all animals that live in society, none, indeed, approach nearer to human understanding than the beaver. We are struck with astonishment at the sight of their work; and on reading their history are apt to imagine it to be that of a species of men. We are at a loss to determine which is most wonderful in their labours; whether the grandeur and solidity of the undertaking, or the exquisite art, fine views and general design, so excellently displayed throughout every part of their execution. A society of beavers seem to be an academy of engineers, that proceed on rational plans which they rectify or modify as they judge necessary; pursuing them with exactness and perseverance. They are actuated by the same spirit, and unite their will and strength to promote one common end, which is inviolable the general good of the society. In a word, we must be witnesses of their performances before we can imagine them to be capable of them. The traveller that should inspect their habitations, without previous information, might think himself among a nation of fairies.

The more remote from the tyranny of man, the greater seems to be the sagacity of animals. The beaver, in those distant solitudes where men have rarely passed, exert all art of architects and citizens. They build neater habitations than even the rational inhabitants of these countries can show, and obey a more regular discipline than even mancould boast. But as soon as man intrudes upon their society, their spirit of industry and wisdom ceases; They no longer exert their usual art, but become patient and dull as if to fit them for a state of servitude.

The American beaver was long unknown to our most curious and inquisitive naturalists, or, at least, the accounts that we had were so blended with falsehood and error, as to render them altogether of doubtful authority. The memoirs of the royal academy of Sciences at Paris, the researches, afterwards of the celebrated Buffon, have entirely dissipated every doubt.

The hair of this animal which covers the whole body except the tail, is not alike throughout; for there are two sorts mixed together, which differ not only in length, but in colour and thickness. Part of it is about an inch and a half long, and as thick as the hair of a man's head, very shining, of a brown colour, inclining somewhat to a tawny. It is of a close substance and so solid, that no cavity can be perceived of by a microscope.—The shortest is about an inch long, and is in greater plenty than the former; It is likewise finer and softer, insomuch that it feels almost like silk. This difference of the hair or fur is to be met with in several animals, but more particularly in the beaver, the otter and the wild bear; which perhaps may be the more necessary for these creatures, because they delight in muddy places, and the longer hair may serve to keep the mud from penetrating to the skin. The beavers vary in colour.—They are sometimes found of a deep black, especially in the north; and, in the Louisian Mufcovy, there is a specimen quite white. As they advance southward, the beauty of their fur decreases. Among the Illinois they are tawny, and even of a straw colour.

The head, from the nose to the hind part, is five inches and a half long, and five inches broad from the prominence of the two cheek bones. The ears are like those of an otter, being round, and very short. They are covered with hair on the outside, but are almost naked within.—The common length of a beaver from ear to tail, is about two feet four.

It is commonly said, that these animals delight in the gnawing of trees, and in reality, their teeth seem to be very proper for that purpose, especially those before; but they are not sharp-pointed, to serve instead of a saw, as some have affirmed; or, at least, they are not so in the American beaver; but they are proper to cut with, like those of squirrels, porcupines, and rats. The length of those below is above an inch; but the upper teeth are not quite so long; and they slip on the inside of each other, because they are not directly opposite. They are hid round on the outside, and of a bright red or an orange colour. They are about a quarter of an inch in breadth near the jaw; but are somewhat narrower at the extremity.—Besides the teeth called the incisive, they have fifteen grinders, that is, eight on each side, four above and four below, and the ninth opposite to each other.

The structure of their feet is very extraordinary and evidently, that nature designed these animals to live as well in the water as on the land. For, although they have four feet like terrestrial animals, yet those behind are fit for swimming as walking, the five toes of which they consist being joined together like those of a goose: but their fore feet are like the hand of a man. They are covered with hair on the outside, and the nails are long and sharp.

These animals are found in great plenty, all round Hudson's Bay, and as low as Carolina and Louisiana. They are not known in East Florida, nor in South America. Mr. Pennant says, that the species commences in latitude 60, or about the river Seals, in Hudson's Bay, and is lost in latitude 30, in Louisiana. From Hudson's Bay and Canada, he traces them west-ward to 120 degrees of longitude as far as the track well of Lac Reage, or the Red Lake. He thinks it probable, they are continued to the western extremity of this great continent opposite to Asia; for the Russian adventurers got some of their skins on the Ile of Badjack, which the natives must have had from America. However, they are certainly not found in the islands of the new Archipelago: nor yet in Kamtschatka, on account of the interruption of woods beyond the river Konyams. From thence, he doubts whether they are to be met with associated, or in a civilized state, either than the banks of the river Jenesei, or the Kouia, and other rivers which run into the Obe. But, in their unsociable state, they are found in the woody parts of independent Tartary, in Russia, Lapland, Norway, and Sweden.

The American, or, as we may call them the associated and civilized beavers, are the most sagacious and industrious of animals; and as observed before, they exercise efficacies superior in contrivance to those of the savage human natives of their wilds. In order to form an habitation, they select a level piece of ground, with a rivulet running through it. To effect their works, a community of two or three hundred assemble; and every individual of this community bears his share in the laborious preparations. Some fell trees of great size, by gnawing them asunder with their teeth, in order to form beams and piles; and they so contrive, that the tree constantly falls towards the water, that they may have the less way to carry it, when they have divided it into pieces. After they have done this, they each take a piece by itself, and roll it toward the water, where they intend to place it. The expedition with which they cut down these trees is amazing; for a number of them surround the body, and, in a few minutes, will gnaw through a tree two or three feet in circumference. Others are employed in rolling the pieces to the water; others dive and scrape holes with their feet, in order to fix them; and another party exercise the efforts to raise them in their proper places. A fifth party is busied in collecting parties to wattle the piles; & a fourth in collecting earth, stones, and clay, which others carry on their hind tails to their proper places. These bear or temper the earth into mortar, with their feet, or ram it between the piles, or plaister the inside of their houses.

These preparations are to form their dwellings within an artificial piece of water pond, which they make by raising a dam across the level spot on which they have pitched. This is done, first by driving into the ground stakes five or six feet long, placed in rows, and securing each row by wattling it with twigs, and filling the interstices with clay, trimmed down circular. The side next to the water is sloped the other perpendicular. The bottom is from 10 to 20 feet thick, the thickness gradually diminishing to the top, which extends on each side a straight wing. In the centre of the domed gunter is usually left for the waters to issue itself. These dams are usually a hundred feet long, and nearly covered with turf. The houses which these animals build are erected near the shore, in the water thus collected by the means of the dam. They are erected upon piles, and sometimes round, and sometimes oval. The tops are vaulted, so that the inside resembles an oven, and the outside a dome. The walls are made of earth, stones and sticks, and are usually two feet thick.—They are commonly about eight feet high, above the surface of the water, and are very neatly and closely plastered in the inside. The floor is a foot higher than the water. The house, sometimes has only one floor, which is strewed with leaves or moss, on which each beaver lies in its proper place. At other times, there are three apartments: one to lodge, a second to eat in, and a third to dung in, for they are very cleanly, and constantly cause the filth to be carried off by the inferior brutes. M. du Pratz says, that the beavers in Louisiana form numbers of cells, and that each animal, or more probably each pair, possesses one.—He also ascertains us that the beavers of Louisiana are a third less than the brown sort, and that they are covered with acinerous down, which is covered with long, silvery hairs. In each house are two openings; one is towards the land; the other is within, and communicates with the water, for the convenience of getting to their magazine of provisions in frosty weather. This orifice is formed so as to be below the thickness of the ice, for they lodge their provisions under the water, and dive and bring it into the house as they want it. They begin to build their houses in the autumn, form a new settlement in the summer, and it costs them a whole season to finish their work and to lay in their provisions.

These beavers seem to be among quadrupeds what bees are among insects, they have a chief, or superintendent in their works, who directs the whole, and the utmost attention is paid to him by the whole community. Each individual has a task allotted to him, which he undertakes with the utmost alacrity. The overseer gives a signal, by a certain number of flaps with his tail, expressive of his order. The moment the architects hear it, they fall to the place they pointed out, and perform the allotted labour; whether to draw the wood or carry the clay, or to repair any accidental breach. They have also their sentinels among them, who, by the same kind of signal, give notice when any danger is apprehended. They have moreover, says Mr. Graham, a sort of flat-bearers among them, (analogous to the drone) which they employ in servile works, and the domestick druggery.

The number of houses in each pond, is from ten to twenty-five; the number of animals in each, from 20 to thirty. They are supposed to associate in pairs. These, therefore, monogamous, which is another proof of their approach to civilization.

Their food, which is laid in before winter by the tenant of each house, consists of the bark and branches of trees. Mr. Lawson says that they [illegible] the bark of the sassafras, ash, and sweet gum [illegible] they live on leaves, fruit, and sometimes [illegible] and crayfish; but they are not fond of fish.

Their sagacity in laying in their winter provision is wonderful. They cut the wood they prefer in certain lengths; they pile them in heaps beneath the water, to keep them moist: and when they want food, they bite the wood into small pieces, and bring it into their houses. Father Charlevoix says, that the Indians observe the quantity which the beavers lay in at the approach of winter; and that it is the almanac of the savages, who judge, from the greater or less stock, of the severity or mildness of the approaching season.

The beavers of America have a variety of lakes and waters, in which they fix their seats;—but their sagacity informs them of the precarious tenure of such dwellings, which are liable to be overthrown every flood. This is their inducement for undertaking their vast and wonderful labours, in plains where no inconvenience can be felt. Having therefore formed a dam, as before observed, to support a reservoir fed only by a rivulet they have nothing to fear but the land floods, or the sudden melting of the snow. These, sometimes make breaches or damage their houses; but the defects are instantly repaired.

In a word, to wonderful is the sagacity, the skill and the labours of beavers, that as M. Bonnet observes, they will ever remain an impenetrable enigma to philosophers. They are endued, he thinks, with a kind of understanding, which seems to place them between men and other animals. Their works indeed, bear the greatest resemblance to those of man; and were we to judge of them from their first impression upon us, we should be apt to conclude that those animals were actually endued with understanding and reflection. But, from a closer inspection, it will appear, that in all their architecture, they are not actuated by reflection, but by that instinct which is innate in them. Were they capable of reflection, they might build very differently now from what they did formerly: and should perceive, in their habitations, the traces of greater perfection, and continual improvement. But we may perceive, that they adhere invariably to their ancient methods; and that they never depart from the circle which nature has prescribed to them. The beavers, therefore, build no otherwise now, than they did before the deluge.—This, however, cannot diminish our admiration of them; for all the animals that live in society, there certainly, approach the nearest to human reason; and they leave us, in astonishment, to exclaim with the poet of the seasons,

What is this mighty breath, ye sages, say,
That in powerful language, felt, not heard,
Instructs them?

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.

One night last week 33 of the criminals, commonly called wheelbarrow-men, broke out of the jail in this city; since which several of them have been retaken, but the remainder have resumed their former practices of depredation upon the persons and property of the inhabitants. Their custom is to change clothes with those they rob.

BOSTON, November 13.

On Tuesday last arrived at this port, the Brig Bullen-Packet, Capt. Davis, *from London, by whom papers are received as late as the 15th of September, from which the following European intelligence is extracted.*

FRANKFORT, Aug. 10.

WE learn by letters from Wenna, that a body of 50,000 Turks is arrived at Kladova. The camp of Mehadia has been reinforced with 25 battalions, and 2500 sleighs are arrived at the Emperor's armies to serve in them.

VIENNA, *(Germany)* Aug. 20.

The Vizier is now at Vidin, with 50,000 men. Immediately on his arrival there, he caused four Agas to be strangled, because they had not ready a bridge over the Danube, agreeable to his direction. There is, besides a body of 14,000 Turks in the plains of Severin, under the command of a Seraskier.

Letters from Montenegro mention, that Major Voukassovitch, at the head of 300 Croats, and some thousands of Montenegrins, after having laid waste two towns, gave battle to the army of that perfidious assassin, the Pacha Hassanovis, of Scutari. The enemy was by two thirds at least, stronger than the Austrian General—Notwithstanding which, the Major was victorious.———The Montenegrins, seeing with what impetuous valor the Croats fell upon the foe, borrowing courage from their example, and fought like lions. The action lasted for some hours. In the course of it, the combined corps of Austrians and Montenegrins lost 47 men, in killed and wounded. The Turks left 513 men on the field of battle.

From the Lower Elbe Aug. 29.

The Swedes have lost a ship of the line, called Gustavus Adolphus. She sailed in company with two frigates to reconnoitre, but unluckily happened to meet the whole Russian fleet under Admiral Greig. The frigates escaped, but the ship got upon a sand-bank, and was burned by the Russians; the crew, consisting of 570 men, were sent to Revel.

LEGHORN, *(Italy)* August 20.

Letters announce the death of the Chief Minister to the Dey of Algiers, who was strangled by order of his master for conspiring against his life with the son of the Bey of Constantinople. The Dey being informed of it, in the night of the 15th of May, assembled the Regency before day-break, and the rebels death was ratified upon and executed immediately. It is said they found immense riches in his house.

WARSAW, *(Poland)* Aug. 26.

A courier is arrived at the hotel of the Count de Stackelberg, with advice of a fresh engagement between the Russians and Swedes. The affair happened in the neighbourhood of Wilmonstand, where a detachment of 2000 Russians attacked a body of 600 Swedish [illegible] and drove them from their post, with the [illegible] and wounded, and fifty [illegible]

[illegible] arrived here, that on the 7th inst. [illegible] completely blocked up in the port of Schwealburg, near Hellingfors, by the Russian squadron, consisting of about thirty ships.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Letters from the head quarters of the Swedish army at Louisa, dated the 11th of August, give a full detail of their proceedings from the 19th of July, the most important of which is, that the Swedes had been reinforced by 6000 men, but that they were terribly distressed for forage: that General Siegroth had made an attack on Frederickshamn, but the Commander of it having made a disposition to burn the environs and blow up all the magazines, the General thought it best to retire. Several skirmishes had taken place, in which the Swedes were masters. On the 4th of August, 60 Russian prisoners were brought in, and the following day the body guards of the King went to the army on the frontiers. The King moved also his left wing to Liksala, and his right to Hogfors.

A patent has been taken out at the Lord Chamberlain's office, whereby vessels can be steered without the assistance of wind or sails: curious as this may seem it is a fact, it is to be performed by means of a steam engine.

Sept. 8. Mr. Necker perhaps may retrieve the fallen situation of France—for without it the can do nothing: The Court of Versailles is quiet—because they are obliged to be so; but in the State Europe is in at present, is not at all pleasing for them to be idle.

Armaments for war, and instruments of every denomination have been and continue to be made. Heavy pieces of cannon, bombs, and mortars have lately arrived at Calais; and in short, most expensive preparations offensive and defensive, are making.

On Monday died at Brightheimstone the Duke of Manchester; his Grace was born April 6, 1737, succeeded his father, May 10, 1762.

In the late engagement between the Russian and Swedish fleets, the loss of the Russian fleet was 319 killed, and 966 wounded, exclusive of the killed and wounded on board the Russian ship that was taken, amounted to near 200. Total about 1500.

In Admiral Rodney's battle on the 12th of April, 1782 when he gained a complete victory over the French, there were only 130 killed, and 752 wounded, on board of the English fleet. In Parker's engagement with the Dutch off the Dogger-bank, there were only 104 killed, and 339 wounded, so that the Russian battle has been more bloody than any of the above.

Incredible as it may appear, it is a fact that the Gazette has, in the course of the last six months, exhibited near three hundred bankruptcies! A circumstance not to be equaled at any former period in the same space of time.

A melancholy affair lately happened a few miles from Oxford: a young man, entertaining some suspicions that a young woman, to whom he was to have been married, had conceived a passion for another man, defered the nuptials till last week, when he called upon her, and desired that they might walk to the church by themselves, where they would meet their friends. As soon as they had got into a field, he kissed her with much warmth and emotion, and immediately stabbed her in the neck with a penknife, after which he stabbed himself repeatedly until he expired. The young woman's wound is, fortunately, not mortal.

A few days since, Mr. Turner, surgeon and man-midwife, in Rochdale, safely delivered a poor woman inhabitant of that place, of two sons and a daughter, which are all likely to live. What adds to our surprize is that the same woman at three births has been delivered of seven children, five of which were ushered into the world in less than a year and a quarter.

EMPEROR of MOROCCO.

Translation of the Curse or Excommunication of the Emperor of Morocco, against his *Two Eldest Sons*, now in rebellion against him.—Translated from the Original in his own hand-writing, in the Register of the Principal Church at Morocco.

Sent from the EMPEROR *to his* CHIEF PRIEST, *26th June*, 1788.

GLORY BE TO GOD ALONE!

TO Our Servants, *Omar Benbouby*, and *Beccar*, Peace to you, and Praise to God.—Of this Our Letter, you will call the People together to hear the contents

Adderhaman Our Son, and his Brother *Terid*, God has condemned to destruction, and will surround them with utter darkness—darkness before them, behind them darkness; darkness on their right hand, and darkness on their left.—May God forsake them as their father has forsaken them.

And we inform you, that they have abandoned all religion and society with the people—Those who hate them love me; and those who love them hate me: and such have reason to fear my resentment.—And such as furnish them with any thing, may God and all the Angels, and the people, curse. The pleasure or will of God, and that of Parents, are the same; and those who regard their parents, must be dutiful and obedient to them.

And all those that read the writing, or hear it read, curse them as they have renounced my orders; and let God and all the people be witness that I renounce and curse them.—If there be a curse in the air above, may God send it down upon them.—If it be in the earth, may God bring it forth, and keep it upon them. And I order the Cadi Sid Alcadila, to write this in the Register, regarding the possessions of the Church and Colleges, that every one may see it!

And may God chastise them, whether from the air or from the earth, and withdraw from them the love of God; and when my letter is read, let all the people say, Amen!

May God punish them from above, and from below —victory is only from God!—And let the Letter be read from the Pulpit in the Church, and let the People say, Amen!—And inform you that such as give them any thing, or make them any presents, are cursed as they are!

Our Prophet has said, that whoever forsakes the true belief, is cursed, and shut out of God's graces!—And who hates his Father, God abandons!—And I have not turned from them till God forsook them!

The state of the politicks of Europe, stands thus at present; and which we present to our readers, because many of them seem not to be aware of the views and designs, of some of the late alliances, viz.

The Emperor The Empress	}	In alliance against the Turks.
The Swedes		Against the Russians.
The Danes		For the Russians.
The Prussians		For the Swedes.
England, Holland and Prussia	}	In alliance.
The whole House of Bourbon	}	Favourable to the Turks.
The Venetians		Favourable to the Emperor.
The Portuguese		Favourable to the Empress.
Hanover, Hesse, Mecklenburg, &c.		Subservient to Engl. & Prussia.

SEPTEMBER 15.

The following paragraph is extracted from a letter received by yesterday's French mail:

Gibraltar, Aug. 14, 1788.

"Three o'clock, P. M.—Just on closing the mail the Myrmidon frigate, which left Tangier last night is arrived here with the most unwelcome news of the Emperor of Morocco's having declared war against us, and ordered his cruizers to capture all English vessels they meet with. He has sent a large sum of money to the Reseens (his rebellious subjects and our friends, on the Eastern coast of Tetuan) to purchase their friendship and one of their small ports for the reception of his cruizers."

After the above alarming intelligence, it must afford satisfaction to the merchants in general to know, that Government have already ordered a reinforcement of frigates for the Mediterranean station. The Aquilon, and Mercury, are now at Spithead under orders, and ready to proceed with the first fair wind.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Octo. 16.

Extract of a letter from Greenville, dated October 9.

"The people have entered into a resolution to stop all Sheriff's sales, and actually effected it last Friday. They yesterday met on the same business, but the matter was compromised before the sheriff came."—[*What, hath Carolina got a Shays? God grant, if he hath, he may also have a* BOWDOIN, *and a* LINCOLN!]

BOSTON, November 15.

Sketch of the Proceedings of the General Court.

(Continued from our last.)

THURSDAY, Nov. 6.

THE order of the day, for considering the report of the Committee on Federal Elections, being called for; the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole.

SAMUEL BRECK, Esq. in the Chair.

When the first article of the report being read, a lengthy debate ensued—in which the hon. Speaker, Mr. Parsons, Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Dawes, Gen. Heath, Mr. Ames, Mr. Gore, Mr. Widgery, Judge Fuller, Major Nasson, Mr. Lyman, Mr. Bowdoin, and several other gentlemen took a part. The constitutionality of the Legislature's appointing the Electors—and the expediency of the measure, formed the principal points of the discussion. In support of the former it was alledged that the Constitution pointed out in the 1st sect. of art. iii. that "each State should appoint, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, a number of electors, &c. and that therefore, the Legislature had a right to direct who should appoint the electors of President &c. whether the people at large, themselves, or any body of men. To this it was objected—that the direction of the "manner" of the choice only, was in the power of the Legislature, and that the example of the States who had already proceeded in the organization of the new government, as well as the common acceptation of the word "State," which it was asserted could only mean the people—were clearly in favour of their chusing the electors. It was further urged by the supporters of the report, that even if the right belonged to the people, they could not, in the present case, understandingly exercise it, from the shortness of time allowed them—and that therefore the general sentiment of the people appeared to be in favour of the Legislature's making the present appointment. On the other hand, it was said by gentlemen that there was time sufficient for the people to effect the choice by a majority of votes—but admitting there was not, there certainly was for a choice by a plurality of votes—which they contended was a mode preferable to an election by the Legislature—they said further, that the people were tenacious of the privileges of election—and that they never would consent to be abridged of them—that precedents would have great weight in influencing elections in future—and that, what might now be adopted from necessity, would hereafter be adduced to warrant like measure, when no such necessity existed—or which designing men might misrepresent—and thereby the people be curtailed in their privileges. A variety of other reasons were given, both for and against the report—The debates were learned, ingenious, and animated; and discovered a thorough knowledge of the great principles of government—an ardent desire to explore the truth—and a firm and zealous attachment for the rights of the people, in the several gentlemen who took part in them.

On motion the Speaker resumed the chair—the Chairman then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again—which being granted, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Nov. 7.

The House being met, it was again resolved into a Committee of the whole—and the gentlemen who had taken part in the debates yesterday, again came forward in support of their several opinions—a number of motions were made and superceded, until finally one for submitting the first article of the report, [i.e. determining who shall chuse the Electors] to a sub-committee consisting of one from each represented county, was carried—YEAS 125—NAYS 38—[Committee chosen were Gen. Heath, Dr. Parsons, Mr. Rice, (Sudbury) Mr. Washburn, Mr. Lyman, Mr. Ives, Mr. Davis, (Plymouth) Major Nasson, Mr. Noyes, Dr. Coney, Mr. Spooner.] This committee was enjoined to sit immediately.

The Committee of the whole then proceeded to consider the second article, directing the Elections to meet in Boston, &c. was concurred.

The third article which provides that in the choice of Senators each branch shall have a negative on the other—was then considered, and Mr. Dawes explained the reasons which induced a majority of the reporting committee to agree to it—he said, the federal constitution had directed that the choice should be by the Legislatures of the several states. In order to ascertain what was meant by the term Legislature, a reference was had to the Constitution of this state—and it had there been found, that the Legislature consisted of the two branches of the General Court, acting on each other by a negative—The Committee therefore could do no other than report as they had. Some conversation on the subject ensued, but the Committee in general considering it as prejudicial to the privileges of the House—the motion for concurrence was negatived by a great majority. The sentiments of the Committee were in favour of the election by joint ballot of both Houses—as in choice of Delegates to Congress.

The 4th article of the report was much opposed, upon the principle that in the election of Representatives, the choice in each district ought to be confined to a person resident in such district; but it was urged, on the other hand, that the legislature had the right only of prescribing the time, place and manner of the choice—and not the qualifications of the persons to be elected—that these qualifications were pointed out in the constitution—and that the requisition of any other would militate therewith—After considerable debate, the question of concurrence was put and carried—YEAS 89—NAYS 72.

The 5th article [which appoints the districts] next came under debate—and was objected to by the members for the counties of Berkshire, York, Cumberland and Lincoln, who conceived that justice was not done them, in the mode reported: The necessity of this measure—and its temporary nature were urged in favour of it. The debate at length ended in the appointment of a Sub-Committee, consisting of a member from each county, which is to take the article into consideration—and to new form the districts, having regard only to the boundaries of towns.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Nov. 8.

AFTER some private business was transacted, the Speaker left the chair—and, in Committee of the whole on the report of the Committee on the subject of organizing the new government, was again discussed [the 5th article under debate] The members from the county of Berkshire, still considering that part of the state as not having justice done it, in the division of districts made in the report, called the attention of the Committee to various statements and motions, which they contended, if adopted, would do greater justice—but the sense of the Committee being taken, whether in dividing the state, regard should be paid to county lines—and this appearing to be their opinion—and a motion for giving to Hampshire and Berkshire two Representatives—and the five southern counties but one—being negatived—the members from Berkshire ceased in their endeavours—the committee tacitly agreeing to give them an opportunity further to discuss the matter, when the subject came under consideration in the House, and the 6th article of the report was concurred.

The Committee proceeded to the discussion of the 7th art. [the mode of chusing representatives] which was referred to Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Dawes, Dr. Coney, Mr. Lyman, and Mr. Spooner, to consider at large, and to report.

The Chairman left the Chair—and the house was resumed—the Chairman then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

A petition from Sally Main, praying to be divorced from her husband, who had embraced the principles of the sect of Shakers, and rendered her life unhappy—committed.

MONDAY, Nov. 10.

A considerable number of petitions were read, committed, and reported on.

On motion of Dr. Jarvis,

ORDERED, That seats be assigned the hon. Mr. Tucker, delegate in Congress, from South-Carolina, and the hon. Mr. Gilman, delegate from New-Hampshire, now in this town, to hear the debates.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole. The Sub-Committee of which Gen. Heath was Chairman, reported, substantially, the following amendment, instead of the 1st and 8th articles [respecting the Legislature's chusing the electors] of the report under consideration, viz.—That at the time the people assemble for the choice of Federal Representatives, they shall give in their votes, in their several districts, for one Elector of President, &c. or as the case may be, for two electors—and a list of the votes shall be transmitted to the Secretary's office, on or before the first Tuesday of January next, and on the next day the General Court shall examine the returns, and from the three having the greatest number of votes in each district, the Court by joint ballot, shall choose one, who shall be considered the elector for the district to which he belongs; observing to double the number of candidates in those districts which are to choose two.

The sub-committee raised to consider the 7th article reported a mode for chusing Representatives to the General Government, different from that in the report under consideration—which from its length we are not able to give this day—and as probably we shall give it in the Act, when completed, we think it not essential—its consideration, however, occasioned a lengthy and desultory debate—but was finally accepted.

The Chairman reported progress—and asked leave to sit again.

Passed a resolve granting a tax of £.1295 for the use of the county of Essex.

Letters from the Hon. SAMUEL A. OTIS, and the Hon. GEORGE THATCHER, Esquires, accepting their appointments as Members of Congress for next year, were read and sent up.

Reconsidered the vote of the 5th inst. to attend the trial of William Greenleaf, Esq.

The subject of organizing the new government was taken up in the House—and debated—and the members from Berkshire county again coming forward in their demands for justice, the consideration was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, Nov. 11.

The subject of the districts was again taken into consideration—and after much debate committed to Mr. Clark, Mr. Sewall, Mr. Currie, Mr. Smead, Mr. Walter burn, Mr. Dean, Mr. Paine, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Phinney, and Mr. Stanley, to report thereon.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12.

On the report of the Committee appointed to consider what provision it may be necessary to make for the support of the Lieut. Governor, it was ORDERED, That Mr. Spooner, Mr. Breck, Mr. Gill, Dr. Jarvis, and Mr. Parris, be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and request that he will be pleased to give information to the House, whether any person is appointed and commissioned to execute the office of Captain of the Garrison established at Castle Island in the Harbour of Boston.

HIGH COURT *for the* TRIAL *of* IMPEACHMENTS.

FANEUIL HALL, TUESDAY, Nov. 11

THIS day the trial of the Sheriff of the county of Worcester, again came on, before the High Court—The defendant being called—appeared—and the managers on the part of the House, were directed by the presiding Judge to open the cause.—On motion of the defendant's counsel, the defendant's plea to the impeachment was ordered to be filed—and then the managers proceeded to the prosecution—produced evidence in support of the articles of impeachment, and remarked thereon, and the articles in general. The defendants council then moved the Court to continue the trial till to-morrow morning, to give the defendant an opportunity to avail himself of evidence which he could not conveniently produce then, but which he expected to be able to, at the time to which he desired the Court to be adjourned. The Court continued the trial to Wednesday nine o'clock then to meet at Faneuil Hall—and proclamation was made thereof accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, 9 o'clock.

Met at Faneuil Hall—and after the Court was opened in usual form the Rev. Chaplain to the Senate addressed the throne of grace in a Prayer—the counsel of the defendant then went into the evidence upon their part, but finding it necessary to send to Worcester for very material evidence in consequence of unexpected evidence being produced on the part of the prosecution, they moved the Court, that the trial might be continued to Thursday morning, 10 o'clock, and proclamation was made thereof accordingly.

The trial it is supposed will be closed this day.

The Impeachment by the House of Representatives, against William Greenleaf, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Worcester, is as follows.

1st. That the said Sheriff hath illegally and unjustly, from time to time, detained in his own hands, for his own private use, publick monies, when the Commonwealth had a right to, and was in great want of the same.

2. That said Sheriff hath exhibited to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, in order to be laid before the House of Representatives thereof, false and dishonest accounts of monies, which he as Sheriff aforesaid, had collected in payment of publick taxes.

3d. That said Sheriff hath from time to time, and for the space of more than two years together, illegally detained in his hands, for his private use certain monies belonging to the inhabitants of the town of Petersham, for which he never accounted to them.

4th. The said Sheriff did, on the 16th of May, 1787, unjustly procure from the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, an execution for money, which he had then already received on a former execution.

5th. The said Sheriff did, on the 10th of February, 1786, falsely and illegally certify, on the back of certain execution, which he had received from the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, against one Isaac Packard, collector of the town of Petersham aforesaid, that no part of said execution was satisfied, and he the said Sheriff, then returned the said execution, certified as aforesaid, to the Treasury aforesaid; whereas in truth and in fact, the said Sheriff had received the sum of £.249 0 6 long before, in part satisfaction of said execution.

6th. The said Sheriff did, on the first of April, 1787, unjustly procure a warrant of distress, to be served on the inhabitants of Petersham aforesaid, for a large sum of money, which he then well knew that they had long before paid.

Captain Bennison, in the sloop Ranger, bound from St. Johns to New-York, having on board 55 souls, amongst whom were 30 women and children, met with a severe gale of wind on the 11th of October, in which the overset, and lay on her beam ends for half an hour, when they cut away her masts in order to right her, but as the ballast was shifted, she did not right for a considerable time. During their situation the last one man, and stove in her companion doors which let in so much water that it destroyed all the bread and provisions, and the rolling of the vessel stove the water casks, so that they were in the greatest distress for the want of that article, besides being destitute of a lodging, as all their goods and clothes were torn and jammed to pieces under the ballast: the women and children were frequently under the water, of which the vessel had taken in so much that they remained in this situation until morning, when the gale abated. Having lost all their rigging, sails and spars, they ripped open their bed-sticks, and sewed them together, these, with some sheets, made something like a sail, which they hoisted on an oar with some bed-cords. They continued in this situation till the 14th, when two schooners and a brig spoke with them, but could not give them any assistance. On the 16th, Capt. George Sankey, of the snow Salter, spoke with them, & gave them a shedding-sail, two small spars, two gallons of rum, and twenty gallons of water. On the 20th, Capt. William Wenth, in the schooner Friendship, from New-York, bound to Narragansett, fell in with them, and took on board all that wished to leave the wreck which were 52 souls, & supplied those who remained with provisions, water and every thing else in his power; the vessels parted from each other about sunset, 15 leagues N. E. from Cape-Ann. About eight o'clock the same evening, a severe gale of wind overtook Capt. Wenth, and blew with such violence that his vessel could not carry any sail, and he accordingly hove too, and made so great a drift that his vessel would undoubtedly have gone ashore had not both masts been cut away, and both anchors let go. The next day the gale abated, when they rigged jury mast, and nobly what sail they had saved, and providentially arrived in Narraganset in 48 hours, where they remained until the 6th of November, when Mr. Ebenezer Smith, procured them a passage to this port. They arrived here last Saturday. We are informed Capt. Bennison escaped being lost, by getting under the lee of some islands, and lashing 15 grindstones together which served as an anchor.

NORTHAMPTON, November 10.

On Monday, the 20th inst. Mr. John Smith, son of Deacon Nathan Smith, of Granby, aboût 26 years of age; went into the woods to cut down some wood: As he was cutting upon a tree which had been partly broken off some ways from the ground, as it was about to fall, he ran some distance in order to get out of the reach of it, (as a boy that was with him relates) but unhappily not going far enough just as he turned round, one branch of the tree struck him on the back part of his head; which fractured his skull and slightly wounded him in several other places, which put an end to his existence in about two hours! He was not able to give the least information, or make any articulate sound at all, in all probability as he was found when the tree struck him, to be entered into that unknown, untried, eternal state of existence.

DIED on the 23d inst. at Middletown, Mr. ROBERT HUBBARD, *Pastor of the Church of Christ in that place. In him earnest virtue appeared, highly deserving of remembrance and imitation. He was an unbeliever in the authority and truth of the sacred Scriptures —and from his feelings the darkness and sovereign wisdom they publish, derived great joy and relief, both in prosperous and adverse events. In disowning the lively oracles of God, he was obedient. This value he believed towards which he attended upon with great order, and spoke of it in his sickness as his greatest treat, that he was called to it from this feeding employ. He was faithful to give warning from God, as well as display the riches of divine grace, and carried himself even in promoting a religious reformation, as became a minister of the Lord—Day, and a regular solemn attendance upon the service of the Sanctuary and the holy ordinances administered there. In his family he was an important character, such as a husband and a parent, ruling his house well, and having the members of it in subjection with all gravity; and the widow and children are greatly to be pitied, under the bereavement which they have sustained. As a companion, he was open and facetious amidst pole and allied with that freedom which rendered him easy of access—though all expected to offend him if they ally erred in that which was sinful. As a neighbour he was kind, practical and obliging, and did good to such as were ready, not only by the pattern of temperance, frugality and economy, which he set before them, but by frequently inculcating the duties of self and relief. Therefore his people and many others in general have parted with him in much grief. All [illegible] will [illegible] long remember him with great affection.*

Ebene[illegible] and C[illegible]

HAS just received from [illegible] and have been for sale at his Apothecary [illegible] and particularly the House in Northampton) [illegible] essentially necessitmeant of [illegible] situations, have been

MEDIC[illegible] strongest terms; as al[illegible] to the [illegible] chos, viz.

Hoofland's, Anderson's, & Lock[illegible]ills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Fram[illegible] Balsam of Britsh Oil, Turlington's Balsm of [illegible] Honey, Essence of Peppermint, James's fever Powders, Bergamot, Oil of Vitriol. Also, Allum, Copperas, Ground Madder, Borax, Salt-Petre, Brimstone, &c.—Amputating Instruments, Surgeons Pocket Instruments, Grain Scales and Weights, Trocars, Catheters black lead Pencils, &c. &c.—He has likewise Imported a large quantity of Painters Colours—such as White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Spanish Brown, Whiting, Prussian Blue, Verditer Blue, Vermillion, Roseraak Umber, Ivory Black

He has also for sale, West-India and New England Rum, Lisbon and Malaga Wine, Bohea Tea, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Ginger, Chocolate, Pallm, Figs, Sago, Salep, Indigo, Oil of Turpentine, Rosin, Pipes, &c.

N. B. Family Medicines put up in the best manner with directions.——The above articles will be sold at the most moderate advance, and the payment to the Purchaser made in every respect as easy as possible.

November 18, 1788.

Hezekiah Hutchins,

INFORMS his Customers and others, that he has on hand a number pair

SHOES,

which he will Exchange for Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn.

N. B. He has also a few Sides of [illegible] leather, which he wants to exchange for green [illegible]

STRAYED from the Subscriber on the 12th instant, a black[illegible] HORSE, about 9 years old, fourteen hands high, a large star in his forehead, [illegible] before, his near hind foot white, his near fore foot cracked.—Any person that will secure said Horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

DANIEL AYER.

Norwich, Nov. 12, 1788.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, about the first of October last, two STEARS, one year old last spring, marked with a crop in the near ear, slit on the top of the off ear, one a darkred and the other a brown. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take them away.

ELIJAH RIS[illegible]

Westhampton, Nov. 6, 1788.

