Mr. BUTLER

Please to give the following a place in your paper from a member of the Hatfield Conven in answer to the old Republican upon some of his observations.

NUMBER I.

BEGethat the importance of the fubject I am going to discuss may be considered as my apo-logy for taking up the pen. I probably have not logy for taking up the pen. I probably have not had the advantages of duction, the old Republican has. The feads therefore will not look for accuracy, nor be disposed to criticise. I bope I shall speak, so as to be understood. I shall not attempt rolenter upon the justification of the several arricles of grievance, complained of by the Hatfield Convention; being not much in favour of them. My defign is to confine myself princi-pally to his observations upon the 7th and 10th articles, which I firall freely acknowledge I gave my voice for. Not from those bale and unworthy motives, he prefumes to charge me with (and all others in favour of those articles) but, from the maft unfhaken fidelity, to the common wealth, and a fincere defire to prepent the injuffice that is done by the prefent mode of appropriating the impoit and excile; and the prefent mode of calline in the governmental fecurities. I therefore feel none of the pain he expects to give. I shall siow fay fomething upon his observations on those articles, and then conclude, by pointing out a mode, which I suppose will come much nearer mode, which I inpose will come much nearer judiceshan the prefent 2 and will have a tendency to quiet the uneafine is that to univerfally prevails. The conjectures that the pretended grievance com-plained of in the 7th article, confift in the implanted of in the 7th article, conini. in the import and excite, not being appropriated to pay, the interest of the foreign debt. But with sabmission I shall inform him that is consisted in an opinion, that is-16ths of the present holders, draw three times as much interest as in justice they ought to. But he is fo far right that fome of the members did propose, that it should be applied for the purposes mentioned; but that the griev-ante consisted in this would never have been difcovered except by a man of his liberal way of thinking and one that had a particular avertion ings of convention. He next inform when the grant is temporary, and is to ceale when the five per cent grant to Gongreis is come into by all the fixes. I must here thank him for this information, and proceed. He then fay that the impost and excite are degreed as a metalthod of paying the interest of our particular debt. He then alks, "Why is it not just and wife for government, to take care of their own subjects in preference to those of other states." Can idiotey, itself be made to believe that the Old Republican infelf be made to believe that the Old Republication imposed that a fingle member of the convention thought that any part of the grisvances, confided in their not, being applyed for the payment of the interest of the continental debt. He, then goes on to shew that the government had received fuch a visite and had promified in annual payment of interest: and what right has any person for the third that the content of the co

nelt objector, bitterly concerned for his poor neighbour and the poor foldier, the holders of their fecurities bought them under their nominal value, and by that means they receive an exorbivanue, and by that means they receive an exorbi-tant interest." He then goes on to obviate the objection, by declaring his willingness that there should be laws to prefent fraud, and oppression, by asking what right government have to inter-fere in private, bargains? and to feize into their hands what has been cheated out of individuals. The government have received the value, and folemuly promified to payit. He thus gets over an objection that lies with weight upon the mind of many an honest man, without entering into the merits of it: 20 objection too well founded to be passed over so easy. I shall therefore endeavour to support the objection; in order to which purpose it will be necessary, for me by and by to take a retrospective view of the fituation of this Common wealth, at the time a great part of that there was a fettlement made with the army, with regard to what they had fuffered in their pay, by receiving it in depreciated paper money. It appeared upon the fettlement that there was a very confiderable fum due to them, which they were entitled to in filver money, or fomething that was equivalent for their immediate use: for it is well known that the bulk of an army ex-pend their wages as fall as they receive them, whether they receive them in filver money, paper money, or in flate notes. It is allowell known that our army were necessitated to put their's off from their fituation, and the inability of the government to make fultable provision for as to cloathing, &c. fo that the bufinefa of the army was, as from as they had received in flate notes what appeared to be jully due upon the fertlement, to put them off to those who would give the most for them. I will here flew in what manner our public faith was supported at this time, which was, when any of the flate notes became due, for government to post-