From the NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE.

To the PRINTER.

The diſtreſs which the inhabitants of GUINEA experience at the loſing their children, which are ſtolen from them by the perſons employed in that barbarous traffick, is, perhaps, more throughly felt than deſcribed. But, as it is a ſubject to which every perſon has not attended, the following account is offered, to preſent the anguiſh [illegible] taken from [illegible] where the [illegible] ſhip-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Harmer the fame,
Rapids of the Ohio 7½ nineties of a dollar.
Poft-Vincennes 16 do.
Venango 9 do.

[*To be continued.*]

Sketch of the Proceedings of the General Court.

(Continued from our laſt.)

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12.

SUPPORT OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOUR.

THE Committee, of which Mr. BRECK was Chairman, raiſed to conſider what proviſion it may be neceſſary to make for ſupport of the Lieutenant-Governour, reported, by way of order, "*That a Committee be appointed to wait on his excellency the Governour, and requeſt, that he will be pleaſed to give information to the Houſe whether any perſon is appointed and commiſſioned to execute the office of Captain of the Garriſon, eſtabliſhed at Caſtle-Iſland, in the harbour of Boſton*"—and aſked leave to ſit again.

On the report being read at the table, Dr. JARVIS roſe, he ſaid, to aſk, what object the Committee, had in view in the inquiry.

Mr. HENSHAW ſaid, to aſcertain the fact.

Mr. BRECK explained the report—The Committee had, laid in the courſe of the conſideration on the ſubject of their commiſſion, found that it had been uſual for the Lieut. Gov. to receive the appointment and emoluments of Captain of the Caſtle—that they ſuppoſed thoſe emoluments would now be his beſt ſupport, but that they did not know whether the office was vacant or not—if it was filled, then the Committee, who aſked leave to ſit again, would proceed to report ſome other means of ſupport—if it was vacant, the Committee had thoughts of reporting that it be recommended to His Excellency to fill the vacancy by appointing the Lieutenant-Governour to that poſt—The Committee further conſidered, that there would be no impropriety in the inquiry, as by a former reſolve of the Legiſlature, a Captain to that fortreſs had been declared neceſſary.

[*The reſolve alluded to being called for, the ſame was read accordingly—after which Gen. HEATH propoſed that the Committee of the Committee—their report—and the article in the Conſtitution veſting the appointment of Officers of the Caſtle in the Governor, might be read—which being done—*]

The General gave it as his opinion, that the report on the table was wholly foreign to the commiſſion of the Committee.

Mr. PARSONS ſaid the legiſlature had a right, at all times, to inquire into the ſtate of its forts and garriſons—That, therefore, he thought the report perfectly in order—and that he hoped it would be accepted.

Mr. BOWDOIN ſaid it would not be contended that the legiſlature had not a right to inquire into the organization of garriſons—and therefore he preſumed the report was proper one. The Laws of the Commonwealth, he ſaid, had declared, that it was neceſſary that a Captain ſhould be appointed to command at the Caſtle—and if there was not one appointed, they had a right to enquire why the Laws were not executed—He meant, he declared, no imputation of blame on the Supreme Executive—he only meant to vindicate the right of the Legiſlature—and to ſay, that he preſumed the report was entirely proper.

Major NASSON ſaid, as the worthy gentleman from Dorcheſter had preſumed one way—he had a right to preſume another way—and he preſumed the committee had no right to make ſuch report—*Mr. BRECK ſaid, he hoped the gentleman would ſpare the Committee*]—Major Naſſon ſaid, he meant to ſpare them—he was going to excuſe them—he ſuppoſed that the miſtake had originated in their good wiſhes to have his Honour provided for—but as their commiſſion went no farther than an inquiry what ſupport was neceſſary for the Lieut. Gov. he could not conceive how they could report an enquiry into the conduct of the Supreme Executive. He admitted, he ſaid, the right of the Legiſlature to inquire reſpecting its garriſons—and he ſhould have voted in favour of the report, had it come from any one of the Committee individually—but as a Committee, it was contrary to their commiſſion.

Mr. HENSHAW ſaid, the Committee conſidered that the former Lt. Gov. had been ſupported by the emoluments of the caſtle; and that it had been ſuppoſed by the people, that the preſent Lt. Gov. would have had the ſame ſupport—that the Committee did not know whether the poſt was filled or not—if it was not, then they intended to report a recommendation of both Houſes to have it filled—if His Excellency filled it with the Lt. Gov. then his ſupport was provided for—if not, then they could give a reaſon to their conſtituents for voting him a ſupport otherwiſe.

Mr. WINDSERY ſaid he had not yet heard any thing that convinced him the report was proper—and though he would allow, that the Legiſlature had a right to inquire into the ſtate of its garriſons, yet, that it was improper in the Houſe to interfere with the Executive in recommending the appointment of the Lt. Gov. to the poſt of Captain of the Caſtle, he was convinced.——

He contended it would be a bad precedent—in as much as the time might come when the Lt. Gov. might not be a gentleman of military abilities, and therefore that then ſuch command would be improper. The preſent Lt. Gov. he ſaid, he knew was acquainted with military matters—but that may not, he ſaid, be the caſe always—beſides, ſaid he, the Committee have exceeded their commiſſion—they were to conſider of ſome ſupport for the Lt. Gov.—but, there is, he ſaid, nothing about ſupport in what they have reported. He was therefore oppoſed to it.

Mr. FOWLER ſaid he was one of the Committee, and he ſtill thought their report was proper—he hoped, he ſaid, the Legiſlature never would conſider the Supreme Executive as too great to be inquired of—or to have its conduct ſcrutinized. They had a right, he ſaid, to make any inquiry for the good of their conſtituents they tho't proper. As one of the repreſentatives of the people, as well as of the Committee, he thought the enquiry decent and civil—and ſuch as the Commander in Chief could not think offenſive, or at leaſt if he did, he would have no cauſe for ſo thinking.

Dr. JARVIS ſaid, the ſubject in debate was of a very delicate nature—He had not yet, he ſaid, heard any thing that convinced him it was proper—and he was afraid, that unleſs the greateſt care was taken, it would create, what every friend to his country muſt wiſh to prevent—a diviſion—a want of harmony between the two firſt Magiſtrates. Some of the Committee have been ſo candid as to ſay, that it was their intention to report, that it be recommended to the Governour to appoint the Lt. Gov. to the office of Capt. of the Caſtle, ſhould the poſt be vacant—The Dr. then went into a conſideration of what the probable conſequences of ſuch a report might be—It might not, he ſaid, be agreeable to His Excellency that the poſt ſhould be filled at all—What then is the conſequence?—The Legiſlature and the Executive get at variance—What follows?

He appeals to his conſtituents, and the Legiſlature to theirs—Gentlemen, he ſaid, muſt be aware of the diſagreeableneſs of ſuch a ſituation. For his part, he ſaid, he felt the higheſt veneration for the characters of both of the Magiſtrates—He did not wiſh, he ſaid that the Lieut. Gov. ſhould be dependent on the Executive for his ſupport—The office of the Lieut. Gov. made him liable to expenſe, and to defray it, he was willing he ſhould have a ſtipend from the publick. He hoped, however, that gentlemen would not haſtily adopt a meaſure, that might involve conſequences they may not intend, and which muſt be diſagreeable to them.

Mr. BODMAN ſaid, there was one difficulty in his mind, that was not yet obviated—and that was, whether, as by the Conſtitution, the Governour had the command of all the land and naval forces in the Commonwealth, &c. he was not in fact, Commander of the Caſtle, and whether if this was the caſe, the inquiry would not only be improper—but unconſtitutional.

Mr. PARSONS begged to know of the worthy gentleman from Williamſburg, whether he thought the reſolve of arrangements, juſt now read, was conſtitutional.

Mr. BODMAN ſaid he would anſwer the reſpectable gentleman from N. Port, by ſaying that undoubtedly it was conſtitutional; but that nevertheleſs the Governor, as Commander in Chief of all the forts, &c. was in fact Commander of Caſtle William.

Mr. PARSONS begged to inquire further, whether the Governor, by being Commander in Chief of the militia, was in fact Colonel of every regiment—or if it ſhould be found neceſſary to arm twenty veſſels of war, he muſt, as Commander of the navy, be Captain of each of them.

Mr. AMES continued the idea of the gentleman from Newbury Port, and ſaid, that according to the plan of the gentleman from Williamſburg, the Commander in Chief muſt be omnipreſent, if he is to be Colonel of every regiment, and Captain of every ſhip—But as the governour cannot be but in one place at the ſame time—he did not ſee, he ſaid, to what purpoſe the gentleman's difficulty was raiſed. While I am up, ſaid Mr AMES, I will add, that the report of the Committee appears to me to be ſimple and proper—The Committee wiſhed to know, whether a certain poſt was vacant or not—and this information they conceived neceſſary to their making a proper report—That they had a right to the information—and to requeſt us to obtain it for them, is agreed to—The report on the table goes no further—but the fruitful imaginations of ſome gentlemen have led them to anticipate a variety of diſagreeable conſequences, which are to flow from ſome things which the Committee, who made the report, may poſſibly introduce: But the proper time, Mr. Speaker, I have thought to conſider a matter, is when that matter is before us—I have not, however, been ſufficiently verſed in the proceedings of the Houſe, to know what is perfectly parliamentary—but I am at preſent of opinion, that the time to conſider and debate what the Committee may bring in, will be when they do bring it in.

Mr. LYMAN wiſhed to know whether the gentleman from Williamſburg meant that the Commander in Chief, by being Commander of the Caſtle, ought to receive the emoluments thereof—[*Mr. BODMAN ſaid no*]—Mr. LYMAN concluded by ſaying, that the emoluments and command ought to go together—and that in his opinion, the report on the table was civil and conſtitutional—and the queſtion eaſily to be anſwered.

Gen. HEATH added a few words—and Mr GORE cloſed the debate, by a few obſervations on the propriety of the report—his reſpect for the Chief Magiſtrate, and wiſhing that the report might be accepted.

The queſtion to accept the report was then put and carried—Yeas 82—Nays 62.

THURSDAY, Nov. 13.

The Committee appointed to conſider the diſtricts, reported a diviſion of the State, without regard to county lines, which after ſome debates was negatived, Yeas 52—Nays 107. The queſtion for accepting the original report with the three amendments already mentioned, was then put and carried, Yeas, 92 Nays 71.

FRIDAY Nov. 14.

A meſſage was received from the Gov. wherein after mentioning a Committee having waited on him, to inquire whether he had commiſſioned a Captain of the Caſtle—and informing the Houſe that he had not—his Excellency ſays,

"*By the Conſtitution of the Commonwealth, "the Governour for the time being is Commander in Chief of the army and navy, and of all military forces of the ſtate, by ſea and land," in virtue of this I cannot but conſider myſelf as the Commander of the Garriſon on Caſtle-Iſland, let who may be appointed as Captain.*

"*When the place of Captain of that Fortreſs became vacant, I looked upon myſelf, without any particular reſentment or reward, the Superintendant of it—By this meaſure there will be ſaved to the people of this Commonwealth a very conſiderable ſum of money annually*, which their Repreſentatives may appropriate to ſuch purpoſe as they may find to be for the honour and intereſt of the government.

"*I am ſenſible that the Legiſlature have made no eſtabliſhment for this office, but it does not follow from hence that the Commander in Chief ſhould fill a vacancy, when to his JUDGMENT, under the particular circumſtances of the country and garriſon, in a time of peace, the office would be ſupernumerary, and every unneceſſary expence, not but the Governour as preſent the moſt diſtant idea of laying a burden upon the community, by charging them with an unneceſſary ſum, where no duty or ſervice is annexed.*

"*I have directed the Commiſſary-General to prepare, as ſoon as poſſible, an account of the paſt expences of this military department, from the 25th of October, 1780, to the 25th of October, 1788, and ſhall lay it before you by meſſage, a ſum as I conceive it, and am very apprehenſive that the expenſes there, will ſo far exceed what you at preſent imagine, that you will agree with me, that it ought to be diminiſhed as much as it poſſibly can be with ſafety.*

JOHN HANCOCK.

HIGH COURT *for the* TRIAL *of* IMPEACHMENTS.

FANEUIL-HALL, THURSDAY, Nov. 13.

THE Court being opened; the hon. Judge SULLIVAN, in an able manner, and for near ſix hours, ſet up the Sheriff's defence—and was followed by Mr. PARSONS, on the part of the Hon. Houſe—who with much candour, acknowledged impartiality, and great ability, cloſed this intereſting and important cauſe.

The Court then adjourned to 3 o'clock on Friday—at which time they met, but not being ready to give judgment, the trial was continued to Saturday.

SATURDAY, November 15.

At 11 o'clock the court proceeded from the Senate Chamber to Faneuil Hall: after ſilence was commanded, and the Court opened in the uſual form, WILLIAM GREENLEAF, Eſq. was called—who appearing, anſwered. The preſiding Judge then addreſſed the Court in the following words:

May it pleaſe your Honours,

YOUR Honors having heard the evidence in the caſe now before you, have agreed upon a queſtion, which is to be put to your Honors ſeverally, and in order; the queſtion is this—Is William Greenleaf, Eſq. Sheriff of the County of Worceſter, guilty of miſconduct and mal-adminiſtration in that office charged upon him by the impeachment of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, or not guilty? His Honour then ſaid—

Phanuel Biſhop, Eſq.—What ſays your Honour—Is William Greenleaf, Eſq. Sheriff of the County of Worceſter, guilty of miſconduct and mal-adminiſtration in that office, charged upon him by the impeachment of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, or not guilty? *Guilty*

Dummer Sewall, Eſq.—
What ſays your Honour—Is William Greenleaf, Eſq. guilty or not guilty? *Guilty.*

Iſaac Stearns, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Holder Slocum, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Elijah Dunbar, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Abraham White, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Amos Singletary, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Thomas Dawes, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Elijah Dwight, Eſq.—Do. *Not Guilty.*
David Sexton, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Joſiah Thacher, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Joſeph B. Varnum, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Stephen Metcalf, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Triſtram Dalton, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Benjamin Goodhue, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Nathaniel Wells, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Joſeph Hoſmer, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
John Haſtings, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Cotton Tufts, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Ebenezer Bridge, Eſq.—Do. *Not Guilty.*
Charles Turner, Eſq.—Do. *Not Guilty.*
Solomon Freeman, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*
Stephen Choate, Eſq.—Do. *Guilty.*

His Honor the preſiding Judge then addreſſed the Court:

May it pleaſe your Honours,

YOUR Honors have found William Greenleaf, Eſq. Sheriff of the County of Worceſter, guilty of miſconduct and mal-adminiſtration in that office, charged upon him by the impeachment of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

His Honor then addreſſed himſelf to the defendant, —William Greenleaf, Eſq. the SENATE have FULLY conſidered of your caſe, and have found you guilty of miſconduct and mal-adminiſtration in the office of Sheriff of the County of Worceſter, charged upon you by the impeachment of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Mr. AMES, in behalf of the managers of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, then moved the Court, that judgment might be given againſt William Greenleaf, Eſq. agreeably to law.

The preſiding Judge then addreſſed the Court:—Are your Honours now ready to give judgment againſt William Greenleaf, Eſq. Sheriff of the County of Worceſter?

The Court determined they were not ready;—and continued the trial to Tueſday following, 11 o'clock, A. M. Proclamation was made thereof accordingly. The Court then, proceeded by the High Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, returned to the Senate Chamber.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

At eleven o'clock, the High Court proceeded by the Sheriff of this County, went to Faneuil Hall, to pronounce judgment againſt WILLIAM GREENLEAF, Eſq. Sheriff of the County of Worceſter.

Having taken their ſeats, and the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, proceeded by their Speaker, being alſo ſeated, and the Court being opened, &c.

Mr. AMES, one of the managers on the part of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, addreſſed the preſiding Judge as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,

WILLIAM GREENLEAF, Eſq. Sheriff of the County of Worceſter, having been impeached by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of miſconduct and mal-adminiſtration in his office—he having been tried thereon; and your Honours having fully conſidered the ſame, having pronounced the ſaid William Greenleaf, Eſq. to be guilty—it now remains for your Honors, to render judgment againſt the ſaid Sheriff—I, therefore, on the part of the Repreſentatives of this Commonwealth, humbly move your Honors, that judgment may now be rendered againſt WILLIAM GREENLEAF, Eſq. agreeably to Law and the Conſtitution.

Upon which the Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Eſq. the preſiding Judge, roſe, and ſaid, The Senate are now ready to proceed to judgment in the caſe of William Greenleaf, Eſq. Sheriff of the county of Worceſter, agreeable to the motion made for that purpoſe by the Managers for the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

William Greenleaf, Eſquire.

The Senate having found you guilty of miſconduct and mal-adminiſtration in your office of Sheriff of the county of Worceſter, charged on you by the Impeachment of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, do now, according to the Conſtitution, proceed to judgment againſt you, which I am to pronounce.

The judgment of the Senate is, and this Court doth adjudge,

"THAT you WILLIAM GREENLEAF, Eſq. be REMOVED from the office of Sheriff of the county of Worceſter—and you are removed accordingly."

The trial being finiſhed, the Senate returned to their chamber.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, (New-Jerſey) November 21.

A ſhort time previous to laſt Auguſt term, one Sheppee, an inhabitant of Miniſink, and deputy Sheriff to William Keer, Eſq. high Sheriff of Suffolk County, ſerved a writ on one Nehemiah Patterſon, of Ulſter County, in the ſtate of New-York: and let him go promiſing to attend the enſuing Court at Newtown; but it ſeemed he did not comply with his promiſe, and in exceſs alledged that the impoundment of the water in the Naviſing river prevented.—Shappee, enraged at what he ſuppoſed an abuſe, determining a revenge; and an opportunity ſoon offering, he ſatisfied it with his blood.—The following are the circumſtances of the dread cataſtrophe. Mr. Patterſon's wife being ſeized with a bilious complaint, which threatened her life, he was ſent to call a phyſician, when paſſing the houſe of Shappee, he called him, and ordered him, in a very peremptory tone, to ſurrender himſelf up and go to goal with him; but the other refuſed, when after ſome altercation, Shappee, feigned an axe and threw it at him, then laid hold of a piſtol and ſnapped it at Mr. P. which did not do any damage; as his wife had previouſly taken the precaution to throw away the priming; but as if intent on blood, he then went into his houſe, took a muſket, diſcharged it at Patterſon, and lodged the contents in his arm, which proved mortal, and he expired on the third day after. An inqueſt ſat on his body. Verdict—"MAN's SLAUGHTER."—As this is not the firſt inſtance of haſty in office wantonly taking the lives of people, it is hoped he will receive the rewards due to his demerit.

NEW-YORK, November 13.

The following melancholy Paragraph is extracted from the Savannah Mar. Gazette, received laſt night by Captain Chiſholm.

The ſloop Deborah, Ingham, which arrived from Turk's Iſland, on Saturday laſt, furniſhes the moſt painful intelligence that has for a long time been communicated to our readers! A ſhort time previous to his arrival ſhe fell in with and accompanied for three days, the ſloop Sally, Hariſh, from Martinico. Mr. Pariſh informed that on the 12th of laſt month a dreadful hurricane had been felt at Martinico, Grenada, and St. Lucia.—At the firſt named Iſland ſcarce a veſſel which remained in harbour eſcaped deſtruction, and thoſe that put to ſea have not ſince been heard of; Grenada has ſuſtained very conſiderable damage:—But St. Lucia exhibits a ſpectacle the moſt terrifying imaginable. During the height of the hurricane a dreadful earthquake happened which overiſed the whole iſland, and finally ſwallowed up upwards of nine hundred of the inhabitants!—On ſuch an occaſion our feelings cannot be more powerfully excited by a ſenſe of the ſufferings of our fellow creatures, than what is due to Providence for our own preſervation.—Let it be remembered, that however the Philoſopher may account for theſe effects, by natural cauſes, there is a Supreme who wields the thunder and directs the ſtorm, and whoſe diſpleaſure, it is our duty to deprecate by deeds of humility an virtue.

NORTHAMPTON, November 26.

The following gentlemen are nominated by the Caucus of Penſylvania, convened at Lancaſter, as repreſentatives of that State in the new government—viz. *Thomas Hartley, Henry Wyncoop, Stephen Boyer, John Aliſon, George Clymer, Thomas Scott, Thomas Fitzſimmons, and Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg*, Eſquires.

This ticket fully embraces all the various intereſts of Penſylvania, and is bottomed on liberal principles.

His Excellency Governor Chittenden, with the advice of his Counſel, has appointed Thurſday the 27th of this month to be obſerved as a day of Publick Thankſgiving and Praiſe throughout the ſtate of Vermont; the ſame day which is appointed in this Commonwealth, and in the ſtates of Connecticut and Newhampſhire—In his Proclamation his Excellency calls upon the people of that ſtate "Humbly to implore the munificent Bellower of every deſirable gift, that he would direct to and bleſs ſuch means as may be neceſſary to put into execution the *Federal Government of the United States*, and eſtabliſh it on a permanent baſis, ſo that it may contribute to the beſt good of that extenſive Empire: that it may graciouſly pleaſe his adorable Majeſty to order, in the courſe of events, that the United States ſhew their friendſhip and the protection of their government, on equitable terms, to this ſtate, ſo that we may be enabled to join with them in *perfect union*: that under the divine auſpices we may become a band of brothers, a people zealous of good works, whoſe higheſt ambition ſhall be to honour and adore his name, and under the banner of the divine Redeemer, to erect an empire that ſhall prove an aſylum for the perſecuted and diſtreſſed from every quarter of the globe.

The ſtate of New-Hampſhire have made choice of his Excellency JOHN LANGDON, Eſq. and the Honourable Judge BARTLETT, for Federal Senators.

The State of Delaware have made choice of the hon. GEORGE READ, and RICHARD BASSET, Eſqrs. for Federal Senators.

Breck & Clarke,

HAVE juſt received a new ſupply of

GOODS,

ſuitable to the ſeaſon—and have now as good aſſortment as can be found at any Store,—their Cuſtomers and others, are hereby aſſured, that they will ſell them at the loweſt poſſible rate for CASH, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Pork, old Pewter and Braſs, Geeſe Feathers, Bees-Wax, and all kinds of Shipping FURRS.

——They have a quantity of common proof good flavoured Weſt-India RUM—and excellent French BRANDY, and old Fayall WINE, which for the Caſh they purpoſe to ſell per barrel or by the ten gallons, as low as can be purchaſed in Boſton or Hartford.

They have likewiſe the beſt of COTTON WOOL at 2/6 per ſingle pound, and 2/2 by the dozen.

Northampton, Nov. 26, 1788.

To be Sold,

On reaſonable Terms

A Lot of choice LAND, containing ſeven acres and an half, with a Houſe, Barn, Orchard, and other conveniencies thereon, ſituate on the town ſtreet in Sunderland, about 60 rods ſouth of the meeting-houſe, is a very good place for a tradeſman. Alſo a lot of plough Land, about one mile and a quarter from the other, containing eight acres.—Conditions of ſale will be make eaſy. For further particulars, enquire of

AMASA SMITH.

Belchertown, Nov. 21, 1788.

ALL Perſons having any demands on the the Eſtate of JAMES MILLER, late of Hatfield, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement—And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to ſettle their accounts immediately.

ASENETH MILLER.

Hatfield, Nov. 26, 1788.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampſhire, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims on the eſtate of JOHN HINSDALE, late of Deerfield, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we will attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. David Hoit, innholder in Deerfield, on the firſt Mondays of January, February and May next, from two to ſix o'clock, P. M. on each of ſaid days.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
JONATHAN ARMS,
SAMUEL BARNARD.

ALL perſons indebted to, or that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſettle the ſame without delay, with

ELISHA HINSDALE, Admin'r. on ſaid eſtate.

Deerfield, Nov. 4, 1788.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, ſome time ſince, a Stallion COLT, ſix months old, large of his age, was of a ſorrel colour when he went away, but it is thought likely to be changed a little, has ſome white in his face, and I think ſome white feet, paces and trots. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid Colt, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall be well rewarded by ELISHA NASH.

Williamſburgh, Nov. 17, 1788.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, on the firſt of September laſt, a brindle HEIFER, two years old laſt ſpring, has no artificial mark. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH SMITH, 2d.

Hadley, Nov. 26, 1788.

Levi Shephard,

Has juſt imported from London, a general aſſortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Painter's COLOURS, &c.

ALSO,

Is now opening at his Medical Store, a large aſſortment of European

GOODS,

ſuitable for the ſeaſon—for which he takes moſt kinds of Country Produce, that will bear tranſportation.

He has likewiſe Weſt-India and New-England RUM, by the large or ſmall quantity—Lisbon, Madeira and Port WINE—all kinds of SPICES—SUGAR—CURRANTS—RAISINS, and almoſt all kinds of DYE STUFF, for Clothiers, and Nails, &c. &c.

CASH and a generous price given at ſaid ſtore for all kinds of ſhipping FURRS and BEES-WAX.

Northampton, Nov. 26, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of the town of Aſhfield, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed for a minuter tax on the liſt for the years 1781, 1784 and 1788, as follows, viz:

	£.	d.	q.
Cap. Ben. Beals,	27	4	2
Eli Fuller	2	3	0
Hez. Stratton,	1	11	2
Mill lot,	4	3	0
Houſe lot No. 43,	2	10	0
2d diviſion,			
Lot No. 23	8	0	1
49	16	4	2
12	7	10	0
15	7	8	0
35	4	3	0
3d diviſion,			
Lot No. 17	12	1	2
33	10	7	2
18	8	0	0
25	11	11	0
37	16	4	2
38	8	2	2
53	4	5	2
59	3	9	0
63	7	8	0
34	3	11	0
57	3	11	0
59	3	11	0
2	3	11	0
15	2	1	2
16	4	3	0
36	4	3	0
44	4	3	0
55	4	3	0
4th diviſion,			
Lot No. 2	1	9	2
3	1	11	2
5	0	11	2
8	1	11	2
7,	3	9	0
8	3	9	0
10	1	11	2
11	3	9	0
14	0	11	3
15	0	11	3
18	0	11	3
19	2	9	1
21	2	9	1
23	2	9	1
24	2	9	1
25	2	9	1
29	0	11	3
30	0	11	3
32	2	9	1
37	2	9	1
39	0	11	3
40	0	11	3
42	0	11	3
44	0	11	3
47	0	11	3
48	0	11	3
49	0	11	3
50	2	9	1
55	0	11	3
58	0	11	3
59	2	9	1
61	0	11	2
63	0	11	2
41	0	11	2
46	1	9	2
43	1	9	2

	£.	d.	q.
	36	1	9
5th diviſion,			
Lot No. 17	1	5	0
18	1	5	0
32	1	5	0
46	1	5	0
42	1	5	0
50	1	5	0
57	1	5	0
53	1	5	0
57	1	5	0
14	1	5	0
19	1	5	0
22	1	5	0
47	1	5	0
39	1	5	0
30	1	5	0
32	1	5	0
42	1	5	0
50	1	5	0
57	1	5	0
53	1	5	0
57	1	5	0
14	1	5	0
19	1	5	0
22	1	5	0
47	1	5	0

Rights of undiviſed land, raxed on the liſt of 1781 and 1784.

	£.	d.	q.
Lot No. 1	1	10	1
2	0	9	0
3	0	9	0
4	0	9	0
16	1	10	2
18	1	10	2
19	1	10	2
21	2	7	2
22	2	7	2
24	1	10	2
25	1	10	2
26	1	10	2
28	2	7	2
29	2	7	2
30	2	7	2
33	1	10	2
36	0	9	0
37	1	10	2
38	0	9	0
40	0	9	0
41	2	7	2
44	2	7	2
47	1	10	2
48	0	9	0
49	2	7	2
53	0	9	0
56	0	9	0
58	1	10	2
59	2	7	2
61	2	7	2
62	2	7	2
63	2	7	2
9	1	10	2

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Wedneſday, the 21ſt of Jan. next, ſo much of ſaid lands will then be ſold at Public Vendue, at the Houſe of Mr. Seth Wait, innholder, in ſaid Aſhfield, at 8 o'clock A. M. on ſaid day, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH PORTER, Collector.

Aſhfield, November 18, 1788.

STRAYED out of a drove, the later part of October laſt, a dark bay Horſe COLT, two years old, with a long tail, large of his age.——Alſo, a ſorrel Horſe COLT, two years old, with a long tail, ſtarely ſtuff before, a ſmall blaze in his face. Whoever will take up ſaid horſes and return them to the ſubſcriber, or give information where they may be had, ſhall have a handſome reward, and neceſſary charges paid.

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Nov. 19, 1788.

From the NEWPORT HERALD of Nov. 8.

History of the proceedings of the third Session of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c. holden at Providence on the last Monday of October last.

THE two Houses were not organized until Wednesday—controverted election and private business engrossed the attention until Thursday, when it was moved in the lower House that provision should be made for the payment of the state notes issued on an interest of four per cent. the principle of which amounts, as by a report of a committee, to £67121. 5s. 6d. In the course of this debate the House appeared much divided in sentiments; some of the leaders in the majority urged a payment of them with fifteen shillings paper currency for every twenty expressed in the notes; others of the same party were for paying them off in currency at par agreeable to the mode pursued in discharging of the six per cent. notes—the members in the minority moved that the holders of them should be paid in the currency at the rate of six for one, the exchange of it being so established by the House in the payment of all accounts for services now done government; but this motion, after a lengthy debate, was negatived, and that for discharging them at par with paper currency, was adopted by a large majority. The majority were, however, much divided with regard to the mode of payment; of the whole sum, observing that they had been a source of uneasiness to the state, and no less than of a discharge of them would restore peace to government.

As the mode of payment in currency at par was therefore fixed, and nothing further could be obtained for the holders of them, and these notes having been the ostensible plea of the necessity of a paper currency, and tender, the minority moved accordingly a question for their immediate payment,—to induce an acquiescence with his propositions, they proved from the state of the Treasury that there was £. 43,000 in the Treasury which with the tax of £. 30,000, payable in December, would far exceed the amount of the notes and grants made at this session: besides from the report of the Treasurer it appeared that in the discharge of six per cent. notes, not one half had been demanded, the holders having refused to receive so depreciated a payment, and it was presumed that many of the holders of the four per cent. notes would refuse receiving the money from the same principle—but some members of the majority more wary, contested the payment by installments, and upon taking the question it was carried by the usual majority to pay off only the one fourth part in two months, and if not demanded within that time to be forfeited—And thus is procrastinated the payment of the public debt—a striking proof that the discharge of it was not the principal object with the majority.—Like a rub to amuse the whale, some part of it will be politically retained to throw out at the next election to induce the people to re-appoint them to complete so glorious a work.

An act passed authorising the General Treasurer to make payment of balances that were forfeited on six per cent. notes, to such holders of them only who had manifested a disposition to comply with the orders of government, by having received a payment in part in the currency.

Collectors of taxes were directed to receive four per cent. notes of ten pounds value or under that sum, in payment of the tax now collecting.

On Friday a motion was made for the appointment of a Convention to consider of the proposed Constitution; the public letters not having been taken out of the Post-Office in this town since the last session in June, this question was postponed until the express, which had been dispatched for those letters, should arrive.

On Saturday this business was reassumed, and after a very lengthy debate, the question was put and lost, there being

40 Nays.
14 Yeas.

26 majority against calling a Convention.

Immediately after this decision, it was moved that the Tender Law, so far as it respected private contracts, should be repealed—In support of the motion it was observed, and not denied, that the money was passing at the rate of eight for one, and that the Assembly, in the present session, had, in repeated instances, made grants to the amount of about 21,000l. at a discount of six for one; but upon taking the question there were

40 Nays,
15 Yeas.

25 majority against repealing the tender.

The Judges of the Superior Court appeared with a memorial praying an allowance for their services.—How do the tables turn!—One of their Honors, while a member of assembly, was a principal opposer to any allowance to the Bench, the honor of serving there was sufficient—a member retorted the observation, and ironically observed, that they had obtained great honor, with which they ought to be satisfied (referring to their late decisions in discharging Mortgages with depreciated paper at par) but his Honor now found honor a bubble, and they were granted thirty-six shillings per day in our solid currency.

An Act passed in conformity to a recommendation of Congress, prohibiting the landing of convicts within this State.

At the close of the session a motion was made for referring the letter from the New-York Convention to the people, and that it should be recommended to them to empower their Deputies to appoint Delegates to meet those which might be appointed by the State of New-York or other States, to consider and determine the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America. This was intended as a substitute for the calling of a Convention—And notwithstanding the impropriety and absurdity of the measures appeared in the course of the debates, it was carried by the usual majority.

The Hon. Jonathan J. Hazard, and John Gardner, Esqrs. Delegates to Congress, were requested to take their seats in that Hon. Body.

The Assembly adjourned to the last Monday of December next, then to meet in South-Kingston.

From this plain narrative of facts it appears that the Legislature are determined to hazard the consequences of a *seperation from the union*, rather than part with their darling currency?—a currency depreciated by the acknowledgment of both Houses, and yet continued a tender for private debts.—A currency that hath rent the State with discord and implanted principles that we trust in mercy to posterity will be discountenanced by future Legislatures with the most exemplary punishment:—In a word, by this currency the honest have nothing to gain, but every thing to lose.

SCRAPS *from the* ENGLISH PAPERS.

The BOX *on the* EAR.

THERE are particular situation between fathers and sons, in which the latter find themselves not a little puzzled how to act with regard to disclosure, or suppression of their feelings.

When a father—no matter how provoked—*strikes* a son, can that son, with any propriety, return the blow? *Resentment*, swelling fiercely, replies—"blow for blow."

Filial Affection is shocked at the idea of such a mode of retaliation.

Filial Duty loudly exclaims against it.

A young gentleman, sitting by the side of his father, one club night, at the *King's Arms*, was so warm, during the course of a debate on the *Declaratory Bill* in favour of Mr. *Pitt*, that he received a smart *Box on the Ear* from him, for his ministerial effusions. He felt the stroke as a man—doubly felt it as it was given in so public a manner; but he also felt it as a *son*; and had not only prudence enough to keep his own hand from making a *return*, but thought of a way to make it returned by *another*. Immediately, therefore, saluting the ear of the gentleman who sat on the other side of him, in a similar style, he laughing, said, "My father, Sir, is in a merry humor to night, pray let his *jole* go round."

The gentleman, taking the hint, promoted its circulation, in consequence of which his *father* received the compliment he had projected for him, that is, "blow for blow."—Luckily, the old gentleman was so pleased with the stratagem employed by his son, to shew his resentment that he, with the greatest good humour, held out the *offending hand* to him, and as a mark of *parental atonement*, not only acknowledged himself in the wrong, but commended him for his spirited behaviour in the means he had taken to correct him for his impetuosity.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.

We learn that the stationers of this city have lately examined carefully into the manufacture of wafers, and have introduced the making of them here, of appearance and quality equal to any imported. They now sell them, to a good profit we hope, 10 to 20 per cent. lower than they used to be sold—pink, azure, laylock and peagreen for *Belles and Beaux*, and common red for the more serious uses of men of business and public offices. It is hoped every enemy to the stamp act will shake off *the imposition upon all letters and sealed writings* which we have thereto fore paid by purchasing the article of wafers of foreign countries. It is supposed the charges and duties of importing wafers from abroad are equal to 30 per cent. and wheat the raw material from which they are made, is our great staple and lower than in the European towns. Who then will hesitate to conform this little manufacture by the uniform consumption of the homemade article.

A correspondent recommends to the inhabitants of the interior parts of Pennsylvania the erection of oil mills, to consume their flax seed (perhaps also hemp seed) where the expence of transportation to market is too heavy—He thinks also that swine and white rope (not tarred) might be worth attention in the interior towns, also nails and potters ware, for their own use.

The Legislatures of Connecticut, Delaware and Pennsylvania, says a correspondent, hath given a new confirmation to the federal constitution, by electing five of their members of the late Convention to the office of federal Senators—and all six are its firm and able friends. This must inspire our foreign allies with confidence in the stability of our government, and check the hopes of our foreing enemies—To crown the whole, the universal voice of America is prepared to call to the chair of President of the United States, the venerated President of the Federal Convention.

HARTFORD, Nov. 5.