pone the time of parment three or five years, as they see fit, and, if I am not militaken, neglected making provision for the annual payment of the interest. I shall therefore be so far from considering the purchasers of them as guilty of fraud and oppression in obtaining them, that I suppose it was very fortunate for the army that there were a class of men that would give them five or fix shillings on the pound; for I believe that people in general would not have given them two shillings at the time they were generally trans-fered. But whether the purchasers merited that fered attention which has fince, been paid them, is a doubt in my mind. I inppose the persons who received their old continental hills, which they had formerly received for their wages, had as good a claim to have them reftored to their no-minal value as they have. I must consess that it requires a person of nicer difeernment than I can pretend to, to diffinguish the difference, if Congress had a right when their bills had funk at the rate of forty for one to interpole in the matter? The government of this commonwealth have as good a right in fimilar circumftances. I do not recollect my having ever heard a fingle person condemn the measure. I take it Congress had a good right, when the fulfilment of their prowould have done twenty times the injufticetheviolation of them has done; to declare they never should be sulfilled except one fortieth part.

If Congress had no right to do what they have
done it is as much the duty of the United States. to redeem every old continental dollar with a filver one, as it is the duty of this Commonwealth to redeem their governmental fecurities; and they may fet themselves about it, for if they do not, the Old Republican will not let them pass un-noticed: for his whole drift feems to be, that publick promifies are in no cale to be violated. I have perhaps as high an opinion of the facredness of publick promifies as he has in general cafes.

But, that there are no circumstances in which a community may be placed, may make it just and necessary, I shall now allow. I shall in my next attempt to flew, that the army in being obliged to receive what was they just dive upon the above mentioned fettlement, in state fecurities, was in fact defrauding them of two thirds of their inft dues : and that the redmeption of them at the prefent, or any future time, ill not afford them any kind of relief. But on the contrary, that they must be taxed in common with the rest of the community to make them good to the prefent holders.

A Member of the Hatfield CONVENTION.

An ADDRESS to the PUBLIC.

An ADDRESS to the PUBLIC.

That been fail of favored the law rings againft good from the control of the control

sistion between Great-Britain and us) ought to be estimated and to be factedly addressed to by shem and us; we stated only the privileges allowed us thereic. Why we asked only the privileges allowed us thereic. Why we the footial compact which we have made oriented as telement ratified, as faces? do not our resisting of the claimed an authority over us, to make have to bod us us at claim, and the best of the claimed an authority over us, to make have to bod us in a claimed an authority over us, to make have not one during the compact of the control of the claimed and the claimed to the claimed to the claimed and the claimed to the claimed and the claimed and the claimed to the claimed and the nhelion between Great-Britain and us) ough; to be effermed

pointy play house, this require the average occuping lately per jo being too much crowded; the upper boxes bein mable to support the weight, fell, with part of the resistor to the jet, and instantly trushed to death you proper, a account of this shocking event was received by capitals.

accope of this thocking even was received by expense Paris the ad inflare.

A few days ago his Excellency Mr. Adams, the America, Mindlifer here, waired upon the Serveray of flate, and in-formed him, that Congress were exceedingly climbal, that the forts on the Sa keptan of Canida were not reland, and that if the terms of the treaty were not interally failed, Congress were refolved a processingly experitals wanted trade of this country, in North-America and the Wellis-

PHILADELPHIA Onober 11.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, October 7. After forme days continuation of fouther winds and heavy rains, in town and country, we had of courie a high ride, and the waters in he falls ran down with the greatest violence, and rose to fach a height; from fix to nine o'clockin the night, that it irrefiftably carried away every thing before it. Mills, houses, seven mill dams, bridges, flores, fences, &c. "The water role forhigh, that in our fehed

room it was two feet and a half above the floor, and in Mr. B's front room it went over the top of his desk. Near the upper bridge, it swept a way three or four houses, great part of Mickes beimer's large house in the marth, the gable end and great part of the New Reformed Churchia Old Town, the corners of Jeffray's and W. Roy's fine brick houses, all three bridges, and whit more is not now known. By this you may estly guess of other damages. Several hives were left me pect le carried down the current were favel; others drowned. Every fpot along the falls look

dead horse floaring into his back door, through

his house, into the parlour and there lodged.

The loss suffered by the inhabitants of Baltimore rown, and the adjacent country for 25 miles round, by the late ftorm, is calculated at 100,

NEW-YORK, October 21.

On Thursday last, in consequence of a war-rant being obtained against a sleop commanded y one Carfwell, for the recovery of feaman's feize her, but was impeded in the execution of his office by the crew, who bid defiance to his feize her, but was impeded in the executions his office by the cree, who bid defance to his subtority, and paraded the quarter-deck his boffile manner. The marfhal was immediately affifted by Capt. D'Auvergne, of his Britannic Majelfy's packet, who, with two boats well aimfored, fet, out in chafe of the pirates, and happify overtook them near the Hook: The crew upon the approach of the boats, cfcaped or the Long-Illand thore, but the veffel was lafely conducted. to town. Capt. D'Auvergne's manly end fpirited behaviour entitles him to the greatest ho rited behaviour entitles him to the greatel bor-or, who, though a foreigner, and unconnected with this country, confidered it as his duty, as being a citizen of the world, to ack in imported to the control of the world, to ack in imported to the control of the world, to ack in imported to the control of the world hold. government, without which we would hold our dearest blessings upon the most precarious tenure.

On Thursday the tath inft, a very intelligent gentleman, whose veracity may be relied on, ar-rived in Philadelphia from the Falls of Ohin, and reterions, who exclusive the Falls of Ohio, and Fort Pitt, and has communicated the following difagreeable intelligence, viz. That about the last of September, two men declared on oath before a magistrate, at Pitthuruph, that they comfrom the Shawanese town, and that just be for they left it, a party of that tribe came in with 4 feales, among which were those of Mrs. Mare and daughter, of Virginia, that pre favage a proportion of the property and daughter, of Virginia, formed the wat dance, and faid they would fail upon the continental furveyors, and then py's vificte the fettlement of Wheeland, shout 100 to the land of the confequence of the miles below Pittsburgh. In consequence of the information, Capt. Hutchins ordered the surveyperium running the territoria times until a gen-eral confulration fhould take place. The in-habitatis allo removed from the banks of the tiret, below Pittiburghon Grave and Fith Creeks Our informant adds, this intelligence was cor-reported by a fairhful Indian from the Shawareperated by a lattice to that the root the Shawa-pele town, to Col. Harmer, at the garrifon at the mouth of the Miami.

General Clark, at the Falls of Ohio, was col-

leding his troops and making the necessary prees of Indians.

We hear from Richmond, Virginia, that up ounts from Montgomery county (the latter end ft lait mention the many cruel depredaof August 1stl mention the many cruel depreda-tions of the Indians on the frontiers, with a con-firmation of the family of Capt. James More, and himself being murdered, at his festlement at Abb's Valley, Blueftone Creek. A final par-

St Vincent, with a view to cut off the American inhabitants reliding there, but the French and Canadians interceded for them, and acted to be perfectly and mays were called for, and prevaled on them to go off; it is however ex- be; yeas 75, bays 47.

Fee. Bill.

and in a few hours after were attacked by a party, whom they foon dispersed, killing three on the spot, and, we are informed nine have since died of their wounds. Our detachment had one killed and four flightly wounded." Extract of a letter from an officer at the rapids

of Ohio, dared August 25, 1786.
"I have the pleasure to inform you, our troops from the Miami arrived at this place on In about one month I prefume we will complete our buildings and finish a flockade.—On the cepted from the kill is small be between case of the complete our buildings and finish a flockade.—On the an appur one mount a preturn we will compare it was alreaged that unless tach along were even to unlike a flockade. —On the cepted from the bill, it would be a breach of the both of next month, Gene Clark marches into treaty, fince the property included in the tender, the Indian country with a powerful army: he was very different from "flering money." It proceeds immediately to their towns, which he was also thought to be a breach of the treaty in intends to lay in affiers, destroy their corn, kill another way, as it allowed a tender of real efface, thousand fouls.—Of these the arbitrary govern-and scalp as many as he may conquer.—This to be made to British subjects, who were alleus, ments command seven hundred and forty-one fourge, they justly deferve; for immediately after, and at the time of the treaty held at the Miami, they killed and plundered the inhabitints-The fettlers at Kenrucky have loft upwards of soo horfes during the fummer .- Should this expedition be crowned with success, it will give peace to our frontiers for this year at least, and put a total stop to treaties hereafter, which it froms have answered no other purpose than that of spending public money, and ferving the purpofes of a few defigning men." Extract of a letter dated Gajuhaga river, Sept.