Last Thursday night, about half after ten o'clock, the dwelling-house of Mr. John Howe, jun. of Glastenbury, east society, unaccountably took fire. Mrs. Howe, a daughter, three sons, and a young lady on a visit were in bed in the house. Mr. Howe was setting, with two or three other men at his brothers house, about fifty rods distant: on discovering an unusual light, he ran out, and perceived it be his house on fire. They made all possible speed to the place, where they found all, excepting one, of the above mentioned persons, in the greatest terror and distress, having with the utmost difficulty escaped the flames. The eldest son was missing. The father attempted to enter the bed room to rescue the boy, but was repulsed by a violent current of smoke that issued out, on knocking in the window; had he entered himself inevitably have perished. Mrs. Howe being much burnt in attempting to extricate her son, was conducted to a neighbouring house, where she lies dangerously ill of her burns.—Although a number of people were soon collected, yet so rapidly and outragious were the flames, that nothing more could be done, than to prevent their catching the barn.—After the building had fallen, and the heat a little abated, the body of the boy was discovered and by means of long poles got out of the fire. A painful and melancholy sight! Nearly one half the skull, one hand, both legs, and part of the thighs were burnt off; the lower bowels burst out, and the whole body burnt to blackness. Besides the loss of their son, of about eight years old, the unhappy sufferers are turned out of house and home, without clothing to secure them from the inclemency of the season, or food to satisfy the demands of nature. How quick the transition from prosperity, to nakedness and want! It is hoped that charity will open her hands for the relief of the distressed.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London, (and now ready for sale at his Apothecary Store, opposite the Meeting-House in Northampton) a full and complete assortment of

MEDICINES;

Among which are the following articles, viz.

HOOPER's, Anderson's, & Lockyers Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Frankincense, Female Elixir, Bristol Oil, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Balsam of Honey, Essence of Peppermint, James's fever Powders, Bergamot, Oil of Vitriol.——Also, Allum, Copperas, Ground Madder, Borax, Salt-Petre, Brimstone, &c.—Amputating Instruments, Surgeons Pocket Instruments, Syringes, Crooked Needles in Cases, Crown and Country Lancets, Bell Metal Mortars and Pestles, Grain Scales and Weights, Trocars, Catheters black lead Pencils, &c. &c.——He has likewise imported a large quantity of Painters Colours—such as White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting, Prussian Blue, Verditer Blue, Verdigreale, Vermillion, Rosepink Umber, Ivory Black, &c.——He has also for sale, West-India and New-England Rum, Lisbon and Malaga Wine, Bohea Tea, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Ginger, Chocolate, Raisins, Figs, Sago, Salep, Indigo, Oil of Turpentine, Rosin, Pipes, &c.

N. B. Family Medicines put up in the best manner with directions.——The above articles will be sold at the most moderate advance, and the payment to the Purchaser made in every respect as easy as possible.

November 18, 1788.

Hezekiah Hutchins,

INFORMS his Customers and others, that he has on hand a number pair

SHOES,

which he will Exchange for Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn.

N. B. He has also a few Sides of upper and sole leather, which he wants to exchange for green hides.

Northampton, Nov. 19, 1788.

For SALE, by the Printer hereof,

STRONG's Genuine

ALMANACK, for 1789,

By the gross, dozen, or single.——Likewise,

An ESSAY on the Life of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. D. Humphrys—Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d, and 3d part—Psalm-Book—Primers—Pike's Arithmetic—Stuben's Military Exercise—An Essay on Baptism—An Enquiry concerning the Design and Importance of Christian Baptism and Discipline—Account Books—Bonnet Paper—Blanks of various kinds—Writing-Paper, &c.

CASH, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, about the first of October last, two STEARS, one year old last spring, marked with a crop in the near ear, a slit on the top of the off ear, one a dark red and the other a brown. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take them away.

ELIJAH RUST.

Westhampton, Nov. 6, 1788.

WHEREAS, the Subscriber, (through the influence of his Satanic Majesty) being actuated by the violent agitations of a blind and impetuous passion to which the generality of weak mortals are addicted to in some measure in the present day,—did on the 9th of last July, insert an advertisement against his wife and her relations in the public paper:—These are therefore to inform the respectable inhabitants of the neighbouring towns, that he has settled matters with his Wife, therefore takes this method of recalling the aforesaid advertisement, by making the most submissive acknowledgments to his Wife and her relations, and is heartily sorry for the same. This he is desirous should be taken notice of by all Husbands, not to listen to the counsel of his Satanic Majesty, but repose their greatest confidence in a superior power, who is the wise disposer of human events.—And he is also willing to make the most humble confessions to his Wife and her relations for any offence which he may have given them since the date of the above mentioned advertisement to this present.

BENJ. COLE.

Conway, Nov. 4th, 1788.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. 113.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

* * ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment immediately,——especially those whose accounts have been due one year, or more.

Extracts from the Journals of Congress.

[*Continued from our last.*]

7th—*Of the quarter master's department.*

THE quartermaster's department on the frontiers is arranged on principles highly economical and beneficial to the public.

Instead of an officer at the head of this department, with his train of attendants, all supplies are furnished by the contractors of provision, who have also from time to time contracted with the secretary at war, to furnish all necessary articles on the frontiers, which shall be required for the troops, on the following principles:

1st. No article to be furnished but by an order in writing from the commanding officer of the troops, or the commanding officer of a separate post, who shall be responsible to the secretary at war, that only such articles shall be ordered, as the situation of the troops render indispensibly necessary.

2d. That for all articles so furnished, the original bills of parcels shall be produced by the contractor, which shall be verified upon oath if required.

3d. That no charge shall be allowed the contractors, which shall be deficient in the vouchers, the nature of which are precisely pointed out.

4th. That for all supplies, advances, and services rendered in this line, the contractors shall have an allowance made of five per cent. on the settlement of their accounts, every six months, at the treasury.

All necessary articles which are furnished within the states for the troops, are purchased by the secretary at war without any commission or charge thereon to the public.

This arrangment existed previously to the resolve of Congress for abolishing the quartermaster general's department, July 25, 1785.

8th—*Of the supplies to the troops.*

There have been forwarded to the frontiers during the present year, supplies to the troops of cloathing, new tents and other articles in the quarter master's line, and a considerable quantity of ordnance and military stores, agreeably to the invoices thereof lodged in the war office.

The returns on the files of Congress will shew the brass and iron ordnance, and the spare arms and ordnance and military stores on the frontiers.

If these are not so ample as could be wished, yet the state of the public finances will not admit of a further supply at present.

9th—*Of the ordnance department.*

This branch of the department of war is important and interesting to the union.

The ordnance, arms, ammunition, and all the numerous appendages and complex apparatus belonging thereto, in possession of the United States, are highly valuable, and require an incessant attention to their preservation.

The places where they are deposited are as follows.

Providence, in Rhode-Island.
Springfield, in Massachusetts.
Mohawk river.
West Point, on Hudson's river.
Philadelphia.
New-London and Manchester, Virginia—and
Charleston, South-Carolina.

Besides which there are considerable quantities of shot and shells at the furnaces at which they were cast. The proportions at the respective places are specified in the returns on the files of Congress.

The principal arsenals are at Springfield, West-Point, and Philadelphia.

The other places can be considered only temporary accommodations for the stores which are to be removed as soon as permanent arsenals and magazines shall be decided on, and provided by the United States.

By the information of the secretary at war, it appears that the stores are well accommodated at Springfield, in wooden buildings, except the magazine, which is an excellent one built of brick at the public expense, in 1782.

That the powder and stores are well accommodated at West-Point; although the buildings being built of wood, and the materials unseasoned, are going fast to decay.

That the stores in Philadelphia are too much dispersed in different parts of the city, and placed in buildings ill calculated for their reception.

The establishment of proper and permanent arsenals and magazines, is an object of high importance, and demands the serious attention of the government of the United States. But as the expense of erecting suitable buildings for this purpose will be great, it will perhaps be thought adviseable to defer it for the present.

The arms at Springfield are new and in excellent order, the secretary at war having had the whole taken to pieces, cleaned, and placed in racks prepared for the purpose.

About five thousand arms have been repaired at West-Point, and are fit for immediate service—about ten thousand of the others are supposed to be worth repairing, and this necessary work is going on at that post on a small scale. To employ the number of workmen requisite to effect the business in one year, would be too expensive for the public finances. These arms would probably, on an average, cost about one dollar and an half each to put them in complete order. Between four and five thousand arms are in Virginia, the most of them require repairs.

The new arms in Philadelphia are in such a state of repair as to need cleaning only; the secretary at war has been constrained to defer this operation, until a suitable building could be obtained, or an arsenal erected in which to deposit them that they can be kept easily in order.

The powder at Springfield and West-Point, which places include the greatest quantities in possession of the public, is in excellent order; great attention has been annually paid to this article in having it aired, cleaned, proved, well packed, and also turned frequently.

The brass cannon and mortars are and will remain fit for immediate service. But it is to be remarked generally, that no new carriages for the cannon, or beds for the mortars have been made since the peace. At Springfield there are a number of new cannon carriages, which have never been in service;——and also at West-Point there are a number fit for service, but in general the carriages which were left at the close of the war, are too defective for use.

This object will require attention when the finances of the Union will admit of replacing the carriages, without which the cannon are of little service.

The ordnance and military stores at the several arsenals are under the charge of storekeepers, or deputy commissaries of military stores under the following rates of pay:

Springfield—One deputy commissary, at 40 dollars per month,	480
One assistant, 15 dol. per do,	180
Providence—One store keeper, 8 do.	96
West-Point—One deputy commissary, at 40 dol. per month,	480
Fort Herkemer, and the Mohawk river—One store keeper,	175
Philadelphia—One Commissary of military stores, at 41 and 64 90ths per month,	500
One assistant, 30 dol. per do.	360
New-London and Manchester, one deputy commissary,	480
	2748

There are also deputy commissaries having the charge of the public property in South-Carolina, and at Carlisle—but they will soon be discharged.

Rents of buildings and West-Point.

For the buildings occupied in Philadelphia,	752 60
Do. in Virginia,	350
Do. for the post of West-Point,	400
	1502 60

On the establishment of Permanent arsenals, and the stores being collected together, the expenses arising at any other places will cease.

10th—*Of West-Point, on Hudson's river, and its dependencies.*

Congress, by their resolution of the third of August 1787, directed that this post, together with so much land contigious thereto, as might be deemed necessary to be included within the limits of the garrison, should be purchased of the proprietor by the board of Treasury; but this has not been effected;—owing, as the Committee has been informed, to the absence of said proprietor.

Fort Clinton, which is the principal work on the plain, having been slightly built for a temporary purpose has decayed in such a manner, that unless it should be substantially repaired it will soon become an heap of rubbish, as will also most of the redoubts which were built of timber.

To repair fort Clinton with stone in a suitable manner, would require the sum of six thousand dollars, and a further sum of four thousand dollars would be requisite to place other necessary fortifications and buildings in a proper state.

These circumstances are stated to the consideration of Congress.

11th—*Of the Canadian Refugees.*

It appears by information from the secretary at war, who has directed the business since the year 1785, that the United States for several years past have been at great expence in supporting many Canadian families who had refuge within the state of New-York, when the American troops abandoned Canada, in the year 1776.

That the remnants of the people of this description were transported in 1786, by order of Congress, at the public expence, to certain lands on lake Champlain, granted to them by the state of New-York, and there supported with rations of provisions at the expence of the United States, until the first of September, 1787. That the number so supplied amounted to about 170 rations per day.

That by the resolve of Congress of the 12th of October, 1787, one year's further allowance was directed to such of the aged and infirm among the said Canadians, as should be unable to make provision for themselves. The rations issued under this resolve, amount to forty-five per day:

12th—*Of the Indian department.*

The communications respecting the Indian department, were directed to be made to the secretary at war, by the ordinance of Congress, of the 7th of August 1786.

That it appears from the records of the office, that the said secretary has executed the duties arising in this department from time to time, and that he has arranged this branch of his duty by itself.

13th—*Of the Invalids.*

It appears by the information of the secretary at war, that the following states only transmitted to the war office, descriptive lists of the invalids, required by the ordinance of Congress of June 7, 1785, to wit, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, a statement whereof, shewing the amount annually paid by each, is hereunto annexed for the information of Congress,

14th—*Of the army lands.*

Agreeably to the directions of Congress, of the 22d of October, 1787, the secretary at war has ascertained the claims of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in all the regular lines of the late army and of most of the independent corps. This has been accomplished by the actual inspection of the muster rolls, and the accounts which have been settled.

The remaining part of this voluminous business is in a train of being completed in a short time.

15th—*Of the War office.*

The business of the war office is conducted by the secretary at war; and three clerks and a messenger,—whose salaries are as follows.

The secretary at war, - - -	1450
Three Clerks at 450 dollars per ann. each, - - -	1350
Messenger per ann. - - -	153
Dollars,	2953

The contingent expences of the office for stationary, firing, candles and necessary conveniencies for the papers, are averaged on the three last years, to amount to about 176 dollars for each year.

The office of assistant secretary, whose salary was one thousand dollars per annum, has been discontinued in this office, since the Commencement of the year 1786.

The account of pay and subsistence of the troops are examined and certified at the pay office, and transmitted to the war office, on which the secretary at war issues his warrants for the amounts on the pay master.

Regular registers are kept in the war office of all warrants so drawn, specifying the objects for which they were granted.

Upon the foregoing statement, your committee beg leave to observe, that having carefully examined every part of it they are of opinion, that the arrangement of the business is judicious and that the duties of the office are executed with ability and punctuality which reflect great honor on the Secretary at War.

Your Committee think it their duty further to remark that great care appears to have been taken by the Secretary to reduce the expence of this department, as well by dispensing with the office of assistant secretary formerly attached to it, and which has never been annulled by Congress, as by various economical arrangements and reforms in the other branches thereof.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the FARMERS *of the* COUNTY *of* HAMPSHIRE.

THE present complaints of the *scarcity of money*, ought to turn the attention of every considerate man to investigate the cause,—that a certain quantity of circulating cash is necessary to the well being of the community, no one will dispute—to preserve that quantity in circulation, is an object, in my view, of great magnitude. The scarcity of cash has generally been attributed almost wholly to our extravagance in dress and living;—that it has its influence I will not deny. But the Farmer ought to look a little farther back, and he will find the want of a circulating medium and our extravagance, flowing, in a great measure, from the same source—viz. his selling the produce of his farm, especially his beef and pork, to the country shop-keeper—The two great staples of this county are beef and pork—those articles, when drove to the Boston market, have ever and will forever, if properly managed, produce the cash. In this way the farmer alone has furnished the money of the county, and every class of people have looked up to the rich farmer, as the people of the seaports to their capital merchants to import the cash. Let us view the benefits resulting from this method of disposing of our beef and pork, and then trace the evils flowing from the present mode.

—I am sensible every farmer has not cattle and hogs sufficient to defray the expenses of a journey to Boston—but there is [illegible] town some persons who are competent to [illegible], who can market the cattle and hogs for the neighbourhood—Suppose then one person to take ten pair of cattle, his own and the property of his neighbours, and allow that at the market he does not sell as to high a price as he could to the country trader, still he receives his cash; and it will be in his power to purchase some necessaries for himself and employers at the lowest cash price in Boston—But suppose him to bring home the whole proceeds in cash—it is then divided among the several owners, who have realized their property in something substantial, and mankind in general put such an estimate on solid coin as not to part with it for trifles. What is the next step? he purchases what he really wants of the shop-keeper and no more, and even that at a lower advance. Suppose each pair of cattle, for instance, in the market, should nett twelve pounds, and the necessary supplies for his family should be four pounds, with the remaining eight pounds he pays some of his debts, or restocks his farm, in either way that sum is put in circulation & the public equally benefited—that eight pounds in the course of a month or two pay two or three hundred pounds of debts, and finally, must probably become the property of the trader, who will carry it to the capital for goods—in this mode of trade the shop-keeper will be equally benefitted with the farmer.

Let us now enumerate some of the evils of the present mode of trade. In the first place, little or no cash is paid by the trader; for unless it is brought among us in the above mode, he cannot be supposed very fairly to give it existence—the trade then becomes a barter, and in some instances perhaps profitable. There are few instances, I hope, where the farmer wants of the trader to the full amount of his beef and pork, but in this mode he must take the full sum,—he will then in the first place take some of the more necessary articles—then some things that will be *very convenient* in the family, but not such as he would pay cash for,—the whole is not taken up yet;—now opens one source of our present extravagance—the sons & daughters knowing something remains due, begin to solicit for some fine things, for neighbour such a one sold his beef and pork and bought such and such gay and fashionable articles for his children, and I am sure we can afford it as well as he can;—and where is the parent that can resist such a powerful argument—the children are indulged, and the beef and pork are no more.—Next day he is called upon to pay a debt or his taxes—he replies it is not in his power to pay cash, for he was obliged to take goods for all he had to sell—and it is true he cannot pay money. Let us now follow this beef and pork to the market—the trader there sells it to pay his debts, or exchanges it for a new supply of goods; or if part is sold for cash, it is laid out there, and in either way equally prejudicial, for it never returns to us again. I presume it will be said that we cannot be sure of our cash if we drive our cattle and hogs—I would reply, by asking whether such quantities being sent in the barrel is not the reason? The traders in general don't want the cash, it is the goods and the market being in a considerable degree supplied in this way, the trade there becomes a barter, and carries its influence into the purchase of the live stock. I would not be understood to object to the barrelling any quantity of beef or pork, no doubt some may be done to advantage; but I am very confident that the present scarcity of a circulating medium, in great measure, originates from the disproportionate quantity put up in that way,—the first mode checks and restrains our extravagance, as we receive the proceeds of our beef, &c. in cash, and do not so freely part with it for toys—puts money in circulation—enables us to pay our just debts and taxes, and keeps the public mind quiet.—By the latter and present mode, we are in some measure necessitated to be extravagant, for we must, or do in part receive such articles as are luxurious—prevents the circulation of cash—renders us unable to answer the demands of our public and private creditors, and who may not, without the spirit of prophecy, anticipate the renewal of our former troubles.

AGRICOLA.

Dec. 1, 1788.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the good PEOPLE *of the Counties of* HAMPSHIRE *and* BERKSHIRE.

YOU will soon be called upon to elect your representative to the Federal Government—and altho' it is common on the approach of such occasions for the votaries of party to step forward with a biggotted recommendation of particular favourites, yet the author of this scrol hopes he shall not expose himself to a similar imputation, by throwing out a few ideas, of the propriety of which you are the sole judges.

It is obvious, that if ever there was a time, when the presumption of inculcating candor and impartiality might be palliated by the particular circumstances that attended it, the present is one of them. It is a new æra in the privileges of Americans. The theatre is novel, the audience extensive, the parts interesting and difficult, and it therefore behoves us to place upon it our best and most experienced actors.

At the ensuing election therefore, we must approach the altar of liberty, with pure minds and holy passions, We ought not to profane the worship of that sacred goddess, by mingling in our prayers the imprecations of party, but rather let the simple and honest fervour of our devotion display to the world a sincerity untinged with the idolatry of faction, and uncorrupted with the fanaticism of popular prejudice. In fine (to continue the figure) let the whole of our political creed breathe the pure language of unanimity and candor, unadulterated with the rude dialect of party. But, perhaps an apology is necessary for the introduction of sentiments that amount to no more than a caution against the exercise of feelings that are now merged in the interest of the republic. The time is past when the *spirit of* licentious freedom dazzled the eyes and misled the feet of our honest countrymen—when the tide of political passion flowed in with an irresistable violence upon our land, and threatened to sweep away the monuments of liberty and independence. Thanks be to God that the tree of liberty hath lived through that inclement winter, and that our mild government, like the genial sun is now unlocking its secret springs of vegetative vigour.

After these observations, I shall venture to propose as a candidate for the ensuing election, the honourable THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esquire. This gentleman had many votes for the senatorship in the last session of our General Court;—and whatever were the circumstances that concurred to render his appointment impracticable, it by no means becomes us to utter the language of discontent. We have already the happiness in this part of the country of boasting the appointment of a great, good and faithful man to the office of a federal senator. All therefore that we can now do (and it is certainly what we ought to do) is to confer a secondary honour upon a man, who perhaps merits a greater.

In this gentleman may be found whatever eminence in the composition of a wise magistrate, an useful citizen and an honest man. In his political capacity, he has ever been eminent for an ability to suspend the scale of judgment with a delicate and impartial hand—and with this ability his counsels are equally distant from the crude, and hasty decisions of a partial enquiry, and the doubtful vibrations of an undetermined statesman. Whatever talents are necessary to reconcile the interests of contending parties, to soften the edge of animosity and to subdue the obstinacy of prejudice, without violating the feelings of humanity by a prideful conquest are possessed by this gentleman in a very high degree. He never invaded the freedom of your choice, by the cringing servility of a sycophant or the disgustful importunity of a petulant ambition;—he never riveted up on the spoils of a plundered admiration, or mocked your independence and your virtue, by the degenerated essays of venality and corruption;—yet the same hath crowned him, and the tributary compliment of political motion, uncalled for, and undemanded, has been repeatedly paid to his merit, with a public cordiality.

I am well aware of an objection that will be made to this gentleman, derived from his profession, but it will be made by those who are accustomed to skim the surface of things and that only. The distinction of profession in the federal government will be in nowise important; and unless we suppose that this in particular must of necessity be joined to an evil disposition, an objection of this kind will be nothing but vapour. I have indeed reason to be thankful that the clamour upon this subject is dying away, and that it is no longer the fountain of feuds and contentions. We have contended this *spirit of faction* and the LAWS REPUBLICK will ere long sing an eternal *requiem* to its *manes*.

Let us therefore concentre our wishes in this gentleman, and not suffer to pass unimproved, the coming occasion of shewing both our patriotism and our gratitude, by bestowing our suffrages upon a man whose real merit and external circumstances all conspire to press him into the service of the state.

A FRIEND TO ALL PARTIES.

Sketch of the Proceedings of the General Court.

(Continued from our last.)

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14.

THE Committee on Finance, reported a system on the subject which was read and debated.

SATURDAY, Nov. 15.

The finance system was again considered.

A number of private and public matters acted upon—among them a report of a Committee, appointed to consider what allowance is necessary to be made to the General Court, &c. the present session, in which the Council is established at *6s6 per diem*—and the Members of the Senate and House, at *6f per diem*.

MONDAY, Nov. 17.

The consideration of the Finance system—private petitions—reports of Committees, &c. acted upon.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

The Finance system after being considered some time was recommitted.

The House, agreeably to assignment, proceeded to the choice, by ballot of a Major-General of the 4th division of the militia, in the room of Gen. PATTERSON resigned—when on sorting and counting the votes it appeared that the whole number was 132—and that JOHN ASHLEY, jun. Esquire, had 131, and was chosen.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.

A Resolve prescribing the mode of conducting the Federal Elections, with the amendments proposed thereto by the hon. Senate, was considered, and the amendments concurred to, except the article which gives a negative in each branch in the choice of electors.

This last article occasioned a long debate, and was discussed with some warmth and animation: Gentlemen contending on the other side, that if the choice was made without each branch having a negative on the other [i. e. *in their Legislative capacity*] the choice would not be constitutional. On the other side it was urged, that if, as expressed in the 4th sect. of the Federal Con. "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof," that they undoubtedly any mode that the Legislature might prescribe would be agreeable to the Federal Constitution, and therefore right. It was said, too, by gentlemen on this side the question, that the Congress would be the judge of the constitutionality of the choice—and that they had a right to prescribe in what manner—whether by ballot, or hand vote—by a majority or plurality—and at what time the choice shall be made—If this is true, said they, and the authority therefore is derived from the fourth section, then undoubtedly the same section gives the Legislature the same authority. This being admitted, and the usual practice of chusing Members of Congress being by joint ballot, it was their opinion that such a mode would not only be proper and constitutional, but was in fact the only mode in which it could be effected. With respect to our own state Constitution, in which the Legislature is declined to be the two branches of the General Court, acting on each other by a negative, it was contended, that this definition did not extend to elections—but to acts, &c. and that if it did, the revisionary power of the Supreme Executive would be necessary to completing the choice, as it is in the completion of the laws. These arguments were combated by the other side with much choice and argumentative reasoning, in which Mr. MARCH said, that if the two branches of the General Court, convened in one room, were in fact the legislature, and in that capacity ought to act in the organization of the general government, he could not conceive what apology could be made for the conduct of the two branches, in acting separately on the subject, for ten days before, as undoubtedly they ought to have acted in a convention of both houses—If, said he, we ought to chuse the Senators by joint ballot, we ought to prescribe the mode, time, and place of the elections in a joint assembly—and that the one mode was as plain, as fair, and as constitutional as the other.

[*A variety of other observations on both sides the question, came from gentlemen during the discussion—and we do not give the above as a report of the debate—but merely as a hasty sketch of a specimen.*]

On the question being taken, to non-concur the Senate, in this particular, and to adhere to the vote of the House, to have the choice by joint ballot of both Houses, it was carried—Yeas 145—Nays 44. During the debate it was moved, by Mr. WIDGERY, that the Speaker be requested to deliver his opinion on the subject in debate—and he accordingly indulged the House therewith—His Honour appeared to be in favour of the opinion, that it was not necessary to a constitutional choice, that the legislature in the election would act in their current capacity—but concluded with saying, that he conceived that any manner the legislature might prescribe would be constitutional.—He, however, wished that some mode of compromise might be adopted by the two branches.

The subject of organization committed to a joint committee.

Mr. BRECK reported a resolution, directing the Treasurer to borrow money on the credit of tax No. 6, not already appropriated, for paying the members of the General Court the present session.

Mr. BRECK, Mr. WIDGERY, and Mr. SKINNER, were appointed a committee to report ways and means for paying what is due to the members of the late State Convention, and the General Court of last year.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, 1788.

The joint committee appointed yesterday reported—and the discussion of the subject of organization again took up much time—but on the question to pass the resolution respecting the choice of Electors and Representatives being put,

Gen. WHITNEY said, that as the resolve under consideration was but a partial one—and as it did not appear the Senate would concur with the House, or the House with the Senate, respecting the manner of choosing Senators—and that therefore the plan could not be at present completed, he moved, *that the consideration of the whole subject be referred to the next session of the General Court*.—This was seconded by Mr. WIDGERY.

This motion created much surprise in the House, and occasioned many pointed animadversions from several gentlemen—among them Mr. HENSHAW moved, to make the matter *complete*, and to *effect the whole design*, that it be referred to the third Tuesday of May next.—[*A general smile.*]

Mr. BRECK said, as he was sure the gentleman who first moved for the reference, must be joking, he wished the question might be put.

Mr. WHITNEY and Mr. WIDGERY said they were serious in the matter,—This drew from several gentlemen some very pointed remarks—in which they reprobated the measure in the strongest terms.

Mr. WIDGERY in support of the motion said, rather than only *half do* the business, he would wait until the whole could be finished, which he did not see there was any likelihood of the present session. No one, he said, would want to go to sea in half a ship, but would rather wait until they could build a whole one: For this reason he was in favour of the motion—[*It is, however, but just to observe, that Messrs. Whitney and Widgery both repeatedly declared, that they wished a speedy organization of the new government, if it could be done complete.*]

The agitation into which the House was thrown by this motion subsided—as did the motion itself on Mr. LYMAN's rising and moving a conciliatory plan—by which in the choice of Senators, the House should choose two and send them up to the Senate for concurrence—if the Senate did not concur, they the House to choose again, and so on, until the choice should be completed.—The motion obtained, and was sent up to the Hon. Senate, and was there negatived.

Mr. HENSHAW then had leave to lay the following motion on the table, viz.—"*That eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, be assigned for coming to the choice of two Senators to represent this Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States.*"—which was accepted, by inserting *twelve*, instead of *eleven*, o'clock.—After which the resolve in debate passed.

[*For want of room, we are obliged to omit publishing the resolve till next week.*]

FRIDAY, Nov. 21.

Twelve o'clock, being the time assigned for the House coming to the choice of two persons to represent this Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States, a committee was appointed to collect, sort and count the votes for the same—who reported that the whole number of votes was 201—101 making a choice, that the

Hon. CALEB STRONG, ESQUIRE,

had 125 votes, and was chosen.

[*The other persons voted for were the Honourable Mr. Sedgwick, who had 67. Dr. Jarvis 79. Mr. Lowel 59, Mr. Holten 39—Mr. Gotham 23.*]

The Committee then proceeded to collect the votes for one Senator, who reported that the whole number of votes were 204—103 making a choice—that

CHARLES JARVIS, ESQUIRE,

had 113 and was chosen.

A Committee, consisting of Mr. HENSHAW, Mr. DAWES, Mr. HEATH, Mr. SPOONER, and Mr. BOURNE, was then chosen to carry to the hon. Senate the above choice for concurrence.

A message was received from the hon. Senate, concurring in the choice of the hon. CALEB STRONG (who had 27 of 29 votes) nonconcurring Dr. Jarvis and proposing for the concurrence of the House, the Honourable JOHN LOWEL, Esq.

The House again proceeded to give in their votes for one Senator—when the Committee appointed for that purpose reported, that the whole number of votes was 175—93 making a choice—that

CHARLES JARVIS, ESQ. had 108.

and was rechosen by the House.

SATURDAY, 22d, A. M.

The Senate again nonconcurred, and sent down the vote, with the name of the Hon. TRISTRAM DALTON, Esq.

The House nonconcurred the vote of the Senate, and the third time chose Dr. Jarvis.

Doctor Jarvis then arose and said,

Mr. Speaker,

I must request the indulgence of this House a few moments; and I hope to be excused if I cannot do justice to my feelings on the present occasion, on account of a severe inflamation on my breast with which I have been sometime affected.—The Doctor was called upon at this moment by a gentleman to raise his voice.—But he declared it to be impossible: though, he said, it would give him the greatest pleasure if he could;—but proceeded the Doctor, if I could, I am convinced that it is wholly out of my power by any strength of language or force of expression to communicate an adequate idea of the deep emotions of gratitude which I have felt for the uniform and manly support I have so often received from a large and respectable majority in this House—the sufferings have done me the highest honour, and the sensations they have impressed on my mind will terminate duly with my life—This pleasure is heightened, Sir, by the consciousness of their having been altogether unsolicited on my part, and if this is not the case let a single instance to the contrary be produced.—It is now my duty to make my warmest acknowledgments to my friends on this occasion, and to request them no longer to protract a contest, which, perhaps, will not be speedily determined. In the present state of this country, just recovering from the distresses of a long and cruel war, and oppressed with the weight of those public exactions which the necessity of the time has occasioned, every mark of economy becomes of consequence. The expence of the present opposition to the wishes of the house, has already been considerable: and I wish it may not be augmented; therefore most cheerfully resign my pretension; and sincerely hope, that some other person may be found, who is reciprocally agreeable.—For my self, I am fully satisfied with the zeal and constancy of attachment which have been displayed in the reiterated efforts in my favour; and I hope it will be one day in my power to convince you by more than words, Gentleman, that I am not insensible of the honour you have done me.

Previous to the question for coming to the choice, at the present time, being put, a motion was made for referring it to the next session of the General Court—the late period of the session—the absence of a number of the members—and its being unimportant whether the Senators were chosen at this session, or the next, were the reasons assigned for refering: These were answered by gentlemen on the other side—and the question of reference was determined by nays—yeas 69—nays—79—so it passed in the negative—on which the House proceeded to balot, the Committee reported, that the whole number of votes were 156—79 making a choice: That the Hon. NATHAN DANE had 74—the Hon. TRSITRAM DALTON, 71—and that no one was chosen. In the second balot, the whole number was 145—73 making a choice—

The Hon. NATHAN DANE, ESQ.

having 74 votes, was chosen by the House, and sent up to the Senate. The House then adjourn'd.

MONDAY, Nov. 3.

A message from the Hon. Senate was received, nonconcurring the choice of Mr. DANE, and again sending down Mr. DALTON—on which, after another motion for referring it to the next session, was discussed, and lost, the House proceeded to the choice: and on the second balot, the committee raised for that purpose reported, the whole number of votes to be 145—74 making a choice—that the

HON. TRISTRAM DALTON, ESQ.

had 78, and was chosen a Senator to represent the commonwealth in the Congress of the United States.

After this a joint committee was raised to wait on his Excellency the Governour to request his Excellency to grant a recess to the General Court this evening, and to convene them again the last Wednesday of December next.

At 6 o'clock, the Secretary came down to the House and said,

MR. SPEAKER,

I am directed by his Excellency the Governour to inform the Hon. House, that his Excellency has given his assent to the following acts.

An Act incorporating a number of the Inhabitants of the town of Groton, in the County of Middlesex, of the Presbyterian denomination, into a seperate Parish.

An Act to incorporate the plantation known by the name of Wolpole in the County of Lincoln, into a town by the name of Noblesborough.

An Act for confirming to—Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, Esq'rs a certain tract of land, pursuant to a contract made with them for that purpose.

An Act for naturalizing Elisha Bourn and others therein named.

An Act for granting a Lottery, for the purpose of purchasing an Orrery made by Joseph Pope, for the use and benefit of the University at Cambridge.

An Act in addition to and for repealing and amending a certain part of an act, passed the 21st day of March, 1786, entitled "An act for incorporating the plantation of New Worcester, so called, or number nine in the County of Lincoln, into a town by the name of Orrington.

An Act to continue an Act passed in the year of our Lord, 1786, entitled "An act for rendering processes in law less expensive" and the several subsequent acts in addition hereto.

It is his Excellency's pleasure by and with the advice and consent of the Council, and at the request of the General Court, that this Court be prorogued to the 31st day of December next, then to meet in this place—and this Court is prorogued accordingly.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 14.

On Monday evening the 10th inst. came on at Wilmington, on Delaware, one of the heaviest storms of wind ever known at that place, which lasted till Tuesday about noon. A number of cattle are drowned in the meadows in the neighbourhood. The Broad Dykes in the road to New-Castle, were carried away, and a man attempting to pass was unfortunately drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam to his friend in Baltimore, dated July 21.

"There is no public news but that disagreeable every day spreads scenes of horror, and things unheard of in former times. Scarce a day passes but some patriot is killed, or beaten unmercifully by the prince's friends. A receiver of the public taxes, during the last contest who had acted according to the orders then given him by the magistrates, is now sentenced to be publickly whipped and branded, and afterwards confined for seven years in the work house, to earn his support by hard labour. The report concerning the affairs of we are to expect from France, are various, and little to be depended upon; the minister at the Court of Brussels (Mr. Hop) has, however, informed their high mightinesses, that a large body of French troops were encamped to near to the frontiers of the republic, that it could march in within 96 hours."

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 3.

The following gentlemen are chosen by the Freemen of the State of Connecticut, to stand in nomination for Representatives of that state in the Congress of the United States, to be holden at New-York, on the first Wednesday of March next, viz.

Jonathan Sturges, Benjamin Huntington, Jonathan Trumbull, Roger Sherman, Jeremiah Wadsworth, Stephen M. Mitchel, John Chester, James Hillhouse, Erastus Wolcott, Jesse Root, John Treadwell, & Jedediah Strong, Esquires.

DIED, at Southampton, on the 25th ult. Mrs. EUNICE POMEROY, consort of Capt. LEMUEL POMEROY, in the 39th year of her age.

STOLEN from the subscriber a bright chestnut coloured COLT, two years old past, with a white strip in his face, has two or three white feet, a stripe of white on his near fore leg, running to his knee, is a Steel Horse, trots and paces. Whoever will take up said Colt and thief, and secure the thief so that he may be brought to justice, and return, or secure the colt so that the owner may have him again, shall have a handsome reward, and all necessary charges paid, by

OLIVER SHATTUCK.

Deerfield, Nov. 15, 1788.

ALL Persons having any demands on the the Estate of JAMES MILLER, late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscriber for settlement—And all persons indebted to said estate are desired to settle their accounts immediately.

ASENETH MILLER.

Hatfield, Nov. 26, 1788.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampshire, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims on the estate of JOHN HINSDALE, late of Deerfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business at the house of Mr. David Hoit, innholder in Deerfield, on the first Mondays of January, February and May next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
JONATHAN ARMS,
SAMUEL BARNARD.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands on said estate, are desired to settle the same without delay, with

ELISHA HINSDALE, Admin'r on said estate.

Deerfield, Nov. 4, 1788.

MATRIMONIAL DEAFNESS.

TWO ears at a time are too many for use,
As they're only the inlets of strife;
And some may be found, who (tho' wise) would refuse,
To possess these fair organs of life.

This deafness oft times of advantage is found,
Misfortunes may turn to a blessing
When nonsense dictates, or when tonsults abound,
They then lose their force of distressing.

I wisely am taught to be deaf with one ear,
While the other for use I employ;
One gate I shut up against trouble and care,
And the other keep open for joy.

When my comfort begins her windpipe to clear,
With pearls that would read worlds asunder;
Serenely I sit and cock up my deaf ear,
Unnotic'd amidst the roar of her thunder.

Tother day comes a dun, with "Sir, you well know;"
"*What say you?—Speak louder a little;*"
"You know Sir, you borrowed full twelve month ago—"
"*Alas friend! I can't hear a tittle.*"

"You owe me TEN POUNDS,"—much louder he cries,
And repeats it as strong as he can;
Then I point to my ears, and shake with my eyes,
Till he scarcely believes me the man.

I, brave as a Don, cry "*My hearing's quite lost!*"
"And my money, (says he) too I fear:"
"Pox on him! 'tis folly to talk to a post;"
So he leaves me as mad as a hare.

Thus my life, night and day, in soft indolence flows,
Scolding, dunning, nor brawling I fear;
Ye married men all then, that wish for repose,
Mind, and always be deaf with one ear.

A MARRIED MAN.

From the AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

Extracts from a letter written by Mr. John Ledyard to Dr. Ledyard, of Queen's County, Long-Island.

IT may be necessary to inform the reader, that Mr. *John Ledyard* was one who accompanied Capt. Cook in his voyage round the world. After his return, he formed a design of travelling round the world by land. By the influence of the French minister, Count Vergennes, he obtained the countenance of the Empress of Russia, through whose dominions he purposed to pass. He had actually traversed the vast regions of the north, through Russia, Siberia, and almost to the Pacific ocean; when through the jealousy of the Russian court, he was arrested by an officer dispatched for the purpose, hurried back through a country of six thousand miles extent, to the borders of Poland, and banished the Russian empire. He arrived in London the last summer, where he was introduced to a company of nobility and gentlemen, who wished to find a person willing to undertake to explore the interior parts of Africa. Mr. Ledyard immediately engaged in the hazardous enterprize, the society have advanced a sum of money to defray the expenses, and this bold traveller is now on his way through France to Alexandria, Grand Cairo, the banks of the Red Sea, and thence southward through the heart of Africa.

While this gentleman was in London, he wrote to his friend, giving some account of his travels, from which are extracted the following particulars.

"The two following observations are the result of extensive and assiduous enquiry. First, that the difference of colour in the human species, as the observation respects all but the Negroes, whom I have not yet visited, *originates from natural causes.*

"The second is, that all the Asiatic Indians, called *Tartars*, and all the Tartars that have formed the later armies of Zingis Chan, together with the Chinese, are the same people, and that the American Tartar (so he calls the natives) "is also of the family: The most ancient and numerous people on earth, and what is very singular, the *most uniformly alike.*

"You have no idea of the excessive cold in the region of Siberia. By experiments I made at Yakutsk,* I found on the 19th of Nov. the mercury in my thermometer froze. In Dec. I found by repeated observations, that two ounces of clear quicksilver, openly exposed, froze hard in fifteen minutes by a watch. In strong Coniack brandy, congulated by a thermometer graduated by Reaumer, and filled with rectified spirits of wine, I had 39½ degrees. On the borders of the frozen ocean, a Capt. Billings had the winter before last 47½ degrees by the same thermometer. I observed that in these severe frosts, the air was condensed, as is with you in a thick fog—the atmosphere is frozen—respiration is fatiguing—all exercise must be as moderate as possible—one's confidence is placed in the fur dress alone. It is a happy law of nature that in such intense cold, there is seldom any wind—when there is, it is dangerous to be abroad: Those who happen to be, lie down on the snow and thus secure themselves. In these seasons there is no chase—the animals submit themselves to hunger and security, and so does man. There are no wells in Yakutsk, for it is found by experiment that the water freezes at 60 feet depth. People of these regions therefore are obliged to use ice and snow. They have also ice windows—glass is of no use to the few who have it; the difference in the state of the air, within and without, is so great, that the glass is covered on the inside with several inches of ice, and in that situation, it is less luminous than ice. The timber of the houses splits and opens with loud cracks—the rivers thunder and open with broad fissures—all nature groans beneath the rigorous winter just at the turning of this cold season, I travelled last winter 2600 versts, about 1800 English miles, on the river Lena."

* *On the banks of the great river Lena, which falls into the frozen ocean.*

Breck & Clarke,

HAVE just received a new supply of

GOODS,

suitable to the season—and have now as good an assortment as can be found at any Store,—their Customers and others are hereby assured, that they will sell them at the lowest possible rate for CASH, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Pork, old Pewter and Brass, Geese Feathers, Bees-Wax, and all kinds of Shipping FURRS.

——They have a quantity of common proof, good flavoured West-India RUM—most excellent French BRANDY, and old Fayall WINE, which for the Cash they purpose to sell per barrel or by the ten gallons, as low as can be purchased in Boston or Hartford

——They have likewise the best of COTTON WOOL at 2/4 per single pound, and 2/2 by the dozen.

Northampton, Nov. 26, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of the town of Ashfield, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for a minister tax on the list for the years 1781, 1784 and 1788, as follows, viz.

	£.	d.	q.
Capt. Ben. Beals,	27	4	2
Eli Fuller	2	3	0
Hez. Straten,	1	11	2
Mill lot,	4	3	0
Houselot No. 43,	2	10	0
2d division,			
Lot No. 23	8	0	1
49	16	4	2
12	7	10	0
15	7	8	0
33	4	3	0
3d division,			
Lot No. 17	12	1	2
33	12	7	2
18	8	0	0
25	11	11	0
37	16	4	2
38	8	2	2
53	4	5	2
59	3	9	0
63	7	8	0
34	3	11	0
57	3	11	0
59	3	11	0
2	3	11	0
15	2	1	2
16	4	3	0
36	4	3	0
44	4	3	0
55	4	3	0
4th division,			
Lot No. 2	1	9	2
3	1	11	2
5	0	11	2
6	1	11	2
7	3	9	0
8	3	9	0
10	1	11	2
11	3	9	0
14	0	11	3
15	0	11	3
18	0	11	3
19	2	9	1
21	2	9	1
23	2	9	1
24	2	9	1
25	2	9	1
29	0	11	3
30	0	11	3
32	2	9	1
37	2	9	1
39	0	11	3
40	0	11	3
42	0	11	3
44	0	11	3
47	0	11	3
48	0	11	3
49	0	11	3
50	2	9	1
55	0	11	3
58	0	11	3
59	2	9	1
61	2	9	1
62	0	11	2
63	0	11	2
41	0	11	2
46	1	9	2
43	1	9	2
36	1	9	2
5th division,			
Lot No. 17	1	5	0
18	1	5	0
32	1	5	0
46	1	5	0
42	1	5	0
57	1	5	0
50	1	5	0
53	1	5	0
37	1	5	0
12	1	5	0
19	1	5	0
47	1	5	0
39	1	5	0
30	1	5	0
16	1	5	0
12	1	5	0
24	1	5	0
22	1	5	0
Rights of undivided land, taxed on the list of 1781 and 1784.			
	£.	d.	q.
Lot No. 1	1	10	1
2	0	9	0
4	0	9	0
6	2	7	2
7	0	9	0
8	2	7	2
10	2	7	2
11	1	3	0
13	2	7	2
14	0	9	0
15	0	9	0
16	1	10	2
18	1	10	2
19	1	10	2
21	2	7	2
23	2	7	2
24	2	7	2
25	1	10	2
26	1	10	2
28	2	7	2
29	2	7	2
33	1	10	2
36	0	9	0
37	1	10	2
38	0	9	0
41	2	7	2
44	2	7	2
46	1	10	2
48	0	9	0
49	2	7	2
52	0	9	0
53	0	9	0
56	0	9	0
57	0	9	0
58	1	10	2
59	2	7	2
61	2	7	2
62	2	7	2
63	2	7	2
64	1	10	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday, the 21st of Jan. next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Mr. Seth Wait, innholder, in said Ashfield, at 8 o'clock A. M. on said day, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH PORTER, Collector.

Ashfield, November 18, 1788.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof
(Price Six-pence)

A SERMON, preached at the Execution of *Abial Converse*, July 17th, 1788, by AARON BANCROFT, A. M. Pastor of the Church in Chester.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London, (and now ready for sale at his Apothecary Store, opposite the Meeting-House in Northampton) a full and complete assortment of

MEDICINES,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

HOOPER's, Anderson's, & Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Frances female Elixir, British Oil, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Balsam of Honey, Essence of Peppermint, James's fever Powders, Bergamot, Oil of Vitriol.——Also, Allum, Copperas, Ground Madder, Borax, Salt-Petre, Brimstone, &c.—Amputating Instruments, Surgeons Pocket Instruments, Syringes, Crooked Needles in Cases, Crown and Country Lancets, Bell Metal Mortars and Pestles, Grain Scales and Weights, Trocars, Catheters black lead Pencils, &c. &c.——He has likewise Imported a large quantity of Painters Colours—such as White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting, Prussian Blue, Verditer Blue, Verdigrease, Vermillion, Rosepink Umber, Ivory Black, &c.

He has also for sale, West-India and New-England Rum, Lisbon and Malaga Wine, Bohea Tea, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Ginger, Chocolate, Raisins, Figs, Sago, Salep, Indigo, Oil of Turpentine, Rosin, Pipes, &c.

N. B. Family Medicines put up in the best manner with directions.——The above articles will be sold at the most moderate advance, and the payment to the Purchaser made in every respect as easy as possible.

THE Subscriber, in the course of last summer called upon all persons indebted to the estate of Deacon EBENEZER HUNT, deceased, to make payment, or renew their obligations—very few have complied with that request—He now acquaints them that a *speedy* compliance alone, will prevent their Notes being put in suit.

EBENEZER HUNT.

November 18, 1788.

Levi Shephard,

Has just imported from London, a general assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Painter's COLOURS, &c.
ALSO,

Is now opening at his Medical Store, a large assortment of European

GOODS,

suitable for the season—for which he takes most kinds of Country Produce, that will bear transportation.

He has likewise West-India and New-England RUM, by the large or small quantity—Lisbon, Malaga and Port WINE—all kinds of SPICES—SUGAR—CURRANTS—RAISINS, and almost all kinds of DYE STUFF, for Clothiers, and NAILS, &c. &c.

CASH and a generous price given at said store for all kinds of Shipping FURRS and BEES-WAX.

Northampton, Nov. 26, 1788.

Hezekiah Hutchins,

INFORMS his Customers and others, that he has on hand a number pair

SHOES,

which he will Exchange for Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn.

N. B. He has also a few Sides of upper and sole-leather, which he wants to exchange for green hides.

Northampton, Nov. 19, 1788.

To be Sold,
On reasonable Terms
A Lot of choice LAND, containing seven acres and an half, with a House, Barn, Orchard, and other conveniencies thereon, situate on the town street in Sunderland, about 60 rods south of the meeting-house, is a very good place for a tradesman. Also a lot of plough Land, about one mile and a quarter from the other, containing eight acres. Conditions of sale will be make easy. For further particulars, enquire of

AMASA SMITH.

Belchertown, Nov. 21, 1788.

STRAYED from the subscriber, some time since, a Stallion COLT, six months old, large of his age, was of a sorrel colour when he went away, but it is thought likely to be changed a little; has some white in his face, and I think some white feet, paces and trots. Whoever will take up and secure said Colt, so that the owner may have him again, shall be well rewarded, by

ELISHA NASH.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 17, 1788.

STRAYED out of a drove, the later part of October last, a dark bay Horse COLT, two years old, with a long tail, large of his age.——Also, a sorrel Horse COLT, two years old, with a long tail, lately shod before, a small blaze in his face. Whoever will take up said horses and return them to the subscriber, or give information where they may be had, shall have a handsome reward, and necessary charges paid.

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Nov. 19, 1788.

Capt yes

Vol. III.] THE [NUMB. 119.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

*** ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment immediately,—especially those whose accounts have been due one year, or more.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In *SENATE*, November 19, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the Commonwealth be divided into eight districts for the purpose of choosing eight persons to represent the people thereof in the Congress of the United States, each district to choose one Representative, who shall be an inhabitant of such district, and that the districts be as follows, viz.

The County of *Suffolk*, be one district.
The County of *Essex*, one district.
The County of *Middlesex*, one district.
The Counties of *Hampshire* and *Berkshire*, one district.
The Counties of *Plymouth* and *Barnstable*, one district.
The Counties of *York*, *Cumberland* and *Lincoln*, one district.
The Counties of *Bristol*, *Duke's County* and *Nantucket*, one district.
The County of *Worcester*, one district.

And be it further Resolved, That the Selectmen of the respective towns and districts in several districts before described, shall in manner as the law directs for calling town-meetings, cause the inhabitants thereof, duly qualified to vote for Representatives to the General Court of this Commonwealth, to assemble on Thursday the eighteenth day of *December* next, to give in their votes, for their respective Representatives, to the Selectmen, who shall preside at such meeting: And the Selectmen or the major part of them, shall open town-meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person, against his name and shall make a public declaration thereof in the said meeting, and shall in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, and transmit the same to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the first Monday of *January* next: And the Clerk of each town and district, shall make and fairly transcribe in the records thereof, the list aforesaid: and the Secretary shall lay the same before his Excellency the Governour and the Council. And in case of any election for any district by majority of all the votes returned, his Excellency the Governour is hereby requested forthwith to transmit to the persons so chosen, a certificate thereof. And in case no person shall have a majority of votes, the Governour is hereby requested, to cause precepts to issue, accompanied with a certificate of the names of the two persons who had the greatest number of votes in the first return, to the Selectmen of the several towns and districts within the district for which no person shall have been chosen as aforesaid, to assemble the inhabitants of their respective towns and districts, qualified as aforesaid, on a day in such precept to be appointed, to give in their votes for a Representative, and the like proceedings shall be had thereon; as are herein before directed; and the Selectmen shall make return thereof, in manner as aforesaid, to the Secretary's office, on or before, a day in such precept to be prescribed. And the Secretary shall lay the same before the Governour and Council; and in case any person shall have a majority as aforesaid, the Governour is requested forthwith to transmit to the person so chosen, a certificate thereof: And in case no person shall have a majority of votes, the Governor is requested to issue like precepts as often as the case may require.

And be it further Resolved, That when the inhabitants of the several towns and districts qualified as aforesaid, shall be assembled on the said eighteenth day of *December* next, they shall also give in their votes for two persons, who shall be inhabitants of the district in which such town or district may be, as candidates for an Elector of the President and Vice-President of the United States; and a list of the votes so given in as aforesaid, shall by the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, or the major part of them, be transmitted to the Secretary's office, on or before the first Monday in *January* next. And on the Wednesday following, the General Court then in session, shall examine the said returns, and from the two who shall be found to have the greatest number of votes in each district, the members of the two Houses assembled in one room, shall by joint ballot elect one who shall be the Elector for the district, to which he belongs; and in case it should so happen, that more than two persons voted for as Electors should have an equality of votes among the highest voted for, the members of the two Houses as aforesaid, shall out of such number choose the Elector. And if any in case the aforesaid returns from a district, shall not be received at the Secretary's office, on or before the first Monday in *January* next, the members of the two Houses of the Legislature shall, on the first Wednesday of *January* next, appoint some person, being an inhabitant of such district, for an Elector of the President and Vice-President.

And be it further Resolved, That the members of the two Houses of the General Court, shall in a manner as aforesaid, appoint at large, two Electors for the President and Vice-President, not voted for by the districts as aforesaid.

And be it further Resolved, That the said Electors be, and they are hereby directed, to meet on the first Wednesday of *February* next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the State-House in the town of *Boston*, for the purpose of voting by ballot, for two persons, for President and Vice-President, of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution of said United States: And that for their travel and attendance, they shall receive the same compensation as members of the Senate are entitled to.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the *House of Representatives*, November 20, 1788.

Read and concured.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker

Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy.—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

AN ENQUIRY into the JUSTICE and POLICY of punishing MURDER by DEATH.

By the celebrated Doctor RUSH, *of Pennsylvania.*

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

IN an essay upon the effects of publick punishments upon criminals and upon society, which I had the honour of reading in the society for political enquiries convened at the house of his Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esq. on the 9th of March, 1787, I hinted, in a short paragraph, at the injustice of punishing murder by death.——I shall attempt in the following essay, to support that opinion, and to answer all the objections that have been used against it.

I. Every man possesses an absolute power over his own liberty and property, but not over his own life.—When he becomes a member of political society, he commits the disposal of his liberty and property to his fellow citizens, but as he has no right to dispose of his life, he cannot commit the power over it to any body of men. To take away life, therefore, for any crime, is a violation of the first political compact.

II. The punishment of murder by death, is contrary to reason, and to the order and happiness of society.

1. It lessens the horror of taking away human life, and thereby tends to multiply murders.

2. It produces murder, by its influence upon people who are tired of life, and who, from a supposition that murder is a less crime than suicide, destroy a life (and often that of near connection, and afterwards deliver themselves up to justice) that they may escape from their misery by means of a halter.

3. The punishment of murders by death, multiplies murders, from the difficulty it creates of convicting persons who are guilty of it. Humanity, revolting at the severity and certainty of a capital punishment, often steps in, and collects such evidence in favour of a murderer, as screens him from justice altogether, or palliates his crime into manslaughter. If the punishment of murder consisted in long confinement, & hard labour, it would be proportioned to the measure of our feelings of justice, and every member of society would be a watchman or a magistrate, to apprehend a destroyer of human life, and to bring him to punishment.*

4. The punishment of murder by death, checks the operation of universal justice, by preventing the punishment of every species of murder. Quack doctors—frauds of various kinds—and a licentious press often destroy life, and sometimes with malice of the most propense nature. If murder was punished by confinement & hard labour, the authors of the numerous murders that have been mentioned, would be dragged forth, and punished according to their desers. How much order and happiness would arise to society from such a change in human affairs! But who will attempt to define these species of murder, or to prosecute offenders of this stamp, if death is to be the punishment of the crime after it is admitted, and proved to be wilful murder?—Only alter the punishment of murder, and these crimes will soon assume their proper names, and probably become as rare as murder from common acts of violence.

5. The punishment of murder by death, has been proved to be contrary to the order and happiness of society, by the experiments of some of the wisest legislators in Europe. The Empress of Russia, the King of Sweden, and the duke of Tuscany, have already extirpated murder from their dominions, by converting its punishment into the means of benefiting society, and reforming the criminals who perpetrate it.

III. The punishment of murder by death, is contrary to divine revelation. A religion which commands us to forgive and even to do good to our enemies, can never authorise the punishment of murder by death. "Vengeance is mine," said the Lord; "I will repay." It is to no purpose to say here, that this vengeance is taken out of the hand of an individual, & directed against the criminal by the hands of government. It is equally an usurpation of the prerogative of Heaven, whether it be inflicted by a single person, or by a whole community.

Here I expect to meet with an appeal from the letter and spirit of the gospel, the law of Moses, which declares that "he that sheddeth a man shall surely be put

* *In proportion as sentiments of justice, humanity, and policy, prevail upon the subject of capital punishments for murder, acquittals will take place, contrary to law and evidence. The consequences of this, will be destructive to all government—inasmuch as such acquittals cannot take place without perjury.*

to death." Forgive, indulgent Heaven! the ignorance and cruelty of man, which by the misapplication of this text of scripture, has so long and so often stained the religion of Jesus Christ, with folly and revenge.

The following considerations, I hope, will prove that no argument can be deduced from this law, to justify the punishment of murder by death. On the contrary, that several arguments against it may be derived from a just and rational explanation of that part of the Levitical institution.

1. There are many things in scripture above, but nothing contrary to reason. Now, the punishment of murder by death, is contrary to reason. It cannot therefore be agreeable to the will of God.

2. The order and happiness of society cannot fail of being agreeable to the will of God. But the punishment of murder by death, destroys the order and happiness of society. It must therefore be contrary to the will of God.

3. Many of the laws given by Moses, were accommodated to the ignorance, wickedness and "hardness of heart" of the Jews. Hence their divine legislator expressly says, "I gave them statutes that were not good, and judgements whereby they should not live." Of this, the law which respects divorces, and the law of retaliation, which require "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," are remarkable instances.

But we are told, that the punishment of murder by death, is founded not only on the law of Moses, but upon a positive precept given to Noah and his posterity, that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." In order to shew that this text does not militate against my proposition, I shall beg leave to transcribe a page from an essay on crimes and punishments, published by the Rev. Mr. Turner, in the 2d volume of the Manchester Memoirs. "I hope," says this ingenious author, "that I shall not offend any one, by taking the liberty to put my own sense upon this celebrated passage, and to enquire, why it should be deemed a precept at all. To me, I confess, it appears to contain nothing more than a declaration of what will generally happen; and in this view, to stand exactly upon the same ground with such passages as the following: "For the leadeth into captivity shall go into captivity." "He that taketh up the sword shall perish by the sword." —The form of expression is exactly the same in each of these texts; why then may they not be interpreted in the same manner, and considered not as commands, but as denunciations? And if so, the magistrate will be no more bound by the text in Genesis, to punish murder with death, than he will by the text in the Revelations, to fall every Guinea Captain to our West-India planters; and yet, however judicial and proper such a proceeding might be, I suppose no one will assert that the magistrate is bound to it by that, or any other text in the scriptures, or that alone would be admitted as a sufficient reason for so extraordinary a measure."

4. If the Mosaick law with respect to murder, is obligatory upon christians, it follows that it is equally obligatory to punish adultery, blasphemy, and all other capital crimes that are mentioned in the Levitical law, by death. Nor is this all: It justifies the extirpation of the Indians, and the enslaving of the Africans; for the command to the Jews to destroy the Canaanites, and to make slaves of their heathen neighbours, is as positive as the command which declares, "that he that killeth a man shall surely be put to death."

5. Every part of the Levitical law is full of types of the Messiah. May not the punishment of death, instituted by it, be intended to represent the demerit and consequences of sin, as the cities of refuge were the offices of the Messiah.

6. The imperfection and severity of these laws were probably intended farther, to illustrate the perfection and mildness of the gospel dispensation. It is in this manner that God has manifested himself in many of his acts. He created darkness first, to illustrate by comparison the beauty of light; and he permits sin, misery, and death in the moral world, that he may hereafter display more illustriously, the transcendant glories of righteousness, happiness and immortal life. This opinion is favoured by St. Paul, who says, "the law made nothing perfect," and that "it was a shadow of good things to come."†

How delightful to discover such an exact harmony between the dictates of reason, the order and happiness of society, and the precepts of the gospel! There is a perfect unity in truth. Upon all subjects—in all ages—and in all countries—truth is of every kind agree with each other.

It has been said that the common sense of all nations and particularly of savages, is in favour of punishing murder by death.

The common sense of all nations is in favour of the commerce and slavery of their fellow creatures. But this does not take away from their immortality.—The practice of the Indians in punishing murder by death, can prove nothing in its favour, since it is well known that revenge in its utmost extent, is the universal and darling passion of all savage nations. Perhaps the practice, among them, originated in necessity and idleness; for a people who have no settled place of residence and who use no labour, could sustain murder effectually in no other way.‡

It has been said that the horrors of a guilty conscience proclaim the justice and necessity of death, as a punishment for murder. I draw an argument of another nature from this fact. Are the horrours of conscience the punishment that God inflicts upon murder? Why, then, should we shorten or destroy them by death, especially as we are taught to direct the most atrocious murderers to expect pardon in the future world? No, let us not counteract the government of God in the human breast: Let the murderer live—but let it be to suffer the reproaches of a guilty conscience: Let him live, to make compensation to society for the injury he has done it, by robbing it of a citizen: Let him live to maintain the family of the man whom he has murdered: Let him live, that the punishment of his crime may become universal; and lastly let him live—that murder may be extirpated from the list of human crimes?

Let us examine the conduct of the moral rulers of the world towards the first murderers: See Cain returning from his field, with his hands reeking with the blood of his brother! Da the heavens gather blackness, and does a flash of lightning blast him to the earth? No, does his father Adam, the natural legislator and judge of the world, inflict upon him the punishment of death? No; the infinitely wise God became his judge and executioner. He expels him from the society of which he was a member. He fixes in his conscience a never dying worm. He subjects him to the necessity of labour; and to secure a duration of his punishment, proportioned to his crime, he put a mark of prohibition upon him to prevent his being put to death by weak and angry men; declaring at the same time, that "whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him seven-fold."

I despair of making such an impression upon the present citizens of the United States, as shall abolish the absurd and unchristian practice. From the connexion of this essay with the valuable documents of the late revolution, it will probably descend to posterity. To you, therefore, the unborn generations of the next century, I consecrate this humble tribute to justice. You will enjoy in point of knowledge, the meridian of a day, of which we only perceive the twilight. You will often review with equal contempt and horrour the indolence, ignorance, and cruelty of your ancestors.—You will fully comprehend the extent of the discoveries and precepts of the gospel, and you will be astonished, I hope, by its gentle and forgiving spirit. You will see many modern opinions in religion and government, turned upside downwards, and many new connexions established between cause and effect.—From the importance and destiny of every human soul, you will acquire new ideas of the dignity of human nature, and the infinite value of every act of benevolence that has for its object, the bodies, the souls, and the lives of your fellow creatures. You will love the whole human race, for you will perceive that you have a common Father, and you will learn to imitate him by converting those contributions to which their folly or wickedness have exposed them, into the means of their reformation and happiness.

mand given to Noah, with respect to murder, should not be satisfactory, I beg leave to propose another. Blackened as the sin of this command must appear, were it the first stage of iniquity, or in a former state. The punishment of murder, therefore, by death, may have been necessary for the same reasons that have been given, why the Indians punish it by death. In this, as well as many other instances, the positive precepts of heaven are accommodated to the political circumstances of mankind.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To AGRICOLA.

SIR,

BY your production and signature, in last week's paper, I am warranted to conclude, that you are a real, practical Farmer—that you see and feel the misfortunes we labour under, in general, on account of bartering our produce and stallings with country traders for that which profiteth not. But this bartering, though extremely prejudicial, is not our only misfortune.—A spirit for enterprise and improvement in the mechanical arts, in manufactures and commerce, seems to be diffused throughout the community; while agriculture, the first and noblest employment of man, appears to be stationary, at least in this county.

The Farmers have not managed their land and stock so advantageously as they might, and as they would, if they could be prevailed upon to associate for the purpose of making improvements in agriculture—and for deviling ways and means to procure the cash for their produce.

There is an Agricultural Society, Committee, or something else, in this State, that grew out of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. But what have they done? or what can they do? They have accumulated a fund, have proposed experiments, and offered premiums. But of what avail to the farming interest of Hampshire? Yea, of what avail to the noble art in general! But little, I believe. Very few, if any of those gentlemen are actual Farmers—they are not the operators—and they may offer premiums to the end of time, without much danger of being called upon for payment, unless they will detail the process for obtaining them;—and that they cannot do from experience, because they are not practical husbandmen.—And it is these real, not nominal Farmers only, who can advance the art of Husbandry in all its substantial and beneficial branches:—And they can do it only by associating, and communicating their own ideas and experiments in their own way, face to face.

I therefore wish, that you, sir, would mature a plan for forming an association among the Farmers of this county. If you can effect it upon proper principles, you will render infinite service to the landed interest, and will merit the glorious appellation of a friend and patron to the yeomanry of the country.

A YOUNG FARMER.

December 8, 1788.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

THE address which appeared in your last paper under the signature of "A FRIEND TO ALL PARTIES," gave me much pain on first reading it: Because I feared the writer would injure the Honorable Gentleman whose election he intended to establish—But I am happy to find that my fears were not well founded. For the address, as I am told by gentlemen from various parts of the county, has not with the wishes of the people—and that all classes of citizens are nearly unanimous in their determination to support the Honorable Mr. SEDGWICK at the approaching election. If my information is true, and I have no doubt of it, the Western District will be happily united in this great and good man to represent them in the Supreme Legislature of the United States! This Gentleman has had a seat, either in the General Court or in Congress for many years past—and has served his country in each situation, with great ability, integrity and reputation. May he still merit and obtain the suffrages of this district. Our unanimity will not only give life and vigour to our representative; but it will also have a direct tendency to cement our affections, and secure, our future harmony and prosperity. It will annihilate all party distinctions, (so devoutly to be wished) and make us friendly, social and happy among ourselves. We shall then naturally consult and advise with each other when any great and important business is to be transacted by us; and having but one common interest, we shall, like a band of brothers, unitedly pursue it.

I am told, and I repeat it with pleasure, that the greatest cordiality subsisted among the representatives of the Western District in the late session of the General Court. In all the great national questions which perplexed and divided the House, the members of this District were firmly united. Would to Heaven! that the same coalescing principle may be disseminated, and permanently established, among their constituents! And then we shall be as truly united in all our political measures, as we are in our local interests, and agricultural pursuits.

YEOMAN.

Dec. 9. 1788.

VIENNA, (Germany) Sept 12.

THE fortress of Dubova was attacked on the 19th by debarkation of Turks from twenty-two reis. Major Kreme at the head of the battalion of Brechainville, made a most valiant resistance; but at the end of three days was obliged to retire, and abandon the place to the enemy. The loss of the Austrians was not more by these accounts, than 412 men, among whom however were some officers of distinction.—The Turks are represented to have lost two thousand men.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The loss of the Austrians in their last unfortunate engagement, was 15 officers and 900 soldiers killed. Such are the official returns.

Great heroism is expected from the King of Sweden—Secrecy, dispatch, vigour, valour, and wisdom, are his known characteristicks. Were he at the head of the Turkish army, with twenty thousand besides of his own countrymen, there is not a doubt but he would foil both Joseph and the Empress. His rapidity and his secrecy pronounce him to have much of that heroick enthusiasm which Charles III. possessed. Something, therefore, bold and decisive may soon be hoped from such an enterprising and political General.

Gustavus Adolphus, the great King of Sweden, from whom the present reigning monarch is descended, was killed in battle on the 6th of November, 1632.

Continental politicians assure us, that an important event is to take place at the ensuing Polish Diet. Prince Antony of Saxony, brother to the elector, and husband to the Arch duchess Maria Theresa, of Tuscany is to be solemnly appointed and proclaimed King of Poland—the Saxon troops are to enter Poland, for the purpose of supporting this free election, and in case of need, are to be supported by the arms of Prussia; and what is more extraordinary than all, the two imperial Courts are to behold this with the most perfect indifference!

By some letters by the last Dutch mail, it is the better opinion in Amsterdam, that Sweden will draw out of the war as soon as possible. The power of the count for entering so immediately and decisively against the Russians, hitherto rather problematical, is now thought to be seen through.

October 6. Though the Emperor has demanded of the Court of France the 18,000 foot and 6000 horse, which the latter is bound un requisition, to send to the assistance of the former, yet his Majesty did not require that they should be sent immediately, but only in case he should be attacked by any power, with which he is not at present at war.

The French Ministry are at present in a very critical situation, with respect to the above requisition.—The Queen, who favours her brother to the utmost of her power, advised an answer to be sent to Vienna with positive assurances that the treaty of 1755 should be faithfully executed, and that the 24,000 should be ready, whenever the Emperor should stand in need of the assistance. On the other hand, the English Minister at Paris has presented a memorial to the Count Montmorin, the French Minister for foreign affairs, which states, "that his matter cannot, consistently with his engagements with Holland, or the interest of his subjects, see a French army in possession of the Dutch provinces, out of which it had always been an object of jealousy, to keep all French forces: That the Balance of power required that these provinces should stand as a barrier between France and Holland: and that the King his Master could not see that balance destroyed." This pressed between the Courts of Vienna and London, the French Cabinet remains irresolute, perplexed and embarrassed.

The Turks lately evinced a wonderful spirit of cruel vengeance. They shut up a number of Austrian prisoners in a house which was set as a quarantine residence for passengers between Turkey and Austria; and pretending that those unfortunate people were infected with the plague, the Turkish officers gave orders to set fire to the building by which above 50 brave Christians perished in the flames.

The savage barbarities committed by the Turks in the neighbourhood of Temeswar and Belgrade, have filled the Emperor's with the most ferocious desire of revenge, and we may now expect to hear of brutalities and murders that would disgrace the cannibals in North-America.

MALAGA, (Spain) August 8.

At 11 o'clock last night, a decent looking woman came to the house of a midwife in this city, imploring her assistance, alledging, "That tho' she was only gone with child 5 months, she felt, notwithstanding, the pains of an approaching labour." In consequence every care and attention were taken to afford her that help her situation evidently required, and in the space of an hour and a quarter she was delivered of FIVE children, all perfect in their forms, and in size three inches and an half: They were all baptized, and expired immediately after. The mother was so well recovered, that at two o'clock next morning she was able to return to her own habitation, whilst the infants were left exposed the succeeding day to gratify the curiosity of the populace, whose number was so great as to behold this prodigy of nature, that it was thought prudent to order troops, to prevent tumultuous proceedings.

ST. JOHN, (New-Brunswick) October 20.

A correspondent observes, that he is sorry to see so many, on whom the bounty of government has been lavished, quitting this settlement, and retiring to the States; and it is to be hoped, continues he, some means or other will be adopted to put a stop to a measure so pregnant with evil to the province, and so fraught with ingratitude to the Mother Country.

CHARLESTON, *(South Carolina)* Octo. 30.

A Gentleman lately from Dunkirk relates the following event:—He was walking out of town, and saw at a distance, a vast number of people, all on foot. Amidst the crowd he could distinguish some persons of superior rank; when they drew near he asked the occasion of this procession, and was informed that the young man of quality who walked first, had been bit by a mad dog; the consequences of which were so violent that they could not get him into a carriage, though he was a considerable journey he had made to bathe in the sea. Amidst the distortions and ravings of his distemper, pitiful to be discerned, a most beautiful face, and fine figure. He was attended by several footmen; some of whom held him with cords, fastened in such a manner that he had liberty to walk, yet not to hurt himself; the others followed weeping with an old governour almost as mad as his pupil; but the situation of the father and mother, who made up this unhappy suite, who can think of description. They attempted to go with their son to the sea, but the lady from violent agitations of hope and fear fainted, and was carried away as dead. The father persisted in seeing the operation of bathing performed several times, for several days, but without success. They were reduced to the cruel necessity (from the torments which the young man suffered) to call a consultation of physicians on the most gentle manner of putting him to death. Bleeding was agreed on and accordingly executed. This affair must have been terrible to the most indifferent parents; unhappily these were distinguished for a most sincere paternal affection for their unfortunate son.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Nov. 3.

A wonderful alteration, says a correspondent, hath taken place in the political sentiments of this State, within these few months. Misled by the frenzy and cant of a few popular declaimers—whose country and declamation overcame the sober reason of our plain planters, the State was, by a considerable majority, opposed to the Federal Constitution; and the consequence was rejection by our Convention. Our wonty Governour, and a number of other patriots, warned the majority of the consequence of their conduct—And since they have had time for reflection, they have been made sensible of the danger to which their conduct exposed the State—a convention thereof has taken place—and as soon as a Second Convention can be called, we have hopes of adopting the system—and to come into full communion with the other fifters of the union.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.

Early on Wednesday morning the 29th ult. a farmer with his wife and daughter, coming to market in a waggon, were stopped between Chesnuthill and Germantown, by two fellows, one of whom putting a pistol to the farmer's breast obliged him to be a quiet witness of the most brutal violations of his wife by the other villain. Having accomplished their purpose, they made off as we understand, without committing any other depredation. It is said the perpetrators were of that class called wheelbarrow men; but this is rather improbable, as their object did not appear to be plunder.

The unhappy man proceeded to Germantown, and having there disposed of his provisions, &c. returned home with the utmost precipitation.

Friday evening last a robber found means to get into the chamber of a house in Second street, until a girl going to bed, finding the door fast alarmed the family. The fellow endeavoured to escape out of a window, but was taken and committed to jail. He had packed up some clothes, and had on two shirts belonging to his master of the house.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, (Virginia) Octo. 23.

"A considerable quantity of the new crop of tobacco, has already come to hand, but the scarcity of cash has reduced the price as low as eighteen shillings per hundred."

ALBANY, Nov. 28.

A few days ago, a curious and uncommon Bird was killed at Saratoga, and sent, as a curiosity, to this city. The distance from the tip of one wing to the other, when both were extended, was nine feet and two inches; the mouth was large enough to contain with ease, the head of a boy of ten years of age, and the throat so capacious as to admit the foot and leg of a man, boot and all.—Doubts were entertained at first, what it was; but it is now decided to be the large Pelecan of the sea coast.

KEENE, November 11.

Last Thursday evening a number of wolves entered the yard of Mr. Samuel Kidder, jr. of Alstead, and killed 6 sheep, only one escaped of the whole flock.

NEWBURY-PORT, Nov. 26.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

An account of a sensible, talking CROW, lately to be seen at Mr. Howard's, in Salisbury.

This Crow was taken at London in Southampshire, between three and four years since, when young; and was there tamed and learned to talk. He presently discovered great sagacity and uncommon care of his Master's interest, manifested many ways: among which are the following.