26, 1786. they lately burnt two white women and after-wards two white men prifoners alive, they first-cut off their legs and then burnt them."

B O S T O. N. October 25. ecceling of Government fince our laft

On Thursday last came on before the House, the conflitutional question, Whether the Governor's falary could l reduced, confident with the confliation ! For the better understanding of some observations made in the debates, we infert the article in the frame of government, relative to this

CHAP. IL-SEC. L-ART. XIII.

As the public good requires that the Gover-norshould not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the General Court, by a dependence on them for his support—that he should in all cases, act with freedom for the benefit of the public - that he fhould not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns-and that ld maintainthe dignity of the commonwealth in the character of it techief Magifirate wealth in the character of its chief Magiltrate it is necellary that he floodle have an honorable flated falary, of a fixed and permanent
value; amply fufficient for those purpoles, and
eliabilished by flanding laws: and it shall be
among the first ects of the General Court, afthe Commencement, of this Configuration.

ter the commencement of this Conflitution, to ellablish fach, falary by law according-

Those who were in the affirmative, of the question held, that a salary was stated, and of a fixed and permanent value, if it was granted at any -rim previous to the Governor's clection; Monday last, to resife the reloive for postponing and that, as a Governor could exist only for one the rendering of judgment for interest which a recommendation into office, it could not bring the Go.

On Tacslay the bill providing for the payment

ors into their camp, judging it not pradent to vernor under the undue influence of any of the ofback taxes in specifickarticles, passed the House persisting running the territorial lines until a genin- on them for his support, if this grant was made the annually for the future Magistrate. For, it could be no concern of the Governor for the time being, what allowance was to be made to his force flor fince his own falary could not be effected. fides, there was formething exceedingly abford in fuppoing, that a just fum could be fixed upon, which floudd continue fo many years, through all the possible variation which might take place in the circumplances of the people. Other gentlemen thought, that this confirmation of the ar-ticle was overfet, by the clause which provides that it thall be among the first acts of the General Courr, after the commencement of this coningly. If the framers of the conflicution had defigued, that the falary thould have been altered, and minter being included freek. A finall party would they not have faid," that it should be at your in purface of lome, taking two Indians mong the first acts of each General Court annufactor. From their relation, many of them were greatly incensed, owing to encroachments made on them by a few whites.—A strong bottom of the common force of terms, and the effect, would inevitably be, to make the Governor dependant on the General Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated August - Court. For though no Chief Magistrate had a 10, 1786.

"About 400 Indians lately furrounded Post interested in the time appellability of the flatable St. Vincent, with a view to cut off the American which he held, and for which he mult stand, at habitains refiding there, but the French and training the following the

prevailed on them 10 go on; it is nowwer carpeted they will from return.

"A party of men lately marched from this.

On Friday the House took up the fee bill. Upcounty to arrack fome Indians they understood on this subject, we can say nothing more, that were at the Waubaugh river. They met with three at Salt-Lick, two of which they killed—one quarter to one third part of the former allow-Tender-Act.

On the fame day came on the bill, for making real and perforal estate a tender in discharge of executions. Among the objections to this bill was adduced the 4th article of the treaty of peace, which provides, "that the creditors on either fide, thall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value," in flerling money, therefore supposed to be incapable of holding And if they were capable of holding real of and therefor flate by law, it would be wretched policy to throw the lands into the hands of foreign fubjects, who owed to permanent allegiance to our govern-ment. These objections, however, with others that have been made every day, to a tender act, were, over-rided by the House, and a time was affigued for a second reading of the bill.

Payment of back Taxes.

After the discussion of the bill for making real and personal estate a tender, a bill was introduced providing for the payment of back taxes due previous to the year 1784, in specifick articles. ple under the present scarcity of cash. We need not mention, that so valuable a plan met with the approbation of all parties, and a time was afwithout opposition, for a third reading of the bill

Courts of Common Please The report of a committee appointed to confider whether any other Court could be substituted in the foom of the Common Pleas, almost wholly occupied the attention of the House on Saturday morning. This report proposed, that the original process of all civil causes, should comments he fore a judice of the Peace, and in cales of default, executions fould iffue without further delay: That where the parties appeared a reference should be always allowed, and the ir: But the could not be expected, the caufe flouid then be carried to the Supreme Judicial

Court for tial. **.