One day observing some of the family to drive off the hens from a field of wheat near the house, Tom (for so they called him) from that time undertook that province himself, and suffered no fowl to go there after words.

At another time, perceiving 2 men and a boy coming to the house out of his master's barn, he flew at him, scratched him, and beat him off.

Afterwards, when a young man was about to get some apples from a tree in his master's orchard, he attacked him. The young man said, *Tom you can't let me get one apple?* Upon this he flew in the tree, pulled off one apple, and threw it down to him; which the young man put into his pocket, and then reached up his hand to get more. Upon this Tom with great indignation, cried out, *You had as good take them all: go away.*

The Spring before last he was brought to Salisbury, being a present to Mrs. Howard, from London.—For a while, at first coming, he was confined; but was so uneasy, that they let him at liberty; and he went at large, visiting the neighbours and came home when he pleased. He soon discovered the same care for his new master's interest as of his old. One day when, with chickens, tied near the house, being attacked by a Hawk, Tom undertook their defence, and effected it.

If the family were not up early enough for him, to let him in, he came to the window, and cried *Stebbey, Stebbey*—And if that did not answer, he added, *Up you dogs—up you dogs.* When affronted, he frequently cried *Curse you*—for he seemed to have had a bad education in his youth.

He seems lately to say almost any thing, as *Mo-zu-zu-zu, &c.* Upon being bid to say Ma-am louder, he raised his voice; and to again and again, until he spake as loud as he could.

Upon being checked by his mistress for saying—*Curse you*—he left off saying it to her—but would still use it to others. On her striking him for it he was affronted, and went further in his visits even to South-Hampton, where meeting with good fare and kind treatment, he left off returning, and they have lost him.

I believe every part of the above account may be depended upon—and many other particulars might be added, from the most credible testimony.

Upon the whole no Parrot that I have heard of amongst the various accounts published, appeared so rational and few if any talked so well.

S—W—

Salisbury, Nov. 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, December 10.

The extreme proneness of nations to make war upon each other is very strange, remarks a correspondent:—that the long experience which the European powers have had of its profitableness should have done so little to cure it. It is a bloody trade, by which, considering the great mode of carrying it on, and the mutual jealousie of the European states, the most victorious can scarcely be any gainers. What has England or France benefited by the wars in which for centuries they have been involved? Both nations, in their endeavours to humble and destroy one another, have weakened and impoverished themselves, having contracted a debt (the mournful monuments of a few paltry victories) which for years must weigh heavy on the shoulders of every inhabitant of both countries. No territory or advantage to be gained by the most prosperous war, could recompense either France or Great-Britain for the loss of 100,000 men, and, for the addition of another 100 million of national debt. It is evidently for the interests of both countries to be at peace, and if they are governed by patriotic ministers, the present belligerent powers will labour in vain to make them draw again the sword so lately returned to its scabbard.

The Emperor of Morocco has published a furious manifesto against his two sons who are in arms against him—so full of curses and execrations, that we may say with emperal trim when he had the Pope's anathema read—"Our armies swore terribly in Flanders, but nothing like this."

The legislature of Virginia on the 18th instant appointed the Hon. Richard Henry Lee and William Grayson, Esquires, the representatives of that commonwealth in the senate of the United States.

DIED, in this town, on the evening of the 22d inst. LIEUT. NOAH EDWARDS, in the 74th year of his age.

At Keene, State of New-Hampshire, on the first of November last, in the 72d year of her age, the worthy and amiable Mrs. RUTH WHITNEY—Who was a wife in improvement of an excellent understanding, and other good advantages, rose above the common level of her fitter cotemporaries, and those in her sphere with a more than ordinary bright. a distinguishing lustre—inclined to sociability, and admirably accomplished in the art of conversation—She discussed sensibly and agreeable with great ease and fluency, notonly about the common concerns of this life, but also upon all the most important and many the most intricate moral and religious subjects. On proper occasions she could be very humourous, witty and satyrical; and in these ways of converting, as well as that of sober and solid arguing, seldom met with a superior male antagonist. Having due command of her passions, she governed her conduct by the dictates of reason and religion, and ordered all her affairs with discretion. She was not slothful in business, but fervent in spirit, serving the Lord—and accordingly abounded in the fruits of goodness, faith, meekness, temperance, hospitality and universal virtue. She was a true and faithful disciple of Jesus Christ—In him she confidently believed—him she ardently loved—of him and his religion she delighted to converse—his doctrine she adorned—on his merits and grace the humble relied—and her stedfast faith in God, and in the infinite rectitude of all his dispensations, enabled her to endure with becoming fortitude, patience and resignation, many very heavy and severe afflictions, and to behave with the greatest decency, calmness, and serenity of mind, both whenever fortune smiled, and when it frowned upon her. In every condition, in every station and relation of life, she behaved herself with such propriety, and dignity, and discovered on all occasions such a pacific, sympathetic, kind and charitable disposition, as to secure the love of her friends, and we trust of her God also. She was, in short, a judicious, regular, and confident Christian—a bright and beautiful ornament in the Church—a comfort of lovers, and source of comfort and delight to the two covenend, worthy, learned, pious and benevolent gentlemen, with whom she has been connected in the marriage state,* and to the several worthy and respectable families in which it has been her lot alternately to reside, and a singular blessing to her children and other relatives and friends; some of whom, we trust, who went before her, are now reaping the benefit of her good instructions and example in the kingdom of Heaven: and many others we hope, who still behind, will so profit by them, as to be fitted in due time, to unite and rejoice with them in the rapturous exercises and delights of the New-Jerusalem, the city of the living God. Thither we are led to think, and almost certainly to conclude, that the imporial spirit of the departed saint whose character we have indeed but faintly described, is now happily arrived, and will there actually remain, live, reign, and flourish in everlasting bloom.

O that multitudes might be animated by so noble an example, to become followers of her, who thro' faith & patience is gone before them, and indeed for oft, with great composure, and resignation, and hopes full of immortality to inherit the promises.

* *The Rev. David Sturges, of Lansburgh; and the Rev. Aaron Whitney, of Peterham.*

** The Subscribers for Mr. OSTERWALD'S Compendium of Christian Theology, are requested to call for their Books.—A few Copies for sale, by the Printer hereof.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a red STEER, with a white face, both hind feet white—Also, a red HEIFER, with some white on her back—they are both marked with a crop in the right ear and a swallow's tail cut in the same. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SILAS BILLINGS.

Hatfield, Dec. 8, 1788.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampshire, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims on the estate of JOHN HINSDALE, late of Deerfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business at the house of Mr. David Hoit, innholder in Deerfield, on the first Mondays of January, February and May next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
JONATHAN ARMS,
SAMUEL BARNARD.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands on said estate, are desired to settle the same without delay, with

ELISHA HINSDALE, Admin'r. on said estate.

Deerfield, Nov. 4. 1788.

ALL Persons having any demands on the the Estate of JAMES MILLER, late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscriber for settlement—And all persons indebted to said estate are desired to settle their accounts immediately.

ASENETH MILLER

Hatfield, Nov. 26, 1788.

For SALE, by the Printer hereof,

STRONG's Genuine

ALMANACK, for 1789,

By the gross, dozen, or single.

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* *Rev. xii. 10.*

† *It is remarkable that the prohibitions of murder by a moral law (which above it obligatory upon Christians) has no temporal penalty annexed to it; and therefore stands upon the same footing with those commandments, which forbid theft, adultery, and bearing false witness against a neighbour.*

‡ *After explanation given by Mr. Turner of the cus-*

A WINTER-PIECE.

A SONG.

ADIEU ye grotes, adieu ye Plains!
All nature mourning lies;
The gloomy clouds and threatning rain,
Obscure the lab'ring skies.
See from afar th' impending storms,
With fullen Hoft appear;
See Winter comes in dreary forms,
To rule the falling year.

No more the lambs with gamefome bound,
Shall charm the glad'ning fight,
No more the gay enamell'd mead,
And Sylvan fcenes delight.
Thus Ethelinda, much lov'd Maid,
Thine early charms muft fail;
The lillies droop the rofes fade,
And Winter foon prevail.

Again the lark fweet bird of day,
Shall mount on active wing,
Again the fportive herds may play,
And hail returning fpring:—
But youth, in my fair, fees no return,
Its pleafing profpects o'er;
In vain the fleeting joys we mourn,
It fails to bloom no more.

Then haffe dear girl your time improve,
Which ne'er can be'er regain,
In bliffful fcenes and mutual love,
With fome diftinguifhed ftrain,—
So fhall life fpring like gladning May,
Paft fmiling and ferene,
Till Summer, Autumn, glide away,
And Winter clofe the fcene.

LONDON, September 6.

By letters from America we learn, that Mr. Adams was arrived at Boffon, and had been received with extraordinary public atteftations to his worth by his Countrymen. Indeed his public tranfactions have been conducted with fo much judgment, fpirit and addrefs, that his character will rife in the efteem of an impartial public the more it is conffidered. In Spain, France, England, and Holland, he was well received, as there is reafon to believe he fucceeded in all his public defigns. The treaty concluded between the United States and Pruffia, is formed on principles divulged three thoufand years ago by Plato, but never carried into execution till the prefent time, by the virtue of three men; and is now a model for other States to follow; by which principles war may be prevented, or at leaft the horrors of it leffened, and mankind become more humanized.—Mr. Adam's name ftands firft in the commiffion to treat with Pruffia, and in all others to treat with Europe and Africa. Mr. Adams was feveral times in Holland, and greatly eftemed and refpected; and by his own weight and conferquence obtained a large public loan from the States General; he was not permitted by them to leave Europe without taking his leave, for which he went from England on purpofe and receiving from the States at parting a gold chain and medals of a very conffiderable value, as a public teftimony of their efteem and regard. In all the places he refided in, he lived with dignity, and fimplicity, becoming the character of the Republic he repreffented; and when at his own requeft he returned to America, he received the people's glad applaufe for his ftrenuous and unremitted exertions to eftabliffi and fecure their liberties and profperity, on the firm baffis of juft and equal laws, with whofe dominion is fanctified by public choice, and each directs the fword he draws. He returneth not, like the difgraceful Barriffier, rich and opulent, attempting to traduce and deftroy the faireft characters in the Englifh hiftory; contempt and infamy are the proper rewards of fuch conduct. The future fafety and welfare of his country, employed all Mr. Adam's leifure hours, to learn from hiftorians, ancient and modern, in the fearch of which he was indefatigable, the various modes of government; and to trace out their defects and what caufed their ruin and diffolution, for though enthuffiafm and the virtue of particulars preferved them in vigour for fome time, the fame caufes always produced the fame effects in all of them. The total ignorance of a fair and equal repreffentation of the people, of whom exifted a moft fovereign contempt, and the want of a proper balance to prevent one branch of government becoming too powerful for others. This Mr. Adams has proved by a terriffic, fatal, and curious inveftigation, in a work, entitled, "A Defence of the American States," in which is much valuable matter, though little known, the Authors being a ftranger in his own country. His partiality and and predilection for the genuine original Englifh conffitution of Kings, Lords, and the free and equal repreffentation of the people in the Houfe of Commons, makes him overlook the conffequence of the enormous increafe of the power of the crown, from which the balance in the Englifh government, though wifely conffituted, is in danger of being totally deftroyed, as the remedy is not fo eafy of application, unlefs the principles of the times were changed; but the new Convention of America, feems, from this apprehenfion to have wifely guarded the election of the Prefident of Congrefs, and limited his exiftence; the people preferving to themfelves the right of new modelling their government every third year, or rectifying abufes.—To thefe important refearches, for the public fervice, did Mr. Adams dedicate his time, of which he now enjoys (and may he long) in the bofom of his country, the heart-felt fatisfaction of having done his duty, wherefof all America rings from fide to fide.

Worcefter, November 17th, 1788.

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Levi Shephard,

Has juft imported from London, a general aflortment of
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Painter's COLOURS, &c.
ALSO,
Is now opening at his Medical Store, a large aflortment of European
GOODS,

fuitable for the feafon—for which he takes moft kinds of Country Produce, that will bear tranfportation.

He has likewife Weft-India and New-England RUM, by the large or fmall quantity.—Lifbon, Malaga and Port WINE—all kinds of SPICES—SUGAR—CURRANTS—RAISINS, and almoft all kinds of DYE STUFF, for Clothiers, 10d NAILS, &c. &c.

CASH and a generous price given at faid ftore for all kinds of Shipping FURRS and BEES-WAX.

Northampton, Nov. 26, 1788.

To be Sold,

On reafonable Terms

A Lot of choice LAND, containing feven acres and an half, with a Houfe, Barn, Orchard, and other conveniencies thereon, fituate on the town ftreet in Sunderland, about 60 rods fouth of the meeting-houfe, is a very good place for a tradefman. Alfo a lot of plough Land, about one mile and a quarter from the other, containing eight acres.—Conditions of fale will be make eafy. For further particulars, enquire of

AMASA SMITH.

Belchertown, Nov. 21, 1788.

STRAYED from the fubfcriber, fome time fince, a Stallion COLT, fix months old, large of his age, was of a forrel colour when he went away, but it is thought likely to be changed a little, has fome white in his face, and I think fome white feet, paces and trots. Whoever will take up and fecure faid Colt, fo that the owner may have him again, fhall be well rewarded, by ELISHA NASH.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 17, 1788.

STRAYED out of a drove, the later part of Octo ber laft, a dark bay Horfe COLT, two years old, with a long tail, large of his age.—Alfo, a forrel Horfe COLT, two years old, with a long tail, lately fhod before, a fmall blaze in his face. Whoever will take up faid horfes and return them to the fubfcriber, or give information where they may be had, fhall have a handfome reward, and neceffary charges paid.

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Nov. 19, 1788.

STRAYED from the Subfcriber on the 12th inftant, a blackifh HORSE, about 9 years old, fourteen hands high, a large ftar on his forehead, fhod before, his near hind foot white, his near fore foot cracked.—Any perfon that will fecure faid Horfe, fo that the owner may have him again, fhall be handfomely rewarded.

DANIEL AYER.

Norwich, Nov. 12, 1788.

BROKE into the inclofure of the fubfcriber, on the firft of September laft, a bridle HEIFER, two years old laft fpring, has no artificial mark. The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away. JOSEPH SMITH.

Hadley, Nov 26, 1788.

Breck & Clarke,

HAVE juft received a new fupply of
GOODS,

fuitable to the feafon—and have now as good an aflortment as can be found at any Store,—their Cuftomers and others are hereby aflured, that they will fell them at the loweft poffible rate for CASH, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Pork, old Pewter and Braff, Geefe Feathers, Bees-Wax, and all kinds of Shipping FURRS.

They have a quantity of common proof, good flavoured Weft-India RUM—moft excellent French BRANDY, and old Fayall WINE, which for the Cafh they purpofe to fell per barrel or by the ten gallons, as low as can be purchafed in Boffon or Hartford

They have likewife the beft of COTTON WOOL at 2/4 per fingle pound, and 2/2 by the dozen.

Northampton, Nov. 26, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-refident proprietors of the town of Affhfield, in the county of Hampfhire, that their lands are taxed for a minifter tax on the lift for the years 1781, 1784 and 1788, as follows, viz.

	f.	d.	q.		f.	d.	q.
Cap. Ben. Beals,	27	4	2	5th divifion,	36	1	9 2
Eli Fuller	2	3	0	Lot No. 17	1	5	0
Hez. Stratten,	1	11	2	18	1	5	0
Mill lot,	4	3	0	32	1	5	8
Houfelot No. 43,	2	10	0	46	1	5	0
2d divifion,				47	1	5	0
Lot No. 23	8	0	1	50	1	5	0
49	16	4	2	53	1	5	0
12	7	10	0	57	1	5	0
15	7	8	0	58	1	5	0
33	4	3	0	37	1	5	0
3d divifion,				14	1	5	0
Lot No. 17	12	1	2	19	1	5	0
33	12	7	2	47	1	5	8
18	8	0	0	59	1	5	8
25	11	11	0	30	1	5	0
37	16	4	2	16	1	5	8
38	8	2	2	12	1	5	8
53	4	5	0	24	1	5	0
59	3	9	0	22	1	5	0
63	7	8	0	Rights of undivided land,			
34	3	11	0	taxed on the lift of 1781			
57	3	11	0	and 1784.			
59	3	11	0		f.	d.	q.
2	3	11	0	Lot No. 1	1	10	1
15	2	1	2	2	0	9	0
18	4	3	0	4	0	9	0
36	4	3	0	6	2	7	2
44	4	3	0	7	0	9	0
55	4	3	0	8	2	7	2
4th divifion,				10	2	7	2
Lot No. 2	1	9	2	11	1	3	0
3	1	11	2	13	2	7	2
5	0	11	2	14	0	9	0
6	1	11	2	25	0	9	0
7	3	8	0	26	1	10	2
8	3	9	0	18	1	10	2
10	1	11	2	19	1	10	2
11	3	9	0	21	2	7	2
14	0	11	3	22	2	7	2
15	0	11	3	24	1	10	2
18	0	11	3	25	1	10	2
19	2	9	1	26	1	10	2
21	2	9	1	28	2	7	2
23	2	9	1	29	2	7	2
24	2	9	1	30	2	7	2
25	2	9	1	33	1	10	2
29	0	11	3	36	0	9	0
30	0	11	3	37	1	10	2
32	2	9	1	38	0	9	0
37	2	9	1	40	0	9	0
39	0	11	3	41	2	7	2
40	0	11	3	44	2	7	2
42	0	11	3	46	2	7	2
44	0	11	3	47	1	10	2
47	0	11	3	48	0	9	0
48	0	11	3	49	2	7	2
49	0	11	3	52	0	9	0
50	2	9	1	53	0	9	0
55	0	11	3	56	0	9	0
58	0	11	3	57	0	9	0
59	2	9	1	58	1	10	2
61	2	9	1	59	2	7	2
62	0	11	2	61	2	7	2
63	0	11	2	62	2	7	2
47	0	11	2	63	2	7	2
46	1	9	2	9	1	10	2
31	1	9	2				

Unlefs faid taxes are paid on or before Wednefday, the 21ft of Jan, next, fo much of faid lands will then be fold at Public Vendue, at the Houfe of Mr. Seth Wait, innholder, in faid Affhfield, at 8 o'clock A. M. on faid day, as will be fufficient to difcharge the fame, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH PORTER, Collector.

Affhfield, November 18, 1788.

STOLEN from the fubfcriber a bright chefnut coloured COLT, two years old paft, with a white ftrip in his face, has two or three white feet, a ftrip of white on his near fore leg, running to his knee, he is a Seed Horfe, trots and paces. Whoever will take up faid Colt and thief, and fecure the thief fo that he may be brought to juftice, and return, or fecure the colt fo that the owner may have him again, fhall have a handfome reward, and all neceffary charges paid, by

OLIVER SHATTUCK.

Deerfield, Nov. 15, 1788.

Vol. III. THE [Numb. 128.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

[From the NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE.*]*

Princes and lands may flourifh, or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made:
But a bold peafantry, their country's pride,
When once deftroyed, can never be fupplied.

GOLDSMITH.

GENERAL diffufion of knowledge is more neceffary in free countries and times than others. This is a truth familiar, tho' by no means humble, however plain and familiar, it, in my humble opinion, is of fome importance in the regulation of fociety; and may be ufefully illuftrated in a view of the manners and prefent ftate of North-America.

In the early fettlements of the Britifh colonies moft of the inhabitants were farmers. Their circumftances led them to be temperate and induftrious; frugality and honeft in common dealings. Their wants were conffequently few; their prides was limited to a narrow fphere; and they had little occafion of envy. They were contented in a plain houfe, with fmall windows; a bought coat was handed down from father to fon; and the fweet belle of a parifh ftrole the lanes of her neighbours, under the admirable drefs of a homefpun gown and a ffring of wax beads. The good old gentlemen kept their ftocks without much expence. If a common people could read the bible and Bunyan's Holy Wars, they were fufficient adepts in divinity; and if their principal need of arithmetic was to chalk on a ftair cafe or mantle-tree, a day's labour or a pound of pork. The arts of lawyery and impofition were then in infancy; few people knew any thing about them; and even fuch as did had little opportunity for their exercife. If a tavern keeper watered his rum or mixed his meafure on a training day, a few coppers covered the damage. If a merchant cheated in a bufhel of falt or a gallon of molaffes, the conffequences were rarely perceptable.—A roguifh collector, who ufed to double his rates upon ignorant individuals, and exercifed the cruel, hunger; the barrel of meal remain full and the defrauded was ffill more happy than the defrauder. In the large or fmall quantity of property was fecure; liberty was in no danger; and the old ufual mild dies in all the conffants of death, a quiet conference, and the profpect of a well-ffettled offspring.

The conditions of the American States at this day affords a very different defcription. Every circumftance is wonderfully altered. The fcene of ambition is opened, genius is on the wing, and thoufands of the independent Americans are remarkably anxious to vie with the gentry of Europe in ffrafhres of government, equipage and parade. The little village, the cheap coat, offices of a captain and juffice, rough waggon, pacing horfe, and wrafled ffaddle and pillion no longer content them. They figh to be courtiers, genffry, and great men. Every ffate muft have a Bifhop, every town a lawyer and every parifh two or three great burgeons and Doctors. Cities are fwelled with innumerable merchants and officers of trafh and profit. Brokers and jockeys are found in every ffreet, and a man can fcarce open his mouth about public fecurities, without finding a fpeculator at his elbow. Many are feeding on the expectation of a new Congrefs and Federal Government. Repreffentatives of the people, Miniffers abroad, Secretaries of State, and officers in a ffanding army are the dear phantoms of hope. A dull dutchman rides in his Phaeton; the judges daughters fwing in a Coach; and even poor coufin Jenny, wife of an attorney not worth two and fixpence, ffucks up her noon-ffa of black tea and brown fugar. For her part, rather than be deprived of ffylon and gunpowder, ffe would beg in the ffreet.

In refult of this conditfon, the liberty and property of common people are in fome danger. The produce of the field and the hand of labour muft fupport the fplendor of ambition and the wafte of luxury. To effect thefe purpofes nothing will be neglected that the brain of genius can invent. Collectors will be multiplied, fees doubled; falary improved; and poor farmers and mechanics fcarcely advifed to follow their occupations all day and knit at night. It will be faid in political clubs, *that the United States can never have any national ffrength, fo long as the property and power remains among the bulk of the people.* Good policy will of conffequence reduce the price of common wages; a farmer muft fell the productions of a feafon for a few pounds; and a poor carpenter be forced to work half a year, for the expence of a fhort ficknefs, or a plain fuit of law. Thus the comforts of a private life are facrificed at the fhrine of public fplendour; and the dear hours of ffmple amufement and harmlefs indifpenfance converted to the drudgery of conftant labour, for the fupport of diffipation and pride.

To prevent effects of this nature, and promote the common pleafures of a happy nation, the peace of good government and the bleffings of the Chriffian religion, I wifh *that my countrymen may enlarge the fphere of common education and diffufe the benefits and bounds of knowledge through the minds of all rational children.* In ffead of perplexing their heads with the honours of a college and fpending their eftates in making one fon lord over the reft, let them educate their whole families in fuch way as to give them fome knowledge of human nature, of government, of religion and the means of preferving private, domeffic and focial privileges. To this let there be added in the center of every perfon, in which geography, Mathematics, Englifh language, Compofition, Hiffory, and the art of war, may be regularly taught by proper inffructors. To this fchool let farmers, Mechanics and Seamen, enter their children, and there keep them till they are qualified to improve the advantages of fociety and act with becoming dignity in thofe feveral occupations for which they are defigned.

In objection to this plan of common education and improvement it may poffibly be obferved, that common people have neither time nor tafte for reading; that they are obliged to keep conffantly in their bufinefs, and that the product of their labour is very inadequate to the payment of their taxes, the decent fupport of their fmeffuld, and the eftablifhment of their children.—As circumftances now are, this objection feems to have fome foundation. So long as the people of a little town remain willing to be at the yearly expence of three or four thoufand pounds for imported articles of fripery and vanity, and fo long as a fingle man be more refpected and live with more eafe than a man of underffanding, fo long it will be unable to difcharge the expence of good education, and have neither time nor tafte for reading. But let the fcene be once changed, as reafon and good policy ffould require it, let the fon or four thoufand pounds for imported articles of fripery and vanity, and fo long as a fingle man be more refpected and live with more eafe than a man of underffanding, fo long it will be unable to difcharge the expence of good education, and have neither time nor tafte for reading. But let the fcene be once changed, as reafon and good policy ffould require it, let the fon or four thoufand pounds for imported articles of fripery and daughter drefs a little plainer, let the importation of rum be prohibited for one year, every man have underffanding enough not to be cheated, let the robacco pipe be broken, and lay how much time and money would be thus faved for valuable purpofes?

It may alfo be objected by the politician, that a general diffufion of knowledge may endanger government, and that an ignorant people are the beft and moft happy fubjects. Unlefs a Nero defpotifm can be eftablifhed in a monarch, this objection will probably hold good.—The obfcurers of human life are unanimoufly agreed, that ignorance lightens the yoke of bondage, and that the ffupid are lefs the load of an unreafonable matter with more patience and lefs complaint than the fons of reafon. But very few of them are of opinion, that general ignorance is favourable to the glory of republican ffates or the common bond of fociety and happinefs. On the contrary, it is moft certainly true, that thofe republican ffates which have been moft knowing, have alfo been the moft happy, moft powerful, and moft peaceable among themfelves.

Hence let the people of the United States be advifed to purfue the acquirement of knowledge as their greateft good. And let the men of ambition who wifh to be rulers, be pleafed to remember, that human nature cannot bear the ffruggle of fudden change without much trouble and diffrefs. The lot which is now fufferable to a poor highlander in Scotland would be deffroyed to an American peafant. He who has always been ufed to provide his own bread, does not very willingly affect to another; and the man who has been accuffomed to freedom can never be reconciled to the bandfops and meannefs of a ffave. To plow his own land, and live under his own roof is the natural wifh of his heart. He had rather be the lord of his own little poffeffions, than a hireling or a tenant in the fweeteft fields of Arcadia.

Finally, my countrymen will fuffer me to wifh (in the words of a very great and learned politician) THAT THE WISEST AND MOST INDUSTRIOUS AMONG US MAY OBTAIN THE GREATEST HONOUR; AND LET THOSE BE NEGLECTED, WHO, UNDER THE FLATTERING PRETEXT OF NOMINAL PRIVILEGES, WOULD ESTABLISH PERMANENT PRINCIPLES OF DESTRUCTION, AND TO PROCURE THE EASE OF A FEW IN HIGH STATION, WOULD DRAW TEARS FROM THOUSANDS OF THE POOR!

PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. SHERIDAN's celebrated SPEECH, in the Houfe of Lords, againft WARREN HASTINGS, Efq. impeached by the Houfe of Commons of high crimes and mifdemeanors, committed while Governour in the Eaft-Indies.

Weftminfter Hall, Tuefday June 3d, 1788.

THE Court being feated precifely at twelve o'clock; Mr. Sheridan arofe.—It would be fuperfluous, he obferved, for him to call the attention of their Lordfhips to the magnitude and importance of the fubject before them;—it was fo to the parties who were engaged in the bufinefs, or to depict the fituation of thofe minifters who were ultimately to be affected. All this had already been done by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke) who opened the profecution;—by him, who, alone was equal to the talk;—by him to whom was kind was indebted for the embodied mind, which was now made in defence of the general rights of humanity. Neither was it his intention to enter into any detail which might be deemed foreign to the queffion immediately before the Court;—he would only indulge himfelf in a few words refpecting fome infinuations which had been thrown out againft the perfons concerned in this profecution. It had been whifpered, by whom he could not fay, that there was fomething malicious, and fomething, perhaps, not violent in the manner in which it had been conducted. Speaking for himfelf, and as far as the heart of man could be known of the other managers appointed by the Commons, he would boldly affert, that they acted ffrictly from conviction; not a conviction born in error, and nurfed by prejudice; but a conviction founded on a deliberate and well-grounded inquiry; that they had proceeded, not as rejoicing in punifhment, but impelled by a ffrong fenfe of duty. Perfonal malice! God forbid that they ffould indulge fuch a fenfation againft the unfortunate gentleman at the bar; but how, when they were to fpeak of Crimes, of Cruelty, and of Terror, conceived in the moft unheard of manner, and executed with unexampled deliberation, could fuch ideas be conveyed but in conffonant language? There was undoubtedly a difference between Impeachments for capital Crimes, and thofe for lefs offences. In proceedings on the former, every latitude had been indulged by ufage, every argumentation was employed, and every act of the Profecutor tortured into Criminality. No fuch privilege was claimed by the managers on the prefent occafion; but yet it ffould be conffidered by thofe, whofe duty feemed to refide in proportion with the guilt of its object; that if fuch a mode of proceeding was admiffible in the former cafe, where the life of the prifoner was affected, it was ffill more juffifiable on an Impeachment like the prefent; where the utmoft conffequences of guilt, when proved, would be but a pecuniary exclufion of the Criminal from that Society which he had injured, or a trifling deduction from the fpoils of a long continued extortion.

It had been obferved, what was undoubtedly true, that no complaint from the people in the Eaft Indies had been preferred in the courfe of thefe proceedings. Thefe however, who were fo to make this obfervation, were fully convinced that meeknefs in fuffering was there a part of the national character, and that their terrors had been too deeply impreffed not to be long remembered. But though a defpair of Britifh juffice had barred, or though a defpair of Britifh juffice had prevailed through that Peninfula; though their fubdued fpirits could not even hope for relief;—yet their claims on the Juffice and Humanity of their Lordfhips were not thereby diminiffied, but recommended. He would not mention this Defpair, without accompanying the obfervation by proof; he therefore read Extracts from two Letters, the firft lately received from Earl Cornwallis; the fecond, inclofed from Captain Kirkpatrick to his Lordfhip: from both which it appeared, that fuch was the prevailing fenfe through India, of the injuries inflicted by the Englifh, and of their repeated violations of every compact, that it would be long indeed before their confidence in Englifh faith, or their refpect for Englifh juffice, could again be reffored.

To thefe complaints their Lordfhips were now to anfwer, not by profeffion, but by acts;—not by remedial acts directed to the future, but by an exemplary punifhment inflicted on paft delinquency. It was incumbent on them to fhew to the opprefled natives of India, and to future Governors and Judges, that there could be no authority fo high, no office fo ferred, as not to be fubject to the paramount power of Britifh Juffice. He did not, how ever, mean to fay, that the Example ffould be made, unlefs the Guilt was firft fully proved: No, God forbid, that in this free and juft land, legal proof and legal guilt ffould ever be feparated! Though the greater part of the Evidence on this occafion had been, with a few exceptions, wrung from the unwilling accomplices of the Prifoner;—from the unrelenting accomplices of the Prifoner;—from men who had partook of the fpoils, and were involved in the guilt; yet had he therefore no indulgence to demand, nor had he to requeft that the Court ffould take that as evidence on this occafion, which on any other they might deem themfelves bound to refufe. He on the contrary, was now to bring forward to their Lordfhips an evidence, as full, as ffrong, as competent, and as conclufive, as ever eftablifhed the guilt of a criminal, or ever brought conviction home to the breaft of the confcientious Judge. In the performance of this duty, he obferved, he ffould have the leff difficulty, as the Court had attended to the whole, with minutes their Lordfhips had attended to the whole, with minutes and complicated as it appeared, with a diligence that and complicated as it appeared, with a diligence that ffould be honour to their feelings, and fhewed their individual fenfe of the dignity of that high Tribunal, which they collectively purfued.

The firft part of this Evidence, to which he ffould call the attention of the Court, was the Defence delivered by Mr. Haffings to the Houfe of Commons and credin by Mr. Haffings to the Houfe of Commons and

to their Lordships. On these, as being the voluntary admissions of the Prisoner uncontroul'd by any threat, and unsatisfied by any persuasion, much stress had undoubtedly been laid. To a part of these, however, an objection had been made, the most extraordinary perhaps, that had ever been advanced in a Court of Criminal justice: an objection which when Mr. Hastings was well advised, as he undoubtedly was—when he was saved from his own rash Guidance, the managers could scarcely have expected. This objection was that a Part of the first Defence in particular, not having been written by Mr. Hastings, but by some of his friends, that Gentleman was not bound by any admissions therein contained. Mr. Hastings, on appearing at the Bar of the House of Commons, had pleaded the hand in which he had written, in palliation of the many inaccuracies; he had even made a merit of doing that himself, which would be less dangerous if he had committed it to another! But now, said Mr. Sheridan, that he finds there is something more than inaccuracy; something fraught with that actual danger which he had apprehended:—He reverts to that plea which he had abandoned, and disclaims that he had committed the trust to others! He disclaims all his former merits, and avers that, in making up his tale, he had trafficked slavely to his own powers; that he had put his Memory into Commission, and parcelled out his Conscience into different departments. The structure, it appeared, went on while Mr. Hastings was content with overseeing and cheering his Labourers. "Mr. Shore, said he, you will take care to make me appear a good Financier! Major Scott, my judgment is reposed in your hands! Mr. Middleton, my HUMANITY is yours!!!" The work being thus done, Mr. Hastings surveyed it with a careless glance, and adopted it as his own. But now that its defects appear, the Child of his adoption become the object of his aversion, his approbation ceases, and his language is totally changed. The Defence is, in general, made up of general denials of the charges, intermixed with encomiums, on his own conduct;—yet Mr. Hastings exclaims, "I subject me to all other evidence against me: I know I can trust to their want of Recollection, and their force of Amendment. I have given bail to every thing of Enmity, but save me from the Perils of my own ingenuity!!!" The parts in which these productions were written, was also alledged by Mr. Hastings as an apology for their error—but did it follow, that because a man wrote rapidly, he should also write falsely? or was it, that the truth and conduct of Mr. Hastings were so deeply buried in his bosom, that long study alone could bring them upwards, while the natural falsehood, floating on the surface, could be transferred with extemporaneous readiness to every topic, whether to be written, or to be attested? These were the apologies offered for the variations, the admissions, and the inconsistency, of Mr. Hastings's Defences; but these, it was to be hoped, for the sake of propriety and good sense, would never be appeared.

Mr. Sheridan, on quitting this subject, entered into a very full and happy delineation of the situation of the Princesses of Oude. On perusal of the Turkish History, he observed, nor attention to the precept of the Mahometan religion, could give their Lordships any idea of the manners of the women of high caste in Hindostan. Educated in a profound respect to the customs of their Persian ancestors, they maintained a purer style of prejudice, and a loftier degree of Superstition; dwelling perpetually within the precincts of their Zenanas, the simplicity of their sentiments was equalled only by the purity of their conduct. In those innocent retreats, they were circumscribed, nik insured; for such was the force of prejudice, that liberty was looked upon as a curse to those, to whom the common gaze of men would be regarded as an unexpiable violation. However mistaken their ideas, they were placed there by the hand of piety, and could not be disturbed but by sacrilege. They were as relicks on an alter, which though deposited by superstition, none but the impious would disturb.

In addition to those claims, Mr. Hastings himself had borne testimony to the duty which children owed to their parents in Hindostan: yet the Bhow Begum, or mother of the reigning Nabob, had still stronger demands on the affection of her. In the year 1764, when *Sujah Dowlah*, after the battle of Buxar, was driven from the territory by the English; which their politic generosity afterwards restored—the bore her private treasures to his assistance, and was rewarded by the respectful attachment of his future life, with the device of all his territories to her son. She had also interfered in a quarrel between her son and her husband, and, when the savage father was about to strike down his son with a sabre, at the expence of her blood, preserved that life which she gave. These were pleas in her favour, which would have excited the reverence of any man—*but Asaf!* But these pleas, the sex, the age, and character of the Begums? and what was yet more, the death-bed recommendation of Sujah Dowlah, were all of no weight with Mr. Hastings. This was therefore the object of the *present* charge; that where he owed protection, he had been the severest oppressor; that the weakness which would have claimed his aid, but excited his violence; that he had subjected the son thus, to make him the ungracious instrument of his tyranny over the parent, and had first made him a slave, in order that he might become——*a master!*

The interference of Mr. *Bristow*, in 1775, in the differences between the Begums and the Nabob in consequence of the claims of the latter, was the next ground of Mr. Sheridan's observations. Mr. Bristow had then, in a conversation with the superior or elder Begum, thrown out an insinuation, that the treasures which she possessed were the treasures of the State:—and on this insinuation, so termed by Mr. Bristow himself had Mr. Hastings founded all his arguments himself on that head, and on which he lately appeared to place so much reliance. The Begums at that time gave up to the Asophul Dowlah sums amounting to five hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Of this a part was to be paid in goods, which as they consisted of arms, elephants, &c. the Nabob alledged to be his property, and refused to accept as payment. This occasioned a dispute, which was preferred to the board of Calcutta.—Mr. Hastings then vindicated the right of the Begums to all the goods in the Zenana, and brought over the majority of the Council in his opinion. The ideas then placed on record, he had since found it convenient to disown, as belonging not to him, but to the majority of the Council!—How these opinions could be transferred, it might be difficult for their Lordships, though well informed of the effects of Majorities and Minorities, to determine. As well might Mr. BURKE, on a future day deliver an encomium on that GREAT and GOOD Man, Mr. Hastings! and if reminded of his share in the profecution, alledge that he was not accountable for so nefarious a proceeding; that his opinion when once delivered, were no longer his own; that at the time, he had constantly acted in a Minority.

The claims, however, it was observable, of the Nabob as to the treasure of the Begums, were at this time the only plea alledged for the seizure. These were always founded on a paffage of that Koran which was perpetually quoted but never proved. Not a word was ever mentioned of the strange rebellion which was afterwards conjured up, and of which the existence and the notoriety were equally a secret.—A dissatisfaction which was at its height, at the very time when the Begums were dispensing their liberality to the Nabob, and exercising the greatest generosity to the English officers in distress—a disturbance, in short, without its parallel in history, which was raised by two WOMEN, carried on by two EUNUCHS,—and finally suppressed by an AFFIDAVIT!

(To be continued.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the FARMERS *of the* COUNTY *of* HAMPSHIRE.

I ADDRESSED you in N°. 118 on the subject of the scarcity of Money—attempted in some measure to investigate the cause, and point you to the remedy: Not insensible that the made is attended with difficulties, for we acquire habits in business, as we contract bodily habits, from neither of which we suddenly depart without reluctance, altho' fully satisfied we shall be essentially benefitted by the alteration. I addressed you, not so much because I supposed I could direct you to the most certain and best method of disposing of your produce, as to make it a subject of serious discussion among yourselves. Little benefit accrues from the profecution of any occupation or business, unless we are thoroughly acquainted with its principles and the various methods of carrying it on to the best advantage—for even then, unless we make a judicious disposition or sale of the articles thus produced. We may toil and sweat all the long year, our flocks and cattle may be on a thousand hills, but our real wealth will be substantiated only from the right disposal of them.—I should, in future, have been glad to see on the subject, had I not been called upon by the YOUNG FARMER (whose abilities, I presume, would have been more equal to the subject) to prepare and mature a plan to answer these great purposes.—I shall not attempt a regular system of conduct, but partly in compliance with his wishes, and my own inclinations, make some proposals for your consideration.——We find the Merchants frequently meeting, consulting their commercial interest, exploring new sources of wealth, and concerting the best and most effectual plans to obtain it.—The various Mechanics and Manufacturers throughout the Commonwealth are doing likewise;—in this way are constantly making improvements, and discommitting the most useful knowledge thro' every class of People in their several occupations—This creates a spirit of enterprise, and lays the foundation of their encreasing wealth and growing importance.—I would therefore propose to my brother Farmers, in the several towns within the County, Meetings of the like kind, in smaller or greater circles, as will best convene their local situation, especially during the winter season—it is no vain thing, my brethren, but in a temporal view, it is for your life. In these Meetings, the subjects which will emit naturally be discussed, are such as these, viz. The best Method of improving our Lands—the soils best adapted to produce the greatest quantity of this or that particular Grain—the most proper mode of fallowing the ground for that purpose—the means of increasing manure—(a subject of much importance)—the best manner of increasing and bettering our breed of Horses; Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and concerning plans to effect it—the best mode of salting Beef, Pork, &c.—and making of Butter, and Cheese, and in what months only, each shall be made for the market—whether any Butter should be carried to Market but in the firkin, (excepting where the convenience of poorer families makes it necessary) and the best manner of putting it down—the subject of Home Manufacturing surely will not be omitted—it will it not be well for each person according to his particular ability, to agree to manufacture so many yards of woolen or linen of various kinds and quality, and report the number to the Meeting the next season? Will not this bring our own Manufactures into reputation, and encourage that important branch of family business?—Will not such Meetings, and these subjects being thoroughly canvassed, enkindle a spirit for improvements?—Diffuse a general knowledge of the various branches of Husbandry thro' the several classes of people, when each communicates his observations to the whole?—In these Meetings the state of the Market for the various Articles will be known, the best time for sale, what Articles will best answer to barter at home, (if any) what will do best at a distant Market, and in what way the Money may be obtained—whether or not, some person may not be appointed to market our Cattle, &c. and whether ten pence should not be wholly detached from Trade, &c. altogether ally grow out of a thorough discussion of what is above mentioned.—I am sensible objections will be made that the prosecution of such plans will be attended with trouble and expence—allow it—still it is no objection of Importance—who ever made great improvements, or increased his wealth, but by diligence, perseverance, & a close attention to the best Methods of obtaining it? We often see two persons set out in the world with equal property, and neither experience any particular adverse fortune, yet the one growing rich, and the other poor, and both equally laborious—the reason manifest—the one proceeds upon regular, well digested plans, and disposes of every thing to the best advantage, while the other has no settled scheme of life—finds and he acquires any thing, he parts with it in such a way as to realize any thing substantial. Will not these meetings have a tendency in some measure to cause the diligent? When the poor and the rich farmer feel themselves in one sense upon an equality, not each in some measure the care of the whole, and that link the poorer farmer has to sell, will be put on the first footing with the rich;—this will strengthen the feeble knee, give life and animation to the desponding, advance the Art of Husbandry in all its subsistential and beneficial branches, and place the Farmer upon a more respectable footing in the Community.

AGRICOLA.

VIENNA, (Germany) September 6.

Since the affair of Schupenceck, the army of the Servickier in that quarter has advanced almoft to the very front of the Austrian camp, in the neighbourhood of Media. The army is said to consist of 60,000 men; and certain it is, that the Grand Vizier is ready to second the operations of the Seraskier at the head of 70,000. In consequence of the rapid motion, of the enemy, several Wartenslehen has dispatched two successive couriers to the Emperor, who on the 24th ult. had not left the head quarters at Weitskirchen, but who, on the receipt of the intelligence, immediately set off from thence in full march at the head of the army posted there; and as, at the departure of the courier who brought these advices, the Turks were making farther and farther encroachments, a bloody battle was expected on the 26th, especially as it is deemed a day of good omen by the sons of Mahometan superstition.

The courier who brought the last dispatches must certainly have brought intelligence of unwonted importance, as his orders were not to fall at his peril of losing here by the first instant.

It is now confirmed that Gen. Wartenslehen has been driven from his entrenchments, in the vicinity of Bersa Pelanka, since which disaster, he has found it necessary to post the remnant of his troops on the other side of the river Tenisch, near the bridge, where they arrived without molestation the 28th ult.

SEPTEMBER 10. The news we have received from the army is very discouraging. We had reason to expect from the retreat of Gen. Wartenslehen, that the enemy could get entire possession of the Banat, & so indeed we find that they took possession of Mehadin on the 28th of August.

Gen. Wartenslehen, in his retreat was greatly annoyed by the Turks; he never the less made it in good order, and with a very small loss.

The Aulic Veteran was so hard pressed, and was so far reduced for want of ammunition, that he was obliged to surrender. The Turks allowed our troops, by the capitulation, a free egress, after laying down their arms.

LONDON, October 2.

AN intelligent correspondent informs us, that a very great and probable political event has lately excited much speculation in Madrid and Lisbon; no less than the union of Spain and Portugal, under the same Sovereign, and a Prince of the House of Bourbon.

For the sting of a bee, bathe the wound with laudanum—which is so efficacious a remedy, that it entirely removes the pain, and prevents the swelling of the part affected.

Extract of a letter from Tralee, Sept. 11.

"A very extraordinary circumstance happened in this county last week, which has given rise to a variety of foolish conjectures and superstitious absurdities. Mr. Brown, of Iverah, on Monday morning last left his family, he being in good health, and uncommon good spirits, and went to one Toomy, a carpenter in the neighbourhood, whom he prevailed on to take his measure, and insisted that a coffin, handsomely ornamented, and suitable to his size, should be sent home on Tuesday evening, as he was convinced he should die on Thursday.

"Mr. Brown having returned home, he prepared the family for the visit of the unwelcome stranger, apprised his wife of his certain death, gave the necessary directions for his funeral, had his coffin laid by his bed side, and spent from Tuesday to Thursday with the greatest of the parish, in the solemn duties of a good christian. Mr. Brown being of a passionate temper, was indulged by his wife in what appeared to her disagreeably ridiculous, and on Wednesday night he lay in a shroud, and was adorned with other insignia befitting the gloomy pageant.

"Thursday morning, about six o'clock, Mr. Brown made his final exit according to his prediction, and expired without a groan. Mr. Brown had served in the Prussian army, was a robust man, of a studious turn, and aged about 54; of a respectable family in the North, and greatly esteemed by the neighbouring gentry. His circumstances being on the decline, Lord Kenmare has humanely promised his protection to his two fatherless children."

Greatness of Mind in his MAJESTY.

His Majesty, who with a magnanimity that does him the greatest honour, hesitated not a moment to receive his Excellency Mr. Adams, as Minister plenipotentiary from the United States, treating him at all times, whenever he presented himself at Court, with becoming attention. His speech on the occasion, shewing as it does the political greatness of his mind, is worthy of publick notice.

I wish you, Sir," (the King said to Mr. Adams, at his first audience) "to believe, and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indispensibly bound to do, by the duty which I owed to my people. I will be very frank with you, Sir; I was the last to consent to the seperation; but, the seperation being made and having been inevitable, I have always said, and I say now, that I will be the last to disturb the independence of the United States, or in any way infringe their rights."

For a King thus to receive and address one, who had been his subject, in a diplomatick character, commissioned by those who had been in his allegiance, and now acting as foreign independent of him, was no common event. The low minded prince, and what is equally ridiculous, the high minded subjects,—like the women of Genoa, who considered themselves as the Queens of Corsica, would have boggled at it.—They would have thought the reception of a minister in these circumstances beneath the royal dignity, and considered everyattendance he afterwards might demand, nay, his very presence at Court, as an insult. His Majesty, however, better instructed in principles of sound policy, and, therefore, conducting himself with manliness in so trying an occasion, gave his subjects an useful lesson. He taught them to submit to an inevitable necessity, not only without repining, but with a good grace.

Description of a new invented FROG BAROMETER, *lately discovered at Paris.*

Take one of those small green frogs which are in hedges, put it in a white glass bottle, the neck of which must be large enough to receive the little animal *root a fast a fast asse.* Previous to its being let down, put in the bottle some earth and water of about four fingers breadth; and also a little wooden ladder that may reach from the bottom to the lower part of the neck. Let the bottle be properly stopped with a piece of parchment, pricked with a pin so as to admit the air.—As long as the weather continues fair, the frog stands a top of the ladder, but goes down into the water at the approach of rain. You must from time to time, that is, every week or fortnight, change the water. Many of those animals have been known to live three years without any food.

Yesterday advices were received from Hamburgh, that the regency of that city had received public notice from the Court of Denmark, to provide with all possible expedition, its quota of two thousand seamen to man the Danish men of war now fitting out at Copenhagen, and just ready for sea, if that complement were allotted. It is now, according to these accounts, paid all demand, that Denmark will finally join all its forces to aid the Russians, and that an important rupture with Sweden is at no great distance. The regency of Hamburgh is preparing to comply with the demand of the Danish government, which will be very soon fulfilled.

The city of Hamburgh, of which the Danish government have lately demanded a number of sailors, man their ships of war, is what is usually called a free city, but under the arbitrary mandate of the Danish court; liberty among mankind is but a mere name.

The cessation of arms just agreed on between Russia and Sweden, was so necessary to the latter, on account of the internal dissatisfaction in the kingdom, that a peace may be very soon expected. Some letters go so far as to hint a commotion in Sweden tending to the revolution. The interference of Prussia, however, will prevent this.

The court of Portugal by giving the title of Prince Brazil, attaches that colony to the crown, with a policy from which England ought long since to have taken a lesson.

His Moorish Majesty's army is said to be within a few days march of Algiers, and is conducted by that son who was reputed to have rebelled against him.—The Spanish squadron is at sea, and is supposed to have joined the French.

Intelligence is received from Petersburg that the people are so far from expecting any thing like an accommodation with the court of Sweden, that on the contrary orders have been issued to raise 80,000 more men for the land and sea service, in which they will be employed as emergencies occur. The augmentation is to be made by raising every hundredth man within the Empress's dominions: and considering the manner of enlisting in those countries, the men will be procured at no great distance of time. The event of the King of Sweden's leaving Finland, and returning to Stockholm, was known in Russia on the 3d. inst.

The Emperor, with the flower of his army, is on the Danube—and what with the rains, which have been immoderate there, and the pestilent appointments of an Austrian camp, this fower like any other is too likely soon to fade.

The declaration of Denmark to assist Russia with the stipulated forces, has obliged Sweden to arm on the borders of Scania, and this is given as the reason of his Swedish Majesty's return to Stockholm. M. le Baron de Toll is appointed in Scania of an army of 5000 men; and admiral Reyalla is to go to Carlscroone, & take command of the fleet which is to be opposed to be combined fleets of Russia and Denmark. The rest of the regular forces are to march from the north of Sweden to the South. The inhabitants of Scania arm in their own defence, no Gentleman only has provided so of his vassals with the necessaries of war.

The King of Sweden has opened a loan for five hundred thousand six dollars. The interest six per cent. To be repaid in six years.

Poland is said to be in arms. The majority of the nobility wish to persuade the King to profit by the present occasion, and recover, or endeavour to recover, all the provinces which have been lopped off from the republic. To give vigour to this patriotic measure, each of the nobility who have spoken of it to the King have at the same time made an offer of the fifth part of their revenues.

WILMINGTON, (N.C.) November 5.

The honourable legislature of this state, met at Fayetteville on Monday last. It is said that the propriety of calling a new convention, will be among their earliest deliberations.

His Excellency Governour Johnston, and his secretary arrived at Fayette-Ville, on Saturday last.

We learn from Salisbury and Morgan districts, that petitions are in circulation, to be presented to the assembly for calling a new convention which are signed by all natural people with the greatest avidity.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.

At the close of the poll, yesterday evening, at the State House, for eight representatives for this State in the Congress of the United States, the following gentlemen stood highest on the returns, viz. Frederick A. Mulenberg, Henry Wynkoop, Thomas Hartley, Thomas Scott, Thomas Fitzimons, George Clymer, Stephen Chambers, John Allison.

On Friday evening the 21st inst. two boys in Southwark (one between 15 and 16 years of age, the other between 13 and 14) having quarrelled about some trifling affair, the eldest of the two struck the other an unlucky blow on the head with a pine stick about an inch in diameter, which put an almost emediate end to his existence—He has left a forrowful father and disconsolate mother and sister, to bewail his loss.

PITTSFIELD, (Conn.) December 1.

A highway robbery was committed at Southbury, part of Darby, one day last week, on a young man who had been labouring in that neighbourhood for several months past. The robbers attacked him under pretence of apprehending him for horse stealing; and having quietly conveyed him to an unfrequented road, demanded the small pittance he had acquired by his industry, which amounted to ten dollars. The villains then insisted on an oath of secrecy, which he refusing to comply with, they without further ceremony, cut his throat; but happily the incision not proving fatal the young man gave information of the robbery, and had the villains fecured, and arraigned before proper authority.

PITTSFIELD, November 27.

Last week the following humorous circumstance happened here; A transient jockey came to the house of Mr Jonathan Hubbey, and agreed to purchase a horse of him, for which he was to pay him 14l. in cash; but as he felt he had been at the Pownal races, and had left cash, he could not pay him unless Mr. Hubbey would accompany him to Lebanon, in Connecticut, which he said was his native place, where he would pay him 40s. for his trouble.—They accordingly set out, and on the road Mr. Hubbey began to suspect the honesty of his chapman, which the other perceived; however, they put up at a tavern in the evening, when the jockey told the landlord privately, he did not like the company of his companion, and desired his horse might be put by himself, which was accordingly done.—Some time in the evening he desired the boy privately to saddle his horse, and bring to the door; which he did; and on the boy's entering the room, the jockey quited it, mounted his horse, rode off and has not since been heard of.

NORTHAMPTON, December 17.

It is said of his Excellency Governour RANDOLPH, that he resigns the honours and emoluments of the government of Virginia, to be capable of election as a member of the State Legislature, for the purpose of explaining and defending the Federal Constitution.

Gov. Randolph was a member of the Federal Convention, and refused his signature to the Constitution; but convinced since of the absolute necessity of its adoption, no man in America, perhaps, has made greater exertions to effect it than he has.

From a late London paper.

The following is given as an exact return of forces now employed, respectively, by the Turks, the Austrians and the Russians. They are in all computed at more than 900,000 combatants.

The regular infantry of the Turks, encamped at present or in the different garrisons, amount to 142,000 men, of whom 110,000 are Janissaries, 10,000 Topcys; or Artillerists, 60,000 Bashaws' guards, and 5,000 Sappersand miners.

The Spahis paid out of the public exchequer are to the number of 12,000. They reckon 132,000 Timariots, 18,000 heavy cavalry, 40,000 Segbans; in all 202,000 horsemen.

If to these we add the soldiery of Cairo, the volunteers, and the Tartars, who co nsist of a body of at least 100,000 we shall find that the whole number of the Turkish troops is 454,000 men.

The Austrians have on the frontiers 275,000 men, of whom at least 245,000 are in the field, without reckoning the regiments that are on the march to join their armies.

The number of Russian troops employed in the present war, cannot be reckoned less than 200,000; so that in the seat of war, we shall find not much less than a million fighting men.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

WHEN I look back upon the late glorious Revolution—when I take a retrospective view of the noble, manly, and united exertions of every true American, for the extirpation of tyranny, and the establishment of a free Government, the general satisfaction that apparently prevailed among the people of this Commonwealth at the establishment of the Constitution, and the joy that diffused itself through every breast and appeared in every countenance at the close of hostilities and settlement of the peace;—I say, when I reflect upon those events and their then promising consequences, to stop here, a recollection of them would excite in the most agreeable detail.—But when I consider the failure of publick virtue, and the want of a republican principle, so apparent, it fills me with pain and anxiety to see the face of our political affairs so changed. And as we are soon to be called upon to give in our votes for a Representative for the district of Hampshire and Berkshire, I hope I shall be excused for offering something to the public on so important a subject. It is of great importance to look out for the best Man that can be found among us—one who has from the beginning of our conteft with Britain, proved himself a steady friend to his country—who has the interest of the public at heart—one who will not be governed by selfish motives—one who feels for the people under their present burthens—one who is a friend to government, and good order—and one who has an honest heart and a sound mind.——On the other hand, we ought to guard against those who are unfriendly to a republican Government—to shun giving our votes for those who have used their influence to make the Law very expensive, and who have used unjustifiable measures to get themselves into office. I should not have been so particular in my observations, had it not been for the publications in your two last papers, setting up a gentleman in the County of Berkshire, as a candidate for a Representative, which practice, I think very unjustifiable; especially among a free people. Are we, my countrymen, to be governed in our elections by the influence of designing men?—Do good men want the assistance of news-paper writers to get into office? How far is such a practice consistent with the freedom of a republican Government?* Let us guard against such influence:—Let us act like freemen, and stand fast in the support of those rights and privileges which have cost us so much blood and treasure:—Let us give our votes free from prejudice, not because the gentleman hath been voted for a Senator in the federal government; not because he is a lawyer, but because we think he is the best man. Shall the County of Hampshire give up the privilege of a Representative, when we are an eighth part of the Commonwealth, because the General Court have seen fit to annex the County of Berkshire with us? Shall fifty thousand souls be unrepresented in the Federal Court, when by the Constitution thirty thousand gives a representative? If we have not a single man in the County of Hampshire, sworn fay, who might be highly complimented, but of ability, real merit, and patriotism, then let us by all means give up our just right of choosing a Representative in this County, and go to Berkshire for one.

The subject of election is important:—let us therefore set out well, hoping that by the blessing of a kind providence, the Federal Government may be made a permanent blessing to the People.

MONITOR.

* *I question whether the prospectd candidate, if he is a man of feeling, would thank the late writers for lavishing encomiums upon him, and taking so much pains to establish his character by so fulsome panegyric—for he must not be insensible that what the appearance that his character needed such support, in as much as he is so generally known—but perhaps the gentleman is apt to forgive these writers the injury they may have done his character in thus overrating, by imputing it to their good intentions in his favour. It is to be hoped that the free Citizens of Hampshire are not so much like children as to be dictated in their choice implicitly by news-paper writers, and feel themselves under obligation to give in their suffrages for a man barely because he is set up by them as a Candidate.*

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

Stephen Bolles,

SADLER & HARNESS-MAKER,

WOULD inform the publick that he carries on the SADDLING and HARNESS-MAKING Business in all its Branches at the House of Major John Chester Williams, where those that will please to favour him with their custom may depend on having their work executed with neatness and dispatch, and the smallest favours most gratefully acknowledged, by the publick's very humble servant,

S. B.

Hadley, Dec. 12, 1788.

From the HERALD of FREEDOM, &c.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

I request that the following poetical production, wrote by the celebrated Mr. JOSEPH GREEN, late of this town, may be inserted in your next Paper—the wit and humor it contains, will doubtless induce you to give it a place. Yours, &c. A. B.

IN David's Psalms an oversight,
Byles found one morning at his tea,
Alas! why did not David write
A proper Psalm to sing at sea.

Thus ruminating on his seat,
Ambitious thoughts at length prevail'd,
The bard determin'd so complete,
The part wherein the prophet fail'd.

He sat a while, and strok'd his muse,
Then taking up his tuneful pen,
Wrote a few stanzas for the use
Of his sea-faring brethren.

The task perform'd, the bard content,
Well chosen was each flowing word,
On a short voyage himself he went,
To hear it read and sung on board.

Most serious Christians do aver,
Their credit sure we may rely on,
In former times, that after prayer,
They us'd to sing a song of Zion.

Our modern parson having pray'd,
Unfeign'd loud fame our faith beguiles,
Sat down, took out his book and said,
Let's sing a Psalm of Mather Byles,

At first when he began to read,
The assemblies heads they downwards hung,
But he with boldness did proceed,
And thus they read, and thus they sung,

The PSALM.

WITH vast amazement we survey,
The wonders of the deep,
Where mackrel swim, and porpoise play,
And crabs and lobsters creep.

Fish of all kinds inhabit there,
And throng the dark abode,
There haddock, hake and flounders are,
And eels, and perch, and cod.

From raging winds and tempests free,
So smoothly as we pass;
The shining surface seems to be
A piece of Bristol glass.

But when the winds and tempests rise,
And foaming billows swell,
The vessel mounts above the skies,
And lower sinks than hell.

Our heads the tott'ring motion feel,
And quickly we become
Giddy as new drop'd calves and reel
Like Indians drunk with rum.

What praises there are due that we
Thus far have safely got,
The Marrafoggin tribe to see,
And tribe of Penobscot.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In *Senate*, November 17, 1788.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Court, passed March 12th 1784, entitled "an act defining the general powers and duties, and regulating the office of Sheriffs," it is enacted, that every Sheriff shall give sufficient security at the diseretion of the Court of Common Pleas in his county unto the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, for his faithful performance of the duties of his office, and to answer the malefeasance and misfeasance of all his deputies, and if any Sheriff shall neglect to give such security at the Court of Common Pleas, which shall be held in his county next after his being commissioned, all services done by him afterwards, and before he shall give such security, shall be null and void; and whereas by another act of the General Court passed on the same 12th of March, entitled "an act describing the duty and powers of Coroners," it is enacted, "that Coroners shall give security before they proceed to act, in the same manner as Sheriffs by law are obliged to do." And whereas it appears that many of the Sheriffs and Coroners within this Commonwealth, have neglected to give security as directed by the acts aforesaid, by which neglect the services of such Sheriffs and Coroners are rendered null and void, which will operate to the very great injury of all those persons in whose behalf such services have been made:

Be it therefore *Resolved*, That all services heretofore done by any Sheriffs or Coroners within this Commonwealth, or which shall be done at any time before the next session of the Court of Common Pleas, which shall be held in the county to which such Sheriff or Coroner respectively belongs, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, their neglect to give security, as directed in and by the acts aforesaid, notwithstanding.

Provided nevertheless, That if any Sheriff or Coroner, within this Commonwealth, who hath heretofore neglected to give security as directed by the acts aforesaid, shall neglect to give security at the Court of Common Pleas which shall next be holden in the county whereof he is Sheriff or Coroner, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office in time to come, and to answer the malefeasances and misfeasances, of himself and all his deputies, as well those which shall have been done or committed before such security shall be given, as those which shall be committed afterwards, the sheriff or coroner so neglecting, shall be liable to any action or suit in the same manner as if this resolve had not been passed, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the *House of Representatives*, November 17, 1788.

Read and concurred,

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

A practice prevails with parents of entrusting infants to the care of children a little older than themselves, without ever reflecting upon the danger incurred from their giddiness and want of attention. An accident occurred a few days ago, which should be a caution against it in future. A little girl of about six years of age, carrying a fine infant in her arms, suffered her attention to be attracted by something in the street, and let it fall on the flags, by which its skull was broke, and it expired on the spot. The grief of the parents at such a tragical catastrophe, may easily be conceived; we hope it will have the effect of inducing others to guard against accidents.

We have received a confirmed account of nearly the total destruction of Serajo, the capital of Bosnia, by a fire which broke out there the beginning of this month in four different places at once. All that part where the Jews inhabited, with their magazines, shops & merchandizes, was destroyed, besides all the Christian houses, and above one thousand belonging to the Turks including ten mosques; in the whole about 5000 houses.

On Sunday died at the Bald Buck, in Litchfield, Andrew Shuttlebottom, chaise driver; he was buried on Wednesday, and (by his own request) as near to the turnpike road leading to Barto as possible, that he might (as he expressed himself) enjoy the satisfaction of hearing his brother whips pass and repass. He particularly desired to have his corps carried to the grave by six chaise-drivers (his late companions) in their scarlet jackets, the pall to be supported by the like number of hostlers from different inns, and the mourners to consist of six publicans with their wives. The procession, in their way to the grave, were desired to stop at the Old Crown Inn, and to refresh themselves with each a glass of right Hosland's gin, his favourite liquor.

*** The Subscribers for Mr. OSTERWALD's Compendium of Christian Theology, are requested to call for their Books. A few Copies for sale, by the Printer hereof.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampshire, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims on the estate of JOHN HINSDALE, late of Deerfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business at the house of Mr. David Hoit, innholder in Deerfield, on the first Mondays of January, February and May next, from two in six o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
JONATHAN ARMS,
SAMUEL BARNARD.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands on said estate, are desired to settle the same without delay, with

ELISHA HINSDALE, Admin'r. on said estate.

Deerfield, Nov. 4. 1788.

Worcester, November 17th, 1788.

PROPOSAL

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CASH, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

STOLEN from the subscriber a bright chestnut sorrel coloured COLT, two years old past, with a white strip in his face, has two or three white feet, a strip of white on his near fore leg, running to his knee, he is a Seed Horse, trots and paces. Whoever will take up said Colt and thief, and secure the thief so that he may be brought to justice, and return, or secure the colt so that the owner may have him again, shall have a handsome reward, and all necessary charges paid, by

OLIVER SHATTUCK.

Deerfield, Nov. 15, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a red STEER, with a white face, both hind feet white—Also, a red HEIFER, with some white on her back,—they are both marked with a crop in the right ear, and a swallow's tail cut in the same. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SILAS BILLINGS.

Hatfield, Dec. 8, 1788.

STRAYED from the subscriber, some time since, a Stallion COLT, six months old, large of his age, was of a sorrel colour when he went away, but it is thought likely to be changed a little, has some white in his face, and I think some white feet, paces and trots. Whoever will take up and secure said Colt, so that the owner may have him again, shall be well rewarded, by

ELISHA NASH.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 17, 1788.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on the 12th instant a blackish HORSE, about 9 years old, fourteen hands high, a large star in his forehead, shod before, his near hind foot white, his near fore foot cracked.—Any person that will secure said Horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

DANIEL AYER.

Norwich, Nov. 12, 1788.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the first of September last, a brindle HEIFER, two years old last spring, has no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Hadley, Nov. 26, 1788.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof
(Price, Six-pence)

A SERMON, preached at the Execution of *Abel Converse*, July 17th, 1788, by AARON BANCROFT, A. M. Pastor of the Church in Chester.

*** ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment immediately.

Vol. III.] THE [NUMB. 121.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the *House of Representatives*, June 30, 1788.

WHereas the mode of administering justice in the Judicial department, should be established on permanent principles, and by standing laws; Therefore

Ordered, That the Committee of revision be requested, to revise the several laws, providing for the administration of justice, and to report as soon as may be, for the consideration of the General Court, one or more bills, providing for the administration of justice, within this Commonwealth, upon safe and constitutional principles, and in a manner as convenient, and as little expensive to the citizens of this Commonwealth, as may be consistent with the constitution, and the public interest.

Sent up for concurrence.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In *Senate* June 5, 1788.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

A true copy. Attest.

SAMUEL COOPER, Clerk Senate.

A LETTER,

From the Committee for revising the Laws, to the Honorable Legislature, upon the subject of a System reported by them, for the Administration of Justice within this Commonwealth.

Boston, October 30, 1788.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS!

THE Committee for revising the laws pursuant to your Honours orders, dated the fifth day of June last, have reported a number of bills, which form a system for the administration of justice, different from what has been heretofore practiced. A number of considerations have induced the Committee to make those alterations. If it was intended only to return back to the old forms of administering justice, nothing more was necessary, than to repeal the judiciary act, and the several acts passed to remedy its defects. The present mode of instituting suits before Justices of the Peace has been attended with such perplexities, expences and inconveniencies, that it was thought impracticable to form a system on that plan, which would meet the ideas held up in your Honours order to the Committee. Moreover, it seems to the Committee hardly consistent with the Constitution: for if the defendant makes default before the Justice, he must make up his judgment for the damages, and the plaintiff has no remedy to get his damages ascertained by a Jury, which in some cases may be an important injury.

In addition to which, the demands made by the plaintiff before the Justices, appear often they come forward to be so crude and undigested, that new declarations must very frequently be made before the plaintiff can safely proceed to trial, occasioning great delay and expence, and the records by that means, if examined, will frequently appear very absurd and give posterity a contemptible idea of the jurisprudence of their ancestors.

The Committee have further considered, that the delays and expences attending suits through the Court of Common Pleas, have lately occasioned considerable clamours in many parts of the country. That the Court of Sessions has also for many years past been complained of, on account of the expences of so many Justices attending there, and the uncertainty of the judgments, where before the case is over, there may be nearly a new set of Judges from those who were present at the beginning.

The Committee therefore concluded to report bills founded on the following principles. That the Commonwealth be devided into three districts or circuits. That the Supreme Judicial Court consist of nine Justices, any two of whom to make a quorum on circuits, and any one in case of emergency to adjourn until the quorum can be made. That three of those Justices be assigned every six months for each circuit. That not less than one, nor more than two, who attended the former circuit. That there be three Terms annually in each of the fours middle counties, viz. *Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex* and *Worcester*, and two Terms in each of of the other counties except *Duke's County*, and *Nantucket*, where there shall be one Court in each, to be holden for both those counties at the same time.

That the Justices at each Term in the several counties have the same powers and jurisdiction that the Supreme Judicial Court now has in all matters civil and criminal, and also original jurisdiction by process immediately to that Court in all civil actions, except, as hereafter mentioned; so that all acts respecting Courts of Common Pleas may be repealed. A Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court is to be appointed for each county to reside therein, and for the ease of the people the records to be kept there. That all the records of the Court of Common Pleas be removed over to the new Clerks of the respective counties and to be in their custody. That a review by former acts is allowed in all civil causes any time within two years, but execution, except where bonds are given agreeably to law, may issue in twenty four hours after judgment.

That two Terms of the said Court, called Law Terms, be held at annually, wherein not less than six other Justices be a quorum (any two of said Justices in case of emergency may adjourn until the quorum is complete) for the purpose of determining difficult points of law arising in the circuit on writs of error *certiorari*, special verdicts, demurrers, bills of exceptions, motions for new trials, and causes continued for advisement, any of which may be referred to the same Terms by order of the Justices in their several circuits.

That a court be erected by the name of the County Court, to consist of five Justices, three to make a quorum, any two of the said Justices in case of emergency may adjourn until the quorum is complete, which is to be held three times a year in each county, and to have all the jurisdiction, civil and criminal, and all the other powers that appertain to the Court of Sessions, with an appeal in all criminal matters to the Supreme Judicial Court, in all civil matters, to be subject only to review by *certiorari*, writ of errour, and such other examination as has been heretofore practised. That the records of the Courts of Sessions in the respective counties, where they can conveniently be seperated from the records of the Courts of Common Pleas, be removed into the Clerk's office of the respective County Courts, and therefore all the acts for establishing Courts of Sessions may be repealed.

That Justices of the Peace in each county have the same jurisdiction in all civil cases under four pounds value, wherein the title to real estate is not concerned, as they have heretofore had, with an appeal immediately to the Supreme Judicial Court: and the usual jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in criminal causes.

That the Supreme Judicial Court, and County Court, have the same power for taking the acknowledgment or confession of debts, making a rule of reference, either by the parties voluntarily coming into Court and submitting to such rule, or inserting in the bond or agreement of submission a desire that the same may be made a rule of Court and that without any suit or action brought. The Committee have further revised the absconding act, and made such alterations as will in general, much lessen the expence of suits on that act, and shorten the time of carrying on the suit.

The Committee are pretty well assured that the expence of carrying on a suit to execution through the Supreme Judicial Court, will not much, if any thing, exceed the expence of carrying one through the Court of Common Pleas.

The Committee have further reported two bills for determining the Times and Places of holding the several Supreme Judicial Courts, and County Courts; and have made such an arrangment of them, as they judge will give sufficient time to complete the business—but experience only can determine whether any, or what alterations may be expedient.

As this arrangment will require a new fee bill in part, the Committee have formed one, as an amendment to the former; thereby raising a small revenue for the purpose, in some considerable degree, of supporting the whole Judicial department. The sums to be paid to the Clerks are set down in gross, how, and to whom paid out, specified; so that the fees will be the same through the State.

Though in some counties the fees put down for the Clerk may amount to a large sum, yet in other counties the fees will be small and trifling when together. If the fees were lessened, so that Clerks in the larger counties could obtain a complete maintainance only, it would be impossible to get any in the smaller counties to accept the office, that are capable of aright discharging the duties of it. Therefore by the bill they are made accountable for all the fees, and are to pay over what surplus, beyond a reasonable maintainance shall be received.

This state of the matter is now humbly submitted to the Honourable the Legislature; and if it appears to them, as it does to the committee, "To be upon safe and constitutional principles, as convenient and as little expensive to the citizens of this common wealth, as is consistent with the Constitution and the publick interest," they hope the bills herewith exhibited, will meet with their approbation; but if on the contrary, the system does not meet the approbation of the Legislature, the Committee are of opinion, that it will be to no purpose for them to spend any time in considering particular parts of the

fame, as they are all neceſſary to the propoſed ſyſtem for the better adminiſtration of juſtice throughout the Commonwealth.

We are with ſincere reſpect,
your Honours obedient Servants,
WILLIAM CUSHING,
By order of the Committee.

To the Hon. Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives, for the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In SENATE, November 4, 1788.
Read, and with the bills accompanying, ſent down.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident

Publiſhed by order of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives,
Atteſt—GEORGE R. MINOT, Clerk.

Mr. SHERIDAN's celebrated SPEECH.

(Continued.)

Weſtminſter-Hall, Tueſday, June 3, 1788.