The report was not accepted by the Senate, who recommitted it, with infruedions to report proper regulations to be introduced into the Courts of Common Pleas. The arguments used in the House on this occasion, were such, as, on the one hand, were drawn from the uncaliness of the people, and on the other, from the inconvenience of changing judicial inftirutions, and of abolishing what wanted only to be reformed. The House finally agreed to a re-commitment, and included the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace in the commission. This was acceded to by the fenate.

nate. Interest on British debts, &c. A committee of the House was appointed on inday laft, to revise the refolve for oftponing

to be engroffed.

Tender-Act.-Second reading.

The bill for making real and personal effate a tender, also came before them for the second reading. In addition to the objections made to this bill on Friday laft, it was fair to be unconfli-sutional, as it was an exercise of indicial power by the legislature, fince it determined what should be a fulfilment of private contracts. It was conceded, that the Legislature was vested with a power to infeed the operation of law for a limited time, and the accepting of a certain kind of fain-faction, might confiftently be made a condition of a creditor's being admitted to his process; but in any other view the bill would be unconflitutional. Upon the question being taken, the House voted the bill to be consistent neither with the conflitution, nor the treaty of peace. It was then recommitted, to be made conformable to

them: K Accounts received last evening, from Taunton fay, that General Cobb, with about 300 men, took possession of the Court Honse on sunday evening last, and on Tursday, about 12 o'clock, the Supreme Judicial Court, was opened in the usual manner, without interruption. The infurgents (about 250 in number were affembled at a miles diffance from the Court-House, but not expecting that the Court would attempt to fit, they were not prepared to oppose them. No of-ficial account has been yet received by authoritv.

A number of militia from Bridgwater, we are told, were on their march yesterday morning, to support government.

WORCESTER, Qdober 26.

We hear from Oakam, that on Monday night laft, Mr. Ebenezer Woods, of that town, who has for a number of months past, at times, ap-peared much disordered in his mind, put an end to his life by hanging himself to a small oak tree. On Tuesday morning he was found, and a jury of inquest impannelled, who brought in their verdich, that he was infane. He has left a forrowful family to lament his fate.

NORRHAMPTON, November 1. The inhabitants of the world are supposed, ac-London paper, to amount to about feven hun-dred and feventy-five millions and three hundred ments command feven hundred and forty-one free ones (including ten millions of free Indians) only thirty-three millions and five hundred thouland; and of these few, so large a portion as twelve millions and five bundred thousand are subjects or descendants of the British empire; that is, by some millions of the third part of all the free men in the world. On the whole, human flaves are three and twenty times more numerous than men enjoying, in any tolerable

numerous than men enjoying, in any tolerable degree, the rights of human nature.

Thursday the 23d day of November instant, is appointed a day of Thanksgiving in the state of New-Hamphire.

We hear from Sheffield, that a woman, her

on, about 16 years of age, and a woman, nor-fon, about 16 years of age, and a young child, were drowned in attempting to ford Houlatonick river in that nown, the beginning of October 1sth. It is faid, that Dr. Gordon has met with forma-Arrian, that Dr. Ostrout has me with 10 mamy croffee in England, on account of his "Hiftory," as to determine him to give over all enaccomplish the object of his voyage
—The Lord Chancellor, (who is the licencer of books) we are told, has refused him a licence for its publication, on account of its partiality to the Americans. ... DIED. 1sh Thoriday, Mr. Elijah Clarke, jun. of chis cown.

aged 22.
Departed this life, the aft of Odober laft, the much ref-

aged as.
Departed this life, the aft of Odober laft, the much referenced and deferredly effectived from the life of Mospetal and deferredly effectived from the large of the l

Strong's Almanack
For 1787, to be fold by the gross, dozen or fingle, at the Printing-Office in Northampton.

CASH, Writing-Paper, &c. given for Rage