MR. Sheridan then adverted to the negociation of Mr. Middleton with the Begums in 1778, when the diſcontent of the ſuperior Begums would have induced her to leave the country, unleſs her authority was ſanctioned, and her property ſecured by the Guarantee of the company. This Guarantee, the Council of Mr. Haſtings, had thought it neceſſary to deny, as knowing that if the agreements with the Elder Begums were proved, it would affix to Mr. Haſtings the guilt of all the ſufferings of the Women of Khord-Mahal, the revenues for whoſe ſupport were ſecured by the ſame engagement. In treating this part of the ſubject, the principal difficulty aroſe from uncertain evidence of Mr. Middleton, who though concerned in the negociation of four treaties, could not recollect aſſixing his ſignature to three of that number. Mr. Sheridan proceeded, however, from the evidence even of Mr. Middleton, that a treaty had been ſigned in October, 1778, wherein the rights of the Elder Begum were fully recognized —a proviſion ſecured for the Women and Children of the late Vizier in the Khoid Mahal; and that thoſe engagements had received the fulleſt ſanctions of Mr. Haſtings. Theſe facts were confined by the evidence of Mr. Purling, a gentleman, who, Mr. Sheridan ſaid, had delivered himſelf fairly, and as having no ſuch ſecrets to conceal. He had tranſmitted copies of theſe engagements in 1780, to Mr. Haſtings at Calcutta; the anſwer returned was, that in arranging the taxes on the other diſtricts, he ſhould paſs over the Jaghires of the Begums. No notice was then taken of any impropriety in the tranſactions in 1778, nor any notice given of an intended revocation of their engagements.

But in June 1781, when General Clavering, and Col. Monſon, being no more, and Mr. Francis having returned to Europe, all the board and armor of collected evil burſt forth without reſtraint, and Mr. Haſtings determined on a journey to the Upper Provinces.—It was then that without adverting to intermediate tranſactions, he met with the Nabob Aſophul Dowlah, at Chunar, and received from him the myſterious preſent of 100,000l.—To form a proper idea of this tranſaction, it was only neceſſary to conſider the reſpective ſituation of him who gave and him who received this preſent.—It was not given by the Nabob from the ſuperflux of his wealth, nor in abundance of his eſteem for the man to whom it was given: it was, on the contrary, a prodigal bounty, drawn from a country depopulated, no matter whether by natural cauſes, or by the grinding of oppreſſion. It was raiſed by an exaction, which took what calamity had ſpared, and rapine overlooked:—and purſued thoſe angry diſpoſitions of Providence, when a prophetic chaſtiſement had been inflicted on a fated victim. The ſecrecy which had marked this tranſaction, was not the ſmalleſt proof of its criminality. When Benarun Pundit had, a ſhort time before, made a preſent to the conſtancy of a lack of rupees, Mr. Haſtings in his own language deemed it "worthy the praiſe of being recorded." But in this inſtance, when ten times that ſum was given, neither Mr. Middleton nor the Council were acquainted with the tranſaction, until Mr. Haſtings, four months after, felt himſelf compelled to write an account to England; and the intelligence returned this circuitouſly to his friends in India! It was peculiarly obſervable in this tranſaction, how much the diſtreſſes of the different parties were at variance. Mr. Haſtings travels to the Nabob, to ſee, no doubt, and enquire into his diſtreſſes, but immediately takes from him 130,000l. to be applied to the neceſſities of the *diſtreſſed* Eaſt India Company. But, on further deliberation, theſe conſiderations vaniſh: a THIRD object ariſes, more worthy than either of the former, and the money is taken from the one, and demanded from the other, to be applied to the uſe of——the *diſtreſſed* Mr. Haſtings.

The money, it was alledged by Mr. Haſtings, had been originally taken to diſcharge the arrear of the Army. It had not been applied to that uſe, becauſe it was received in bills on Gapol Dos, a rich Banker, of Benares, who was then kept a priſoner by Cheit Sing.—Major Scott being queſtioned on the ſubject, declared, that bills on Gapol Dos were as good as cash; for that though the principal of the houſe was a priſoner, that circumſtance made no difference whatſoever with the other partners. Thus Mr. Haſtings was inconſiſtent with himſelf, by alledging an objection which ſhould have prevented his taking the money, in the firſt inſtance, for the purpoſe he had ſtated; and Major Scott contradicting Mr. Haſtings, removed the objection, & reſtored the buſineſs to its original footing. But, thro' all thoſe windings of myſterious hypocriſy, and of artificial concealment, it was eaſy to mark the ſenſe of hidden guilt. Mr. Haſtings himſelf, being driven from every other hold, advanced to the ſtale plea of STATE NECESSITY; but of this neceſſity he had bro't no proof; it was a neceſſity which liſtened to whiſpers, for the purpoſe of criminiſtion; and dealt in rumour to prove its own exiſtence. To a general leading the armies of Britain; to an admiral bearing her thunders over the ſeas,—the plea of Neceſſity might be indulged, if the wants of thoſe were to be ſupplied whoſe blood had been ſpilt in the ſervice of their country; but then like the imperial eagle deſcending from its neſt, though it deſolated the ſkirt of the rock, the motive and the conduct would be equally conſpicuous. No concealment would then be neceſſary; and they would diſdain the veil which covered the dark mean arts of buſy peculation.

On the buſineſs of the Treaty of Chunar, which ſucceeded the acceptance of this bribe, Mr. Sheridan was equally perſpicuous and equally ſevere. It was a proceeding, he obſerved, which as it had its beginning in corruption, had its continuance in Fraud, and its end in violence. The firſt propoſition of the Nabob after his recent liberality, was, that the army ſhould be removed, and all the Engliſh recalled from his dominions. The Bribe which he had given was the obvious price of their removal. He felt the weight of their oppreſſion—he knew, to ſpeak his own language, "that, when the Engliſh ſtaid, they ſtaid to aſk for ſomething." Though their predeceſſors had exhauſted the revenue—though they had ſhaken the tree until nothing remained upon its leaſtleſs branches, yet a new flight was on the wing to watch the firſt buddings of its proſperity, and to nip every promiſe of future luxuriance.

To this demand, Mr. Haſtings had promiſed to accede, and to recal every Engliſhman from the province—but by an evaſion which Mr. Middelton diſcloſed with ſo much difficulty to their Lordſhips, on the laſt day of his appearance, the promiſe was virtually recalled.—No orders were afterwards given for the eſtabliſhment of Engliſhmen in the province, but recommendations of the ſame effect, with Mr. Middleton and the Viſier, were ſent, and the practice continued. In the agreement reſpecting the reſumption of the Jaghires, the Nabob had been duped by a ſimilar deception. He had demanded and obtained leave to reſume thoſe of certain individuals; Mr. Haſtings, however defeated the permiſſion, by making the order general; knowing that there were ſome favourites of the Nabob whom he could be by no means brought to diſpoſſeſs. Such was the conduct of Mr. Haſtings, not in the moment of cold or crafty policy, but in the hour of confidence, and the effuſiveneſs of his gratitude for the favour he had juſt received. Bearing above every common feeling, he could deceive the man to whoſe liberality he ſtood indebted—even his gratitude was perilous—and a danger actually awaited on the return which he was to make to an effuſion of generoſity!

The tranſactions in which Sir Elijah Impey bore a ſhare and the tenor of his evidence, were the next objects of Mr. Sheridan's animadverſion.—The late chief Juſtice of Bengal, he remarked, had repeatedly ſtated that Mr. Haſtings left Calcutta with two reſources in his view, thoſe of Benares and of Oude. It appeared, however, from every circumſtance, that the latter reſource was never in his contemplation, until the inſurrections in Benares, terminating in the capture of Bedjeygur, had deſtroyed all his hopes in that province. At that inſtant the mind of Mr. Haſtings, fertile in reſources, fixed itſelf on the treaſures of the Begums,—and Sir Elijah Impey was diſpatched to collect materials for their criminiation. "But I have ever thought," ſaid Mr. Sheridan, "the ſelection of ſuch a perſonage, for ſuch a purpoſe, one of the greateſt aggravations of the guilt of Mr. Haſtings." That he, the purity of whoſe character ſhould have influenced his conduct, even in his moſt domeſtic retirements; that he, who, if conſulting the dignity of Britiſh Juſtice, ſhould have remained as ſtationary as his court in Calcutta;—that ſuch a man ſhould be called to travel FIVE HUNDRED miles, for the tranſaction of ſuch a buſineſs, was a deviation without example. This, however, was in ſome degree, a queſtion to be abſtracted for the conſideration of thoſe who adorned and illuminated the ſeats of Juſtice in Britain, and the purity of whoſe character precluded the neceſſity of any further obſervations on ſo different a conduct.

With reſpect to the manner in which Sir Elijah Impey had delivered his evidence, it required ſome obſervation, though made without imputing to that gentleman the ſmalleſt culpability. Sir Elijah had admitted, that in giving his evidence he had never anſwered without looking equally to the probability, and the conſequences of the fact in queſtion. Sometimes he had even admitted circumſtances of which he had no recollection beyond the mere probability that they had taken place. By conſulting in this manner what was probable, and the contrary might certainly have corrected his memory at times, and Mr. Sheridan ſaid he would accept that mode of giving his teſtimony, provided that the inverſe of the proportion might alſo have place, and that where a circumſtance was improbable, a ſimilar degree of credit might be ſubtracted from the teſtimony of the witneſs. Five times in the Houſe of Commons, and twice in that Court, for inſtance, had Sir Elijah Impey borne teſtimony, that a rebellion was raging at Fyzabad, at the time of his journey to Lucknow. Yet on the eighth examination he had contradicted all the former, and declared, that what he meant was that the rebellion had been raging, and the country was then in ſome degree reſtored to quiet. The reaſons aſſigned for the former errors were, that he had forgotten a letter received from Mr. Haſtings, informing him that the rebellion was quelled, and that he had alſo forgotten his own propoſition of traveling through Fyzabad to Lucknow. With reſpect to the letter, nothing could be ſaid, as it was not in evidence—but the other obſervations would ſcarcely be admitted, when it was recollected that in the Houſe of Commons Sir Elijah Impey had declared that it was his propoſal to travel through Fyzabad, which had originally brought forth the information that the way was obſtructed by rebellion! From this information Sir Elijah Impey had gone by the way of Illyabad,—but what was yet more ſingular, was, that on his return he would again have returned by the way of Fyzabad, if he had not been informed of the danger; ſo that had it not been for theſe friendly informations, the Chief Juſtice would have run plump into the very focus of the rebellion!—There were two circumſtances, however, worthy of remark; the firſt was, that Sir Elijah Impey ſhould, when charged with ſo dangerous a commiſſion as that of procuring evidence, to prove that the Begums had meditated the expulſion of their ſon from the Throne, and of the Engliſh from Bengal, ſhould twice intend to paſs through the city of their reſidence,—and that he, as he alledged from mere motives of ſchoolboy curioſity, ſhould chooſe the primroſe path —and with, when engaged in ſuch buſineſs, to loiter in the way, and idle in the ſunſhine. The ſecond circumſtance worthy of obſervation, was, that if a concluſion could be made from a cloud of circumſtances, the inference on this occaſion would undoubtedly be, that Sir Elijah Impey was diſſuaded by Mr. Haſtings and Mr. Middleton from paſſing by the way of Fyzabad, as well knowing, that if, as a friend to Mr. Haſtings, he were to approach the Begums, he would be convinced by his reception, that nothing could be more foreign from the truth than the idea of their ſuppoſed diſaffection. It was alſo obſervable, that Sir Elijah Impey, at Lucknow, taking evidence in the face of day in ſupport of this charge of rebellion againſt the Begums when converſing with the Nabob and his Miniſter, heard not a ſingle word from either of a rebellion, by which it was propoſed to dethrone the Nabob, and to change the government of his dominions! And equally unaccountable it appeared, that Sir Elijah Impey, who adviſed the taking of thoſe affidavits for the ſafety of Mr. Haſtings, had never read them at the time, for the purpoſe of ſeeing whether they were ſufficient for the purpoſe, or the contrary! After ſuſpending a reſerve, however, and after declaring on oath that he found it unneceſſary, the next ſtep taken by Sir Elijah Impey, was to read the affidavits, as, however late, they might contribute ſomething to his information. He had been led to this ſtudy by Mr. Sheridan, one of the managers on the part of the Commons, who by looking at a book which he held in his hand, had perſuaded him to declare that a ſworn interpreter was preſent on the receiving thoſe affidavits;—that Major Davy was preſent for that purpoſe—and that whoever it was, he was perfectly ſatisfied with his conduct on the occaſion; when it was actually in evidence that no interpreter whatſoever was preſent. Now, ſaid Mr. Sheridan, how I by merely looking into a book, could intimate the preſence of an interpreter, could inculcate the aſſiſtance of Major Davy, and could alſo look the ſatisfaction conceived by Sir Elijah Impey, are queſtions which I believe that Gentleman alone is able to determine!

He ſhould admit, however, he ſaid, that Sir Elijah Impey had not ſtrictly attended to forms on the occaſion of taking thoſe affidavits; that he had merely directed the Bible to be given to the Whites, and the Koran to the Blacks, and had packed up in his wallet the returns of both without any further enquiry; or that he had glanced overthem in India, having previouſly read of all communication between his eye and his mind, ſo that no conſciouſneſs was tranſferred from the former to the latter: and that he had read them in England, if poſſible, with leſs information: however ſtrange theſe circumſtances might be, he would admit them all—he would even admit, that the affidavits were legally and properly taken—and yet would prove that three affidavits were not ſufficient to ſuſtain any one point of criminality againſt thoſe who were the ſubjects of the preſent charge.

[Adjourned to Friday.]

LONDON, October 6.

Whether the King of Pruſſia thinks himſelf at the eve of war, we are not ſufficiently in the ſecret to be able to determine; but thus much we can take upon us to affirm, that he is making preparations which indicate hoſtilities; orders having actually been iſſued from the war office at Berlin, for raiſing two additional ſquadrons of Uhlans, for every regiment of Heſſians in the ſervice, and ſince June laſt, no furloughs have been granted to either privates or officers throughout the whole army.

We have juſt received advices of the real object of the naval preparations of Spain. A private letter from Algiers ſays that the Emperor of Morocco is preparing to attack the Dey with all his land forces, and that he is to be ſeconded by a Spaniſh and a French ſquadron. The latter was met by ſome merchantmen, conſiſting of the Mediterranean, to the number of fifteen ſhips of war two or three being of the line, the reſt frigates.

This accounts for the hoſtile preparations that have been going on, for ſome time at Tangiers, and were ſuppoſed to be directed againſt England. The Spaniards, who have long been goaded by the Algerines and have ſeveral times attempted to exterminate them, have probably judged the preſent a favourable occaſion, the Grand Seignior not being in a condition to ſuccour his vaſſals.

It would perhaps be a matter worthy the conſideration of every power about to engage in war to reflect that the object of its beginning generally fails in the end. If Kings would allow ſentiments of humanity to actuate their conduct, inſtead of ſacrificing ſubjects to the aggrandizement of their diſtant glory, it would be a brighter luſtre to their crowns, than all the conqueſt obtained by rapine and the ſword.

An Iriſh traveller juſt arrived from Spain, acquaints us, that being at St. Ildefonſo to ſee the Court, on Whitſunday, he ſaw the famous Japonic palm trees, in full bloſſom, in the royal gardens. This wonderful tree is eighty ſeven feet high, and the branches and leaves ſo thick and ſo extenſive as to be capable of ſhading one thouſand perſons. The fruit, which is commonly ripe in July, is about the ſize of a heart cherry, extremely luſcious, and of a deep orange colour. This tree was brought to Spain when a ſlip, in a box, filled with native earth, from the iſland of Luconia, and preſented to Philip the third in 1605, who cauſed it to be planted in the garden of St. Ildefonſo. It is now one hundred and fifty years old, and increaſes in growth, ſtrength, beauty, and abundance of its fruits.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Sept 20.

You think in England that tranquility and good order are reſtored in this city; but I can aſſure, that you are greatly miſtaken. The diſputes between the Orange party and the patriots, as they call themſelves, are frequent and tumultuous; they are animated with as implacable reſentment againſt each other, which ſhews itſelf in daily diſturbances in the ſtreets and public houſes. Government has ſuſpended the liberty of the preſs, & almoſt all letters are opened at the poſt office, this is my reaſon for ſending this by an Engliſh ſailor, who puts to ſea this evening.

A country correſpondent has communicated the following ludicrous occurrence.—An old maiden lady having taken it into her head that ſhe ſhould die in a few days, gave directions to the Sexton of the pariſh to which ſhe belonged, to dig out a handſome deep grave to receive her body; but before the much apprehended time arrived, ſhe met with a jolly young farmer, who wanted her money, and ſhe was prevailed upon to accompany him to church upon a very different occaſion.—The Honeſt Sexton happened to be at work on her intended grave as ſhe paſſed by, when the very generouſly put 4 guineas into his hand, and requeſted him to fill it up as expeditiouſly as poſſible.

BASSATERRE, October 20.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatius, to a gentleman here, Oct. 22.

By authentic accounts from Martinique we are informed, that Count Damas demanded a free gift of the Council, of two million livres for the uſe of Government: That body being compoſed of planters, laid it entirely on the commercial people, whom they ſelected in different claſſes: the firſt, conſiſting of four, to pay 25 Joes each; the ſecond, of which there was a large number, 20 Joes each; and the moſt conſiderable ſhopkeepers, at 10 Joes each. Every ſtore was ſhut up, but 30 men with fixed bayonets brought them to reaſon, and the free gift was paid at the point of the bayonet." This is a law mains pas juſtice.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Bermuda, to his friend in this City, dated 3d Nov. 1788.

"We have a change of Governors, our former one is called home on buſineſs ſo important, that he has taken his paſſage at this ſeaſon of the year. Our late Governor has orders to garriſon the iſland, in the ſtrongeſt manner poſſible, not one place is omitted a fortification that is any ways neceſſary, but for what reaſon I cannot tell. We have a great quantity of military ſtores lately arrived.—and a greater ſupply expected, with a number of troops, and three guard-ſhips of 40 guns each."

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 11.

Laſt Sunday two children of Mr. Timothy Bradley of Brandford, being left at home while their parents were at meeting, the eldeſt, a boy about eight years of age, got down a loaded gun, and as he was playing with it, it diſcharged and killed the other child who was then lying in a bed. The charge tore the forepart of the child's head in a ſhocking manner, and ſet the bedclothes on fire. Query, ought a gun to be kept charged except in dangerous enemies?

NEWBURYPORT, December 10.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTIONS.

Joſeph Merill, Eſq. of Southampton, prepared a piece of ground the laſt ſpring, and ſowed it with carrot ſeed, which yielded at the amazing rate of one thouſand buſhels per acre, ſome of which meaſured nearly a foot and an half in circumference.—The ſame gentleman, the ſummer paſt, had a pompion vine in his garden, which ſprung from a ſingle ſeed, that bore 2 number of pompions, the largeſt of which weighed one hundred and fifty pounds—the weight of the whole upwards of three hundred pounds.

SALEM, December 9.

By a friend from Philadelphia, we are informed, of the alarming prevalence of robbery, in that city, to ſo great a degree, that perſons and property are exceedingly hazarded in one's paſſing, in the evening, out of the wake of the lamps. One ſpecie of this iniquity, our correſpondent aſſures us of, not leſs authentick than ſingular, is that a gentleman of the city, going farther ſouthward, took with him his white ſervant, a late purchaſed redemptioner; at the inn, where they took up their firſt lodging, the diſcontented ſervant thought it now time to change ſituations with his maſter, and to take his turn to rule; accordingly here he executes his plan, apparently to effect it. The morning twilight ſcarce had peeped upon the world, than he familiarly viſits the apartment of his maſter, who, double locked in ſleep, never dreamt of the unſeaſonable honour done him by his ſervant, who, makes free with his apparel, without any queſtions, not chooſing to diſturb his maſter, but generouſly left his clothes, for thoſe he borrowed. Equipped in a maſterly manner, below he hurries, orders his horſe, his ſervant was quite tired out, (he ſaid) and not being able to go on, he would leave him, or diſpoſe of his time. As he wiſhed to be expeditious, and the poor cur was beat out, it was pity to diſtreſs him, he would part with him as he lay, for a ſmall conſideration, and horſe into the bargain. The maſter, as a ſervant, together with his horſe, was abſolutely ſold aſleep, and the real ſervant haſtily departed in triumph! The ſequel, certainly, muſt have been diverting. The horſe ſoon harried to command his new poſſeſſion, with a "come get up you raſcal! what do you lay there for?" The gentleman as may be ſuppoſed, awoke in conſternation. High was the conteſt, and warm the words exchanged. In vain, for a long time, did the gentleman contend that he was not the ſervant, and the horſe as eagerly aſſerted that he was not the maſter. Unhappily, for the gentleman, appearances were againſt him, and all his eloquence had nearly proved ineffectual to ſecure the maſtery. The horſe to be ſure, produced, many arguments, the livery, as one, which plead againſt the ſtranger, and want of money, a ſubſtantial one, even reaſoned all his aſſertions. But for a gentleman, who juſt arrived at the inn, indentifying the maſter, we cannot ſay how long he would have been treated as a ſervant; and we have never heard that the real ſervant was to diſcontentedly to return the clothes, and offer to redeem his maſter.

Dec. 16. On the day of our late annual thankſgiving, a man in Middleton rode from his neighbour's houſe to church, and dreſſed it, that he might be enabled to join in the great religious feſtival. He was ſuſpected, & challenged by the owner with the commiſſion of the deed—which he confeſſed; And the injured party, conſidering it rather an unwarrantable liberty, propoſed that the matter ſhould be ſubmitted to three reputable neighbours, who ſhould adjudge the delinquent's puniſhment: This was agreed to—and it was determined, that he ſhould ſtand at Mr. Eaſly's ſtoop'd, from ſunriſe to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with a leg of mutton in his hand, and inform every paſſenger of his crime—return the fleece (which weighed 4 lbs.) to the owner, and cut 14 cord of wood for him. But thinking the firſt part of the ſentence too ſevere, it was commuted for ſtaning one hour upon the ſtoop of, which is nearly 20 feet high, with the leg of mutton as before; which was ſolely performed laſt Saturday week, and the performance of the labour will be ſtrictly required.—The ſentence of this Court of Neighbours was highly applauded, and had more ſalutary effect, perhaps, than whipping and impriſonment.

SPRINGFIELD, December 10.

We learn from Greatbarrington, that the dwelling houſe of Lieut. Iſaac Pixley accidentally took fire the 3d inſt. and was conſumed with all the furniture;—what was more ſhocking, a young gentleman, about 21 years old, periſhed in the flames. A young lady, endeavouring to ſave herſelf from the flames, by leaping from a chamber window had her leg broken, and was otherwiſe much bruiſed by the fall; it is hoped, however, that ſhe is in a fair way to recover. This truly melancholy accident ought to ſtimulate all families to take great care of their fires before they retire to reſt.

NORTHAMPTON, December 24.

On Thurſday laſt the inhabitants of this town aſſembled for the purpoſe of chooſing a Federal Repreſentative, for the weſtern Diſtrict, and two Electors—when at the cloſe of the poll, the votes 2002 as follows, viz.

For Repreſentative,

Hon. *Theodore Sedgwick*, Eſq. had 53—*William Williams*, Eſq. 28.

For Electors,

Hon. *Elijah Dwight*, Eſq. and *Samuel Henſhaw*, Eſq. had 58 each—*Simeon Strong*, Eſq. 15, *Oliver Phelps*, Eſq. 15.

HATFIELD—for Repreſentative,

Hon. *Theodore Sedgwick*, Eſq. 22, *William Williams*, Eſq. 15.

For Electors,

Hon. *Elijah Dwight*, 31, *Samuel Henſhaw*, Eſq. 26, Hon. *John Hoſtings*, Eſq. 6.

SPRINGFIELD—for Repreſentative.

Hon. *Theodore Sedgwick*, Eſq. 46, *Samuel Lyman*, Eſq. 8, Col. *Worthington* 2.

For Electors,

Hon. *Elijah Dwight*, Eſq. 47, *Samuel Lyman*, Eſq. 42, *Samuel Hopkins*, Eſq. 8.

WEST-SPRINGFIELD—for Repreſentative,

Hon. *Theodore Sedgwick*, Eſq. 25, Dr. *Whiting*, 2—1 pount 100.

For Electors,

Samuel Lyman, Eſq. and one *Ferbs*, about 100 each.

WILLIAMSBURGH—for Repreſentative,

William Williams, Eſq. had all excepting one.

SOUTHAMPTON—for Repreſentative,

Hon. *Theodore Sedgwick*, Eſq. 30, Hon. *Oliver Phelps*, Eſq. 32.

The State of New-Jerſey have made choice of the Hon. WILLIAM PATTERSON, and JONATHAN ELMER, Eſq'rs. to repreſent that State in the Senate of the United States.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In *Senate*, November 19, 1788.

WHEREAS an act paſſed July the 8th, 1784, directing the Treaſurer to receive Continental certificates to a certain amount, under the reſtrictions therein mentioned; and it having appeared to the General Court at their laſt ſitting, that certificates had been received into the Treaſury to the amount mentioned in the ſaid act; a reſolution accordingly paſſed June 20, 1788, directing the Treaſurer not to receive any more indents, (in the ſaid act called certificates) upon any tax prior to tax No. 5; but no proviſion was made in ſaid reſolve for authorizing the Treaſurer to receive the ſaid certificates or indents of ſuch Conſtables, Collectors and Sheriffs, as might have come to the knowledge of the ſaid reſolve timely, for a compliance therewith.

Therefore *Reſolved*, That the Treaſurer be and he is hereby directed to receive the ſaid certificates or indents of any Conſtables, Collectors or Sheriffs, received in the collection of taxes by virtue of any law or reſolve paſſed before the ſaid reſolve of June 20, 1788, and alſo ſuch as were received by them reſpectively before they had knowledge of the paſſing of the ſaid reſolution. *Provided*, That the ſaid certificates or indents be paid into the Treaſury as aforeſaid, previous to the firſt day of February next: And provided alſo that ſuch Conſtable, Collector or Sheriff, ſhall previouſly make oath before the Treaſurer or ſome Juſtice of the Peace, that the ſaid certificates or indents were by them reſpectively received before the paſſing the ſaid reſolve of the 20th of June laſt, come to their knowledge, and if ſuch oath is taken before a Juſtice of the Peace, a certificate thereof ſhall be exhibited to the Treaſurer with the ſaid indents or certificates. And the ſaid Sheriffs are directed to receive the ſaid certificates or indents under like circumſtances, of Collectors, and Conſtables, provided the ſame ſhall be offered to them before the fifteenth day of January next, and provided alſo that ſuch Conſtable or Collector ſhall make oath as aforeſaid; and the Treaſurer is directed to receive the ſame of ſuch Sheriffs, if accompanied with a Certificate, that ſuch Collector or Conſtable has made oath as above mentioned.

Sent down for concurrence.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.
In the *Houſe of Repreſentatives*, November 19, 1788.
Read and concurred,
THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.
Approved.
JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy. Attеſt.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Celebration of St. JOHN the Evangeliſt, will be held at Brother ASAHEL POMEROY's, on Monday the 29th inſt. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE ſubſcriber once more requeſts all Perſons indebted to him for the Hampſhire Gazette, to make *immediate* payment.

ANDREW WOOD.

Dec. 26, 1788.

ALL Perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, are deſired to make payment immediately—Thoſe accounts not ſettled by the 15th of January next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

ELIHU GOODMAN.

Greenfield, Dec. 24, 1788.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, on the 29th ult. a white heifer CALF, with a half-penny cut the under ſide of each ear. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

SUPPLY CLAP.

Northampton, Dec. 17, 1788.

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

Thomas's Almanack, and Perry's Dictionary, for ſale by the Printer hereof.

The Subſcribers for Mr. OSTERWALD's Compendium of Chriſtian Theology, are requeſted to call for their Books.—A few Copies for ſale, by the Printer hereof.

From the HERALD of FREEDOM.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

In your last publication appeared a political production under the late Mr. Joseph Green—the following is an answer to that production, and was wrote by the late Doctor Byles, for this town—By inserting it in the HERALD *you will oblige*

Yours, &c. C. D.

IN Byles's works an oversight
Green spy'd, as once he flank'd his chunk,
Alas! that Byles should never write
A song to sing when toits are drunk.

Thus in the chimney on his block,
Ambition fir'd the miller's pate,
He summon'd all his little flock,
The poet's volume to complete.

Wing paus'd the loin, and scratch'd his skull,
Then took his chalk (he own'd no pen)
And scrawl'd some doggrell for the whole
Of his flip drinking brethren.

The talk perform'd—not to content,
Ill chid in was each grubstreet ward,
Strait to the tavern club he went,
To hear it bellow'd round the board.

Unknown delights his ears explore,
Insur'd to midnight caterwauls,
To hear his hostile companions roar
The horrid thing his dulness scrawls.

The clubiff fame we may rely on,
Conven'd to hear the drunken catch,
At the three Horse Shoes or Red Lion—
Tipling began the night's debauch.

The little miller took the plan,
Full fraught with flip and songs obscene,
And, after a long fluttering, meant
To sing a song of Josey Green.

Soon as, with stammering tongue, to read
The drunken ballad, he begun,
The clubs from clamouring brait recede,
To hear his roar the thing alone.

THE SONG.

WITH fast amazement we survey
The can, to broad and deep,
Where punch succeeds to strong sang ree,
Both to delightful sip.

Drink, of all smacks, inhabit here,
And strong the dark abode;
Here's rum and sugar and small beer,
In a continual flood.

From cruel thoughts and conscience free,
From dram to dram we pass,
Our cheeks, like apples, ruddy be,
Our eyesmils look like glass.

At once, like furies, up we rise,
Our raging passions swell,
We hurl the bottle to the skies,
But why, we cannot tell.

Our brains a tottering motion feel,
And quiet by we become
Sick, as with Negro heads, and reel
Like Indians drunk with rum.

Thus lost in deep tranquility,
We sit supine, and for,
Till we can reasons distinctly see
Come give us t'other pot.

TRUE AFRICAN WIT.

OLD *Cato* on his death-bed lying—
Went out with work and almost dying,
With patience heard his friends propose,
What Bearers for him they had chose:
"There's Cæsar, Pomp and Plato,
Will they do?—*Bery well*—quoth Cato—
"And Bantum Phillip,—now, for t'other—
"We must take Scipio, Bantum's brother.
"*I no like Scip*," old Cato cries,
"*Scip Rascal—tell abominc lies*;
"*And got me whip'd*,"——hi! 'tis all one'
Scip shall be bearer—Scip or none.
"*Mind me*," cries Cato, "*if dat Cæsar*—
"*Dat Scip, come Bearer—I swear flirk*."

The OLD MAN's observation upon BUILDING.

MR. PRINTER,

EIGHTY years since, one of my neighbours found it necessary to build him an House—He was foolish enough to expend double the sum that was necessary for convenience. 600 pounds he laid out for this purpose, when 300 was sufficient. (For in old times you know they cared little about finery and elegance in building.) My neighbour now repents, and he has reason to,—for only look Mr. Printer—his house is pull'd down—that 300l. which was unnecessarily spent with it. Mark!—There is 300l. lost. The taxes upon that sum, that term of time, have been at least one per cent. yearly—which amounts to no less than 24l. —which, added to the above makes 324l. Observe further, he left also the interest of the unnecessary 300l. which at a simple interest rate amounts to 144l. (this is a great estate Mr. Printer) which added to the above makes the sum of 1940l. (too much to loose). Observe once more, he might have compounded it at least once in ten years—and this would have amounted to the enormous sum of 13,078l. 16s. 4d. which added to the 1940l. makes no less than 15,018l. 16s. 4d. Besides all this he had many repairs to pay for, many fine things to purchase in order to have his house, his furniture, & his living all of a piece—(which you know in a few years will make a black catalogue of vices against any man's estate.) Alas, Mr. Printer, tell the good people to take warning, and not build their houses too high, too fine, or too rich.

AN OLD MAN.

A singular instance of sagacity in a Dog.

A Gentleman of Suffolk being on a journey with his friend, and a Newfoundland Dog who was of the party, being the subject of their conversation, asserted that he would fetch any thing he was ordered from any distance. To prove this, a marked shilling put under a large square stone on the side of the road, and the gentlemen, accompanied by the dog rode forward for three miles, when the dog's master ordered him to go back and fetch the shilling he had seen put under the stone. The dog turned back, and the gentlemen rode on and got home; but contrary to their expectations, the quadruped did not return for the whole day.

It appeared afterwards that he had gone to the place where the shilling was deposited, but the stone being too large for his strength to remove, he had staid howling at the place until two horsemen riding by, attracted by his seeming distress, stopped to look at him, and one of them alighted and moved the stone, when finding the shilling he put it into his pocket, not conceiving the dog could be seeking for that. The dog followed their heels for upwards of twenty miles, staid in the room where they supped, followed the chambermaid into the bed-room and hid himself under one of the beds. The possessor of the shilling hung his breeches upon a nail by the bed side, but when they were both asleep, the dog got them off the nail, and the window being open, leaped out of it with the breeches in his mouth, and dragged them through hog and quag-mire, over ditch and through hedge, until four o'clock, when he arrived at his master's house. In the pocket were found several guineas and four watches (the owner being a dealer in those articles) and the marked shilling. The breeches, &c. being advertised, were returned, and the thief not indicted.

ANECDOTE.

THE late earl of Chatham, who bore no good will to a certain physician, was refusing him one day about the inefficacy of his prescription. To which the doctor replied, "He defied any of his patients to find fault with him."—"I believe you, (replied the witty earl) *for they are all dead*."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In *Senate*, November 17, 1788.

WHERAS it is represented that there are in this Commonwealth, certain estates late belonging to persons called absentees, which were duly confiscated, but no writ of *habere facias possessionem* has never issued against them, and that some of which estates have since been sold by Committees appointed by the General Court for that purpose.

Resolved, That all the goods and chattles, rights and credits, lands, tenements and hereditaments of every kind belonging to any person called an absentee, against which judgment hath been obtained by due course of law, that they be forfeited and escheat, enure and accrue to the benefit of this Government, according to an act made and passed A. D. 1779, entitled "an Act for confiscating the estates of certain persons commonly called Absentees," be taken, deemed and adjudged, and are accordingly hereby declared to have been vested in the said Government, and that the said Government be deemed and adjudged, by force of such judgment, obtained as aforesaid, to have been in the real and actual seizen and possession of the same from and after the rendition of such judgment, to all intents and purposes, as though a writ of *habere facias possessionem* had been served on the same; and that the title to all such estates as have been adjudged forfeited to the benefit of Government as aforesaid, and which have been sold by order of the General Court, he and they are hereby ratified and confirmed to the bargainee or feoffee, their heirs and assigns, according to the tenor of their deed of the same; writ of *habere facias possessionem* respecting the same, not having ifsued notwithstanding.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the *House of Representatives*, November 24, 1788.

Read and concurred.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

Approved.—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

An Act to continue an Act passed in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, entitled An Act for rendering processes in Law less expensive" and the several subsequent Acts in addition thereto.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That the aforesaid Act, entitled "An Act for rendering processes in Law less expensive," and the several subsequent Acts in addition thereto, be and they are hereby continued, and shall be in full force until the first day of July next.

In the *House of Representatives*, Nov. 22, 1788.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In *Senate*, November 22, 1788.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved.——JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Worcester, November 17th, 1788.

PROPOSAL

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ALMANACK, for 1789,

By the groß, dozen, or fingle.

An ESSAY on the Life of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. D. Humphreys—Webfter's Inftitute, 1ft, 2d, and 3d part—Pfalm-Book—Primers—Pike's Arithmetic—Stuben's Military Exercife—An Eflay on Baptifm—An Enquiry concerning the Defign and Importance of Chriftian Baptifm and Difcipline—Account Books—Bonnet Paper—Blanks of various kinds—Writing-Paper, &c.

CASH, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

TAKEN up by the fubfcriber, a red STEER, with a white face, both hind feet white—Alfo, a red HEIFER, with fome white on her back,—they are both marked with a crop in the right ear, and a fwallow's tail cut in the fame. The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SILAS BILLINGS.

Hatfield, Dec. 8, 1788.

Vol. III.] THE [NUMB. 122

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Mr. SHERIDAN's celebrated SPEECH.

(Continued.)

Westminster-Hall, Friday, June 6, 1788.

MR. SHERIDAN, then refumed his fpeech, where he had left off on Tuefday laft, with a fhort preface to the following effect:

In obedience to the commands of the Honourable Managers, he faid, he rofe to continue the obfervations which he had to make, in fumming up the evidence on the fecond Charge againft Warren Haftings, Efq.—In doing this, he trufted it would continue to be regarded in quoting the evidence on which he might have to animadvert, correctly and accurately, as that for this purpofe he had left off where he did, a mod what he wifhed to obferve on not being in the way, he left of at the affidavits, and here it was that he meant refume his fpeech: he conficered their Lordfhips as fat employed in trying the truth of the matter of the affidavits, and the allegations therein contained on which he would have no objection to reft the whole truth of the charge brought againft the prifoner. was in view, and for this purpofe, that he wifhed to up fome part of their Lordfhips time; but before entered into the difcuffion of the affidavits, there two or three matters on which he was defirous of ing a few words. In the outfet of this bufinefs, it had been held forth as an allegation on the part of the foner at the bar, and as an excufe of the atrocious feeding againft the Begums, that they had been tilty of various acts of hoftility, as well as of a with drawn the Nabob; and it was aferted that the affidavits taken at Lucknow all tended to prove thefe th. Of the firft of thefe two allegations, he chalged the Counfel for the profecution to produce a finance—any, the allegation was even abandoned themfelves in a manner ftrong proof that it had been taken up lightly. When a charge conftituted of two parts and one of them was abandoned it was reasonatural for a man to diftruft the other. It certainly not a proof that the other was falfe alfo, nor did he mean to aflume any fuch argument; he faid only, that would influence the mind fo far as to make it curious to particular in the enquiry, and to make it at leaft difcuft the truth of the other branch of the charge th. But their Lordfhips in this particular cafe, would no additional reafon for jealoufy and diftruft: they could recollect from whom thefe aflertions and charges againft the Begums came, and by whom they were made, they were made by Mr. Haftings who went forth from Calcutta in the year 1781, for the avowed purpofe of collecting a large fum of money, and who acknowledged that he had but two refources. Here then we had, in the fame perfon, the accufer and the judge, any one, we had a judge corruptly interefted in the accufation he was to make, and who intended to draw a profit, and reap an advantage from deciding on the accufation which he himfelf made. He would not put it to their Lordfhips time, in faying a word on the unfurpitude of fuch a double character, nor on the rules of difregard of all the feelings which ought to ftate the human heart, in this inftance character that muft never to be joined. What did he deduce from this? Only that an accufation, made under fuch circumftances, fhould not meet with implicit belief, and that their Lordfhips, remembering that it was fo made, would accompany him through the difcuffion of affidavits, free and unbiffnenced by thofe prefatory and general aflertions.

The next matter that he was anxious to prefs on their conideration, previous to his taking up the affidavits, was the infinite improbability of fuch an intention being true from the utter impoffibility of executing the defign. Eftimating the power of the Begums at the moft fanguine ftandard, it could not evidently be their reach to accomplifh any overthrow, decifive momentary, of the Nabob, much lefs of the Englifh. It was not, however, fo weak as to aflert a doctrine, becaufe a thing was improbable, it was not therefore attempted; or that, becaufe they had no fincere the accomplifhment of the object, they therefore did undertake it.——He could not look to Mr. Haftings without knowing, and being forced to acknowledge, that there were people with fuch a perverfe turn of mind as to preferve mifchief without intereft and that there were paffions in the human foul, which led to purfuit without a motive.

He now came to the conideration of the affidavits—not a mafs of legal evidence on which the prifoner meant reft his defence, and which he conficered of fo much importance to his acquittal on this charge. He faid it when the Honorable Mover of the impeachment rofe to this charge he treated them in his peculiar manner, and loaded them with terms of opprobrious reproach What the peculiar manner of his honourable friend was hinted in this manner, he could not tell; but of his own part, would fay, that if they were treated otherwife than with diftain, they had not their defire of procuring the beft poffible evidence of the ftate of the country, and of the circumftances of the infurrection. This was a direct fallhood; they were taken for no other purpofe but that of juftifying Mr. Haftings in his plunder of the Begums, that no other intention was in the minds of any of the perfons concerned, and that the defign was not formed, until by the failure of one of his refources, this only remained for the plunder.

He left off with the crippled teftimony of his friend Dewen Sing. Here then he began, and he entered into a minute difcuffion of all the affidavits comparing and commenting on the paffage. To commerate all thefe would require much fpace, nor, unlefs the reader was well acquainted with all the facts, would it be poffible for us to make him tafte and feel the ftrength of Mr. Sheridan's reafoning, which was as clofe, connected, and convincing, as any fpeech we ever heard on any occafion. He particularly animadverted on the affidavits of Hyder Beg Cawn, who, though the Minifter of the Nabob, and the man of all others the beft acquainted with the tranfactions then paffing in the country, did not fay one fyllable on the fubject of the pretended rebellion, nor hint any thing of the kind; and this, though the affidavits was made in November, 1781, and the rebellion was pretended to be at leaft previous to that time; on that of Mr. Middleton, which was alfo taken on the 27th of November, and that after he knew the pleafure of Mr. Haftings as to the plunder of the Begums. The only paffage which his affidavit contained refpecting the infurrection, was that he had heard from rumour that they had given much encouragement, and fome aid, to the Jaghiredars in refifting the demand; and that he heard there had been a good difpofition in them towards the Rajah Cheit Sing. The whole of this evidence went on mere hearfay and rumour, and it amounted in much encouragement and fome aid—on which circumftance it was that he made up his conficence to the plunder, and probably to the deftruction of the ladies. He knew nothing of it himfelf, though he was the Refident. He faw no infurrection; he met with no indifpofition; he knew nothing of it himfelf, but he had heard that they had encouraged the Jaghiredars to refift, and on this and no more, was this conficentious fervant of Mr. Haftings ready to execute any fcheme of plunder that he fhould devife.—The Hon. Manager alfo particularly adverted to the affidavit of Major M'Donald, of Captain Gordon, and of a Frenchman, whofe affidavit was quite in the French ftyle, magnificent and glittering; it talked of his having penetrated the deferts—of his having feen tygers—of his having kept the beft company—and heard a vaft number of important rumours, but not one word of the rebellion of the Begums. He went through the affidavits of Col. Hannay, and, among others, to that ftating that three Zemindars, on the 9th of Dec. had faid that they were confidently informed that there was a defign in the Begums againft the Nabob. But thefe confidentions perfons would not fuffer their names to be mentioned; all the reward they expected was to be concealed—although they were thus rendering fervice to their Sovereign, and that that Sovereign was in entire poffeffion of power and free from all poffible effects of any meditated hoftility from the quarter alledged to have defigns.

Having ftated the contents of the feveral affidavits, he faid, he knew that in a Court of Law, if the trial were depending, merely on the truth and validity of thefe affidavits, he fhould be ftopt if he attempted to begin any anfwer to, and obfervation upon them. He fhould be told from the Bench—What do you mean to anfwer? There is nothing contained in thefe affidavits upon which we can fuffer you to take up the time of the Court one minute. There is not, from the beginning to the end, one particle of legal, fubftantial, or even a defenfible proof. Nothing but hearfay and rumour. Such he knew would be the admonition which he fhould receive in any Court of Law; but meaning and wifhing to meet every thing at their Lordfhip's and willing to meet every thing on which he might receive in any Court of Law; but meaning bar, on which the prifoner could hold the fmalleft degree of dependence; it was his wifh to examine feperately the points which it was the aim of the prifoner to fee up thefe affidivits. They were three in number, and he fhould treat of each fingly.

1. That the Begums gave affiftance to the Rajah Cheyt Sing.

2. That they encouraged and aflifted the Jaghiredars to refift the refumption of the Jaghires.

And 3. That they were the principal movers of all the commotions in Oude.

Thefe were the three allegations, which it was meant to infinuate thefe affidavits contained—and all thefe were accompanied with a general charge, that the Begums were in rebellion. He declared, that in regard to the laft infinuations, he had fearched with all indefatigable indufry of an antiquary, hoping for a precious veftige that was to decide fome important point in hiftory, for this rebellion. But of this rebellion, which in the month of Mr. Haftings was fpoken of, with as much certainty as that of 1745 was mentioned in England, no trace nor appearance could be find. He could neither find the place where it raged, nor time when. No battle had been fought—no army had marched—no blood had been fpilt—not one fingle thing had happened; by which any one creature in the country where it was faid to happen could poffibly have difcovered that a rebellion was there. It was a rebellion that never ftruck a blow, and that never was ftruck. It was a rebellion the object of which was unnatural, but which died a natural death. If rebellion of fuch a kind could be, there was no faying where a rebellion might not exift. Perhaps, at the very moment he was fpeaking, there might be a rebellion raging in the heart of London. Perhaps it might be at this moment lying perdue in fome of the adjacent villages; or like the oftentatious encampment that had given celebrity to Brentford and Ealing, it might have taken up its headquarters at Hammerfmith, or Iflington, ready to pour down its violence on the approach of night. He was very eager to afcertain the time of this horrid rebellion. There was no thing fo clear and manifeft as this fact—that there was none in the beginning of Auguft, 1781. On the 29th of that month there confidential letters from Col. Morgan the commanding officer, and there was not one fyllable in thefe letters of any fuch thing.——Heafterwards detaches troops from Cawn Poore; and on the 27th of September he gives an account of fome infurrection at Lucknow; but of none at Fezabad, nor of any thing like it. There was a letter from Major Hannay, then at the Rajah's Court dated the 16th of September, in which there is an account of the ftate of Rajah's affairs; but not one fyllable of any defign of his being aflifted by the Begums. There was after this a letter from the fame Court, communicating the refolves of the Rajah. In this letter he was advifed to apply to the Nabob himfelf, from whom there was a probability of his receiving fuccour; but not to apply to Hyder Beg, who was ftated to be in the intereft of the Englifh. During all this time, therefore, there was no rebellion. The Nabob went to fee his mother, the very lady who was faid to have rifen in rebellion againft him. But Mr. Middleton ftated, that he was accompanied by 2000 horfe, having no martial memory on common occafions. Mr. Middleton could exactly tell that thefe troops kept pace with the Nabob, who travelled very faft, fo that he could hardly keep up with him; but the Nabob, having, according to Mr. Middleton, taken 2000 horfe with him, he obferved the Council feized on the 2000 horfe and certainly meant to affert that thefe 2000 horfe were taken for no other purpofe than to quell the infurrection; unfortunately, however, for the martial memory of Mr. Middleton, Capt. Edwards, who was rather more of a military man, and whofe duty it was to accompany the Nabob, ftated that he had but five or fix hundred horfe, and thofe fo miferably equipped, and fo bad that they were not able to keep up with him, and but a few indeed were near his perfon, or within the reach of any command, fo as to be applied to any fervice; for of thefe few, the moft were diffatisfied and mutinous from being ill paid; fo that the horfe that he had with him were rather difpofed to aflift them to quell any inforrections. Still more unfortunately, the memory of Mr. Middleton had unexpectedly cleared up, and informed the Court, that it was a conftant thing for the Princes of India to travel with a large equipage, and that it was conidered as a diffefpect to the perfon whom they vifited, to come unattended. But the Counfel fhould have the whole of the horfe, camels, elephants, and that they fhall all gallop as faft as they might pleafe to wifh.—What did they mean, or wifh to eftablifh from this fact? It never was their intention to infinuate that the Nabob went to pay his refpects to his mother unattended by his retinue. He could not mean to go fo, unlefs he wifhed to keep pace with the rebellion.—That hunting of a rebellion of two old women, without an army, he thought that it fhould be quelled by a France in difguife, without his guards. They did not mean to fay that the Indian Princes travelled like the Princes in Europe, who fometimes from one motive and fometimes for another at times from political views, and at times from curiofity—travelling fome to France to learn manners, others to England to learn liberty—chofe to be relieved from the pompe of ftate, and from the drudgery. It was not fo in India—where the manners required oftentation, and where it would be conidered as an infult for one Prince to vifit another without maintaining his ftate.

He then, as he faid, would run to the route a thoufand Nudges, who were faid to be difpatched by the Begums, for the purpofe of promoting an inforrection. He detected all the contradictory accounts that had

been given of these machleckmen, and having shewn the complete fallacy attempted to be imposed on the credulity of the world in this instance, asked why the youngest son of the Show Begums had not been suspected of having any concern or interest in rebellion? This particularly had been very thoroughly explained. Sir Elijah Impey had been asked whether this Prince had any wealth?—No, none—he was miserably poor, and was a pensioner—there was the solution of the difficulty. There never was in the mind of Mr. Hastings a suspicion of *treasure* where there was not *treasure*. Penury was a complete and satisfactory proof that he could not be disaffected—opulence on the contrary was a manifest indication of disloyalty. Mr. Hastings in his political sagacity, took the converse of the doctrine that the experience of history had established; that opulence and wealth as they attached a man to the country where they lay, made him cautious and circumspect how he hazarded any enterprize that might draw on himself the jealousy of Government. Poverty on the other hand made a man giddy and desperate having no permanent stake, he was easily seduced into commotion. Mr. Hastings, on the contrary, never failed to find a convincing and self-evident proof of attachment in penury, and an unanswerable evidence of rebellion in wealth.

(To be continued.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

IN some of your late papers I met with a piece or two under the signature of AGRICOLA, upon the subject of the scarcity of money, the evil of bartering the produce of the country and its proper remedy.—I am very happy to find the philanthropy of any gentleman urging him on to the investigation of subjects of such general concern and on which the complaints of our Yeomen have been lavished with unbounded liberality. To cure the evil of poverty, to rectify common errors, and alluage the anxiety of fellow men, is one of the completest acts of benevolence within the circle of human ability. Such an act was doubtless the aim of *Agricola* in his first publication; but if, upon examination, it should be found that he has been mistaking some of his principles, he cannot be charged with a very eccentric failure, it being one of the privileges of humanity, to learn to do right by venturing to do wrong.

The first proposition which he advances with a scarcity that to him seems beyond the necessity of demonstration is that, "a certain quantity of circulating cash is necessary to the well being of every community."—With deference to this, single writer, whatever experience the grand criterion of every human *hypothesis* may warrant him to assert; this idea by no means accords with the theory of the wisest politicians, or the first of facts in almost every country. Any particular quantity of circulating coin, or a great quantity (if that expression will do as well) is so far from being necessary even to the prosperity of a state, that (as I humbly conceive) taking it in a general view, it has very little connection with it. If the proposition were true in the gross, it ought rather to have been stated as an effect than a cause; for an abundance of current cash is by no means the original fountain of the happiness and prosperity of a community—nor is it even the concomitant of it, unless it is upon the increase. From the nature of the thing; the price of every commodity always bears an uniform proportion to the plenty of money—nor will it ever be disturbed, unless upon some very sudden flux or reflux, when the influence of it hath not become sufficiently extensive to produce its natural effects. The number and industry of inhabitants form the only true *barometer* of national wealth. Does any man suppose that this state would be more happy, or prosperous, or respectable if providence should shower down a million of guineas upon it? By no means—it would be only adding fuel to the general conflagration of fortune, and at the end of it we should be in a situation infinitely worse than we are in at present. The fact is that industry and money reciprocally engender each other—the latter is accumulated by the former, & the former is enlivened by the latter. This however has its natural limits—it unavoidably rises to a *vortex*, and then descends. But the real prosperity of the country is by no means of necessity united by the latter circumstance. Let us hear what the ingenious *Hume* says upon this subject. "There seems to be a happy concurrence of causes in human affairs, which checks the growth of trade and riches, and hinders them from being confined to one people, as might naturally at first be dreaded from the established advantages of commerce. But these advantages are compensated in some measure by the low price of labour in every nation that hath not an extensive commerce, and does not abound in gold and silver. Manufactures gradually shift their places, leaving those countries and provinces which they have already enriched, and flying to others whither they are allured by the cheapness of provisions and labour, till they have enriched these also & are again banished by the same causes." He then adds, it "is at conditions and labour should become dearer by the increase of trade and money, is in many respects an inconvenience: but an inconvenience that is unavoidable, and the effect of that public wealth and prosperity that is the end of all our wishes." A certain quantity of circulating cash therefore, is not necessary to the well being of any community, since the prices of commodities are always regulated by, and connected with the abundance of the former as the shadow follows the substance.—Thus much has been offered merely by way of confuting a proposition which *Agricola* in S. Ipsofacility unguardedly advanced, and which doubtless he will correct.

What has drained this country of its specie, has been an extravagance that was the natural and perhaps we may say, the inevitable consequence of preceeding circumstances. However the tide of our *circulating medium* (as it is called) is now at a perfect ebb, and a young flood must e're long give vigour to industry and life to manufactures. But with a particular reference to farmers *Agricola* goes one step farther, and intimates that the scarcity of money among them proceeds in a great measure from their bartering their produce, Beef, Pork, &c. with the traders in the country. This might perhaps have been called a continuing collateral cause of an evil already created, but it is certainly no more. Here the writer has again most clearly mistaken a general effect for a particular cause. The proposition would have stood fairer in an inverted order, and the idea would have been much more shrewd, if he had said that the present mode of bartering springs in fact from the scarcity of money. It cannot be presumed that in any nation the state of commerce whether foreign or inland, general or local, was ever so perfect as not to admit of an exception—on the contrary, in the most perfect many alterations are desirable. It is indeed easy to find faults, because faults may always be found. The main point is, out of a heap of evils to direct to a proper choice of the smaller, as a security against the greater. The present mode, therefore, is rather necessary than eligible.

But is the evil which *Agricola* complains of, a real or an imaginary one? It is at most only an inconvenience. Provided there is a known standard, bartering is as good a method of trading as any other. The admirable *Nectar* in some of his publications upon this subject, says, that "an absent commodity well known, or even an idea well understood, may be a standard of computation or common measure." I would inquire, if the traders and merchants in the country were blotted out of the list, (which would certainly take place upon *Agricola's* plan) whether the country would be in a much better situation than the present. For my own part, I think trade instead of being annihilated, stands in need of encouragement. In times of difficulty, like the present, such a liberal and ingenuous mode of exchange is both honorable and just. While confidence and perseverance are our aids, we shall do well enough. *Anderson* on national industry makes an observation very shrewd and applicable to our present purpose. "When there is a general inconvenience arising from the scarcity of money, such a mean and narrow administration of every one's affairs, as seduces, by procrastinating the moment of embarrassment, only increases the evil, and makes further advances in undermining the precipice of ruin, whilst a different conduct, more simple and more liberal would infallibly their resources, and be a perpetual restraint upon every species of injustice."—But to come closer to the point, on whom does the burden of inconvenience and the danger of being fall? It is ascertained to a certainty that the traders sustained a considerable loss by this mode of exchange the last year. Indeed it is easy to be demonstrated that the loss risque is theirs. The produce of the country is bro't in from the circumscience of a considerable circle to the centre and a certain price given for it in goods.—The farmer gets the specific value of it at this particular place. The produce lies perhaps somewhere on hand, and then is sent to a distant market to be disposed of. And now where is the security the trader has against the *rise* and *fall* of price at this distant market? The *ratio* of value which is always varying from a diversity of circumstances which the trader cannot foresee, exposes him oftentimes to real losses. The traders would certainly have no objection, if the farmers would get the money's or their produce and expend it at their stores.—It would indeed be for their interest. But it is very dubious whether if all our Beef and Pork were DRIVEN to Boston, the money could be procured for it. The weight of probability lies in the opposite scale. Even if it could be procured, it is by no means certain that under our particular circumstances it would not be a disadvantage. The price of the farmers produce has fallen, and a great deal must be raised and disposed of in order to get much money by it. The difference between our rich farmers and others is much wider and more perceivable when money is very scarce than when it is very plenty. The consequence is then that the rich farmer will have an undue and oppressive advantage over the poorer; for besides their being better able to support the expense, a great partiality for them (and there always will be one) will induce "monied men to fund out till they can dispose of their money in their favourite schemes." The inequality therefore would rather be magnified than diminished.

Agricola, after making some proposals, says, "that eight pounds would in the course of a month or two, put two or three hundred pounds of debts." I am inclined to think that this expression does not carry the sense of the writer, for it is certain that upon common acceptation it does not convey any very complete meaning to his readers. If, however, it stands as he meant it should, it requires a pretty sharp discernment to discover its pertinancy, and a deep algebraist to prove its truth. It has been suggested to me by a very sensible man, and indeed experience places it beyond the necessity of inquiry, that the farmers now pay more debts by bartering, than when they received the cash at Boston, or elsewhere. This may very naturally be accounted for, from the particular spirit of our yeomen, who have long entertained a notion that they must not pay their debts with gold, and silver. But upon the merits of the question the thing speaks for itself. The practice would not be so uniform if it were not either necessary or advantageous. Our farmers are indeed too wise not to know on which side the advantage lies, and

* *I would by no means be understood to insinuate as some gentlemen have declared, that there is no real and intrinsic value in what is called hard money.*

it would be a very eccentric *whim* of [illegible] them to continue a method of [illegible] produce, by which they really sustained a [illegible] loss. I am sensible there cannot be any general rule laid down upon this (subject because in this as in every other branch of politicks the [illegible] popular prejudice will still [illegible] political precepts. I think, however, from what been offered, the following propositions may be down with great plausibility if not real truth.

1st. That the particular [illegible] of currency of little or no importance to the prosperity of [illegible]

2d. That if the present mode of bartering [illegible] vil, it is one which from the circumstances of the [illegible] ought to be submitted to with a generous resignation [illegible] cate themselves from the shackles of debt [illegible] other.

3d. That in this way the farmers may [illegible] der runs considerable hazard and the farmer may [illegible] while in the other the farmer would suffer many inconveniencies and the trader gain a solid advantage.

I am very sorry that *Agricola* did not extend [illegible] the ideas in his second piece, which is a performance that has many marks of real patriotism. The [illegible] of *home manufactures* particularly, is one that deserves the most ample consideration. It is heartily to be wished that *Agricola* would again resume his pen in favour of this noble sentiment—but if he should not, the author of this performance may hereafter attempt the illustration of it.

EPAMINONDAS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To AGRICOLA.

SIR,

I THANK you for your address on the 17th inst. and hope your perseverance will be crowned with success—should it be, I am sure the farmers throughout the country will have reason to thank you.

You not only see and feel our embarrassments, but point to the remedy. If we act like rational beings, if we act like men determined to purine our own interest, the interest of our neighbour and our country, we shall immediately comply with the object of your address. But the question is often asked, how shall we get together? Permit me, Sir, to suggest an idea for your improvement. This county is divided, by nature, into three districts—the northern, the southern, and the middle. Should a few farmers from each district convened, in the first instance, they might prepare a plan consonant to your ideas—and then order it to a candid consideration of their brethren in a full meeting to be called for the purpose.

I ardently wish to hear of such a meeting—Believe me I am confident it would be productive of valuable advantage to the landed interest, and to the public at large—it would have a direct tendency (in its effects) not only to advance the art of Husbandry, but also greatly to increase and improve our domestic manufactures. It would necessitate us to take a melancholy view of our past inattention and extravagance—would animate us to correct our errors, "and inflame us with a laudable ambition to acquire riches to ourselves, and lustre to our country."

The great Lord Kaimes was a philosopher, a practical husbandman.—He "retorted to the book of nature," and explored the fields of science and of agriculture. He says, (in his preface to a book entitled, the Gentleman Farmer) "Agriculture itself, occupations the most consonant to our nature, and the most productive of contentment, the sweetest source of happiness—no occupation rivals it in connecting private interest with that of the public. How plentiful think that every step a man makes for his own profit promotes that of his country!—Every farmer must of course be a patriot—for patriotism, like other virtues is improved and fortified by exercise. In fact there can be any remaining patriotism in a nation, it is among that class of men."

If these sentiments are true, Sir, and I firmly believe them, would not such a meetings and system as you endeavouring to establish, necessarily tend to make not only better farmers, but better citizens, better patriots? And should associations upon similar principles become general among the farmers throughout the union, would they not be the means (and the most effectual means) of establishing and perpetuating these states, a glorious republican constitution? I confidently greatly animates me in the pursuit of this business.—If the farmers will take the rank in society which their beneficent Creator designed them, the tyrant or body of tyrants will ever lord it over them.

Dr. Smith, (in his enquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations) thus observes, "When the public deliberates concerning any regulation of commerce or police, the proprietors of land can never mislead it, with a view to promote the interest of their own particular order. Merchants and manufacturers are, he says, the two classes of people who commonly employ the largest capitals, and who by their wealth draw to themselves the greatest share of public consideration. Their superiority over the country gentleman is not so much in their knowledge of the public interest, as in their having a better knowledge of their own interest than he has of his—their interest is always in some respects different from and even contrary to that of the public. To widen the market and narrow the competition, is always the interest of the dealers. To widen the market may frequently be agreeable enough to the interest of the public, but to narrow the competition must always be against it, and can serve only to enable the dealers by raising their profits above what they naturally would be, to levy for their own benefit, an absurd tax upon the rest of their fellow citizens. The proposal of any new law or regulation of commerce which comes from this order, ought always to be listened to with great precaution, and ought never to be adopted till after having been long and carefully examined, not only with the most scrupulous but with the most suspicious attention. It comes from an order of men whose interest is never exactly the same with that of the public, who have generally an interest to deceive and even to oppress the public, and who accordingly have upon many occasions both deceived and oppressed it."

I have not quoted these paragraphs from the celebrated Smith, with a view of exciting an undue jealousy against the mercantile gentlemen. I know they are of real importance in the community, and may essentially serve the interest of the farmer by carrying on a judicious foreign commerce, and a well regulated inland trade. But I wish to make my farming brethren feel the necessity of being as intelligent, as eagle-eyed and attentive to their own interest as any other order of men are to theirs. Whenever these feelings are roused and properly directed, we shall not by industrial wealth, but by an union of patriotic efforts, "draw to ourselves the greatest share of the public consideration," and thereby perpetuate the liberties of our country!—Happy shall I feel, if there should be in the new Congress a majority of farmers totally unconnected with commerce—Farmers who are well read in ancient and modern politics—and who know not only what ought to be done, but how to perform it.

"Twas such as these the Rural Maro sung
To the full Roman Court, in all its height
Of elegance and taste. The sacred plough
Employ'd the kings and fathers of mankind,
In ancient times. And some, with whom compar'd
You're but the beings of a summer's day,
Have held the scale of justice, hook the lance
Of mighty war, then, with descending hand,
Unsu'd to little delicacies, seized
The plough, and greatly independent lived."

THOMSON.

Whenever you, Sir, shall have accomplished your purpose, and a committee of farmers is established to promote our common interest, I will do myself the honour to present them with the best authors upon all the various subjects that will demand their attention.—And in this way, at least, contribute my mite towards advancing the best interest of this county, and of the public.

YOUNG FARMER.

December 27.

LONDON, October 7.

BATTLE between the TURKS and GERMANS.

Advice is this instant received of a general and bloody engagement between the Imperialists and the Grand Vizier's army; the conflict was dreadful, the palm of victory was very obstinately contended for, and the event was long doubtful. It terminated, however, in the defeat of the Ottoman army. The Emperor was the whole time in the hottest part of the battle, had two horses shot under him, and received a wound in the shoulder, but is not thought dangerous. It is probable this decisive engagement will put a period to the campaign.

The carnage was uncommonly great on both sides; the number of Turks killed and wounded is prodigious.

The Court of Vienna has received intelligence that the Pacha of Croja, the faithful ally of the two Imperial Courts in the Dutchy of Montengo, is no more.—His memorable adversary, the Pacha of Scutari, marched against him, and coming up with him, gave him battle, and obtained a complete victory, returned in triumph to Scutari, with the head of the vanquished Pacha.

Lately died at Romald-kirk, a small village in the north of Yorkshire, Mary Wilkinson, aged one hundred and nine years. She was born in Lowdale, but when arrived to years of maturity, she changed her residence for the first mentioned place. When she was young and in perfect health, she walked several times to London; sometimes in four days, though the distance is 290 computed miles.

When at the age of ninety, she was desirous of seeing this city again; and buckling a keg of gin and a sufficiency of provisions on her back, to support her on her journey, she left Romald-kirk, and reached London in five days and three hours! An instance of vigorous age not to be equalled by the boasting pedestrians of the present day.

She lived to see four kings reign; and is interred in a flatly tomb, erected at the expence of the inhabitants of Ramald-kirk, who reverenced and esteemed her.

Ostend, 12. The campaign of this year must now be nearly, if not altogether at an end. The Austrians who fought for honour, have gained some. The Empress, who contended for territory, has gained an inch—while the coffers of both must have been pretty well drained.

The grand Vizier, is something more than the WASHINGTON of Turkey. While he employs the cool prudence of the AMERICAN FABIUS, in not hazarding anything, where little is to be got, yet he does not flinch from an engagement, but rather encourages it, convinced that his resources can much sooner supply any loss than those of his enemies.

France is negociating with Sweden, at a time when she appears as if she would take no part in the present contest between that power and Russia. Prince Charles de Rohan Rochfort has a private commission to treat personally with his Swedish majesty, upon business which is of too delicate a nature to be communicated even to the French Ambassador in ordinary. The Prince is assisted in this business by the Baron de Ferr.

In Germany there is not the least prospect of peace; on the contrary, the Emperor is actually negociating with the different princes of the empire for hiring large bodies of their troops.

DUBLIN.

THE want of index-posts on the roads of Ireland, has frequently been condemned by such as have experienced their utility in the first kingdom, where they are general in every quarter of the country which they are serviceable to travellers. Such roads here as are repaired at the public expence ought to have them erected by the superintendants, and on those leading to the seats of the gentry they might for a trifle to the land owner be set up at suitable places. In many parts of England those direction posts are by the country people called parsons, a denomination that reminds us of an occurrence which not long since happened to a gentleman on a journey to Yorkshire:—Being unacquainted with the distance between the village he had left and that he was going to, when riding along, he asked a man on the road side, how far he was from his place of destination—he was answered that a mile further he would meet with a parson to inform him. Why a parson, was selected, of all men he could not divine, but took the countryman at his word and rode on; when he had travelled a mile farther, he put the same question to another countryman, who told him that about two yards farther he would see the parson, who would direct him. Relieving in his mind the oddity of this response, and thinking that the parsons of that part of the kingdom must be very useful fellows, he went on.—About the supposed distance, he asked a third countryman if he was in the right road?—"Zounds," returned he, "do'nt see the parson!"—Looking round, and seeing no one of a clerical appearance, he peevishly demanded where?" on which the countryman pointed to the way-post—at the top whereof was a figure of a hand, directing passengers which way to go, and told him "that was the parson." When arriving at an inn, curiosity led the gentleman to enquire from the landlord why they chose in that country to call way-posts by the name of parsons?—"Why d'ye see, Sir, it is a joke 'cause parsons point out the right way to folks, but ne'er stir a step themselves."

HALIFAX, Nov. 22.

By all the accounts in the papers brought by the Packet, it appears that Europe, is very generally convulsed—Couriers are passing continually from Court to Court; and unless pacifick negociations should be more efficatious during the winter than they have been for some months past, it is probable that the spring will open a scene of military horror, that has scarcely been paralleled. The Turkish and Imperial armies were to near each other, our last accounts mention, that a decisive action was daily expected.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.

The Hon. General Assembly of Pennsylvania have been pleased to grant to an ingenious European artist the sum of one hundred pounds (besides a very generous price) as a premium for his constructing a hand machine for carding cotton wool, and another for spinning cotton yarn. Six sets of similar machines, we are informed, have been procured by six associations in the United States. We hope soon to hear of more extensive machines by horses, and by water, as the principles are the same upon the large and small scale. The manufacturing committee, in this city have commenced the sale of corduroys, federal rib, cotton, &c. made by these machines.

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WORCESTER, Dec. 23.

We hear that, last week came on before the Supreme Court at Salem, an action brought by Dr. David Young, late of this town, against a number of persons concerned in the late insurrections for forcibly upon and wounding the Doctor at Newbraintree, in February 1787, when the Jury gave a verdict for the Plaintiff, for one thousand pounds damages.

NORTHAMPTON, December 24.

In New-York, we hear, a compromise between the parties is agreed upon, in the election of Senators—Gen *Schuyler*, to be elected from the federalists—and Mr. *Tates* or Mr. *Lansing*, from the *formerly* oppoiers to the constitution.

We learn from New-York, that the sum already subscribed for the building intended for the accommodation of the new Congress, amounts to 9000l. The room for the Senate is nearly completed. The whole building will cost near 15,000l. and will be near 165 feet long.

Human nature must shudder, in reflecting on the dreadful carnage that will ensue, in consequence of the present war between the three greatest empires in the world. China alone excepted. For only these slain in battle, but the many Turkish generals, whose heads will be taken off for not commanding success, must draw the sigh from the Philanthropist, who looks on all the sons and daughters of human nature, as his brethren and sisters. This is one of the inhuman and barbarious customs among the Ottomans, which the destiny of antiquity never practised. During the reign of the Turkish Emperor Solyman, a letter was written in the sovereign's own hand, to one of the Bashaws, in which he called him his best beloved cousin, but informed him at the same time, that it was necessary for the common welfare of the empire that he should be either strangled by the mutes who carried the letter, or take a bowl of poison, the latter of which he immediately complied with.

From a late Portsmouth Paper.

FATAL EFFECTS OF RUM!

All ranks of people are called upon, to exert their influence in discouraging the use of that vile and intoxicating draught, that vile demon—Rum—with its attendant relatives. The great havock which an attachment to spiritous liquors has occasioned, beggars description. Have we not seen men of business, who bid fair to be an ornament to society—whose prospects were good—the favourite of fortune, and the darling of his acquaintance—blessed with an amiable companion and lovely children——have we not seen them insensibly, falling a victim to this cursed destroyer, and, by little and little, indulging the poisonous draught, till, his reason overcome, his faculties impaired, he falls a sacrifice to intemperance—a victim to the glass. View his family—the wife of his bosom, alone and friendless—or, perhaps, shocking to relate! miserable in the extreme! distressed on every quarter! the joins hands in iniquity, and drowns, or attempts to drown, her sorrows in the noxious draught! their tender offspring, which but yesterday were the delights of their eyes, neglected, ragged, with mournful pace, parrole the streets for bread! while those who begat them are reeling to and fro!—ear heed the sorrows which their offsprings feel!—O! Virtue! O! Religion!—lend your aid, and help to drive a monster hence, whose ravages give to sensibility the keenest pain. But the tale we have to relate, is not the effects of mere fancy:—A striking and melancholy proof of the baneful effects of too great an attachment to *spirituous liquors*, has lately occured at New-Castle. A woman!—blush ye fair! a woman in that town, whose name we shall suppress, was so attached to Rum, that no means could prevent her from such immoderate use of it, as to bring on intoxication, with all its train of evils: persevering in a course of inebriation, her fate was accelerated in the following awful manner—On Saturday last she procured a very large draught of rum; but, not being content with that she procured another! when, lo! reeling to and fro! and staggering, seeks a place of rest; the first mat be the place! she reels! falls into the flames! and no person to assist her, she there makes her exit!—Ye drunkards of Ephraim, read this, and tremble! She was found burn in such a manner too shocking to describe! May her fate be a solemn warning to all, how they indulge themselves too freely with the pernicious draught. And ye, virtuous fair, forgive the recital—and while your tender bosom heave at the tale, resolve, to discourage the use of that liquor which can produce such direful effects—which can cloud your greatest beauties—tarnish your virtues—and render your person dreaded by all.

Cattles HORNS.

WANTED a quantity of CATTLES HORNS, for which a generous price will be given on delivery, by ASHBEL WELLS, jun.

Who has just received for sale, a quantity of

West-India Rum, well assorted, and of superior quality—Holland's Gin, in cases—French Brandy—Madeira and Teneriffe Wine—Teas—Chocolate—Loaf Sugar—Black Pepper—Ginger, &c. &c. all of which will be sold for Cash or Produce in hand, on very reasonable terms.

ALSO,

A large assortment of

Stone Ware—a quantity of Bar, Cake, and Soft Soap—Candles of all sizes, at 8d. per single pound, or 7½d by the box and to those persons who shall engage to take their constant supply in future. Cash, or good rendered Tallow at 5d per pound, received in payment. (22)

Hartford, Dec. 22, 1788.

FRESH GOODS.

Just received and now selling by

Josiah Dwight,

At his store in Williamsburgh, a general assortment of English and India GOODS, on low terms for CASH, PORK, WHEAT, RYE, INDIAN-CORN, BEES-WAX, TALLOW, OLD PEWTER, RED CLOVER SEED, and TOW CLOTH.

N. B. Cash and a generous price given for all kinds of SHIPPING-FURRS.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 31, 1788. (22)

Wanted, as an apprentice to the Cooper's business, a BOY, about 15 years of age. Enquire of JONATHAN DWIGHT.

Northampton, Dec. 29th, 1788. (22)

NOTICE is hereby given to STEPHEN SMITH, late of West-Springfield, in the county of Hampshire, who has removed out of said town, that he is taxed in the rate bills committed to us to collect, the following taxes, viz.

State taxes, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, £1. 15s. 2d.—Town taxes, £1. 15s. 7d. 3q.—Parish taxes, 18s. 11d. 2q.

Unless said taxes are paid to us the Subscribers, on or before the 15th day of January next, so much of a lot of land, called his Mountain Lot, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Benjamin Stebbins, innholder in said town, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with interesting charges.

ISRAEL WILLISTON, } Collect-
HEMAN DAY, } ors.

West-Springfield, Dec. 3, 1788. (21